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ENERGY MINISTER HAMETAJ ATTENDS IZMIR FAIR

AU291150 Tirana ATA in English 0833 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 29 (ATA) -- The 55th international fair of Izmir was inaugurated in Turkey these days. Our country is represented there with a general pavilion of goods. At the invitation of the Turkish minister of industry and trade, Cahit Aral the Minister of Energetics Lavdosh Hametaj took part in it as well.

The Albanian pavilion has aroused interest and is being visited by a great number of Turkish citizens, representatives of different trade firms, who have expressed warm words on the achievements of our country in different fields as well as on the friendship existing between our two friendly peoples and countries. The pavilion was also visited by the vice-premier of the Republic of Turkey, Kaja Erdem, who expressed his satisfaction for the participation of our country in this fair, and taking interest in our products, he wished further successes to the friendly Albanian people.

Over his stay in Izmir, the minister of energetics, Lavdosh Hametaj had special meetings with the Turkish minister of industry and trade, Cahit Aral, the Vali of Izmir, Vejdi Gonyl, and the Mayor of Izmir, Bukdson Ovtatura with whom he had warm and friendly talks.

Present in these meetings was also the ambassador extra-ordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Turkey Gjylani Shehu.

Departs Turkey

AU311348 Tirana ATA in English 0809 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 31 (ATA) -- The minister of energetics, Lavdosh Hametaj, who, at the invitation of the Turkish minister of industry and trade, Cahit Aral, took part in the ceremony of the celebration of the 55th anniversary of the fair of Izmir, returned home on August 30.

ALIA GREETS AL-QADHDHAFI ON LIBYA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU311343 Tirana ATA in English 0806 GMT 31 Aug 86

(Text] Tirana, August 31 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the leader of the Revolution of September 1 of the Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah of Libya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

"The celebration of the anniversary of your national day avails me of the joyful opportunity on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you and through you to the fraternal Libyan people cordial greetings and the best wishes for the further development and progress of the country.

"I profit from the occasion to express the conviction that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries will develop uninterruptedly."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU291749 Sofia BTA in English 1606 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 29 (BTA) -- India supports the Soviet peace initiatives. Mrs Shiela Dikshit, state minister of parliamentary affairs of India, who is here on an official visit, told journalists that India greets the efforts of CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev on the strengthening of peace and security on the planet and his latest initiative concerning Asia.

Mrs Dikshit noted that India attaches a very high importance to peace, and that the strengthening of peace of great significance for her country's economic development, the elimination of poverty, and the improvement of the people's living standards.

The Indian state minister assessed her talks in Bulgaria as friendly and useful. She expressed her conviction that this visit has helped further strengthen the friendship between India and Bulgaria.

Mrs Sheila Dikshit had talks today with Mr Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

Reception Held

AU292009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Shiam Sunder Nath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India in Bulgaria, gave a reception in Sofia tonight in honor of the visiting Indian parliamentary delegation, which was attended by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

Delegation Departs

AU301956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The visit of the Indian parliamentary delegation led by Mrs Shiela Dikshit, state minister of parliamentary affairs, has ended. [words indistinct] as a new expression of the friendly relations between Bulgaria and India, which are increasingly developing. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Milena Stambliyska, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and by Shiam Sunder Nath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to Bulgaria.

LUKANOV LEADS DELEGATION TO LIBYA

AU311753 Sofia BTA in English 1608 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 31, (BTA) -- An official Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr Andrei Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Libya today. The delegation will attend the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution.

FRG'S VOGEL ARRIVES, TALKS WITH YORDANOV, DOYNOV

AU011754 Sofia BTA in English 1558 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, met Mr Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of the Rhineland-Palatinate state of the FRG, and the officials accompanying him.

The talks, which passed in a constructive spirit and in an atmosphere of goodwill, reviewed issues of mutual interest. It was concluded that there exist conditions and possibilities for promoting and deepening exchange in the field of science, culture and economy in the interest of the two countries and of understanding and detente in Europe.

Today Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, spoke with Mr Bernhard Vogel.

The working meeting discussed the possibilities for broadening economic cooperation and the use of new forms of interaction between Bulgarian economic organization and firms of the Federal Republic of Germany and mainly of that state.

The guests from the Rhineland-Palatinate state of the FRG also had talks at the Ministry of Trade.

TODOROV MEETS VIETNAM'S VGUYEN HUU THO

AU291847 Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 29 (BTA) -- Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, met today with Mr Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Council of State and Chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, who paid a brief visit to Bulgaria.

The talks centered on the development of the bilateral parliamentary relations. The two chairmans noted with satisfaction that the relations are developing sucessfully. Mr Stanko Todorov expressed Bulgaria's support for the policies of Vietnam directed at turning Indochina into a zone of peace and cooperation and for the decisions of the 13th Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which can serve as a solid basis for tackling the problems of the region.

In examining the international situation, Mr Stanko Todorov assessed highly the role and efforts of the nonaligned states in the strengthening of security and peace world-wide.

The participants in the talks noted that the main task for mankind now is the preservation of peace and the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war.

According to them the new initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a considerable contribution to the struggle for peace. The two chairmen gave high assessment to the Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear tests, which has lately been extended to January 1, 1987 and called on the U.S. to follow with a similar measure.

RADEV RECEIVES LAO DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU291833 Sofia BTA in English 1814 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 29 (BTA) -- Mr Yaroslav Radev, deputy Chairman of the State Council, received today Mr Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Laos, who paid a brief visit to Bulgaria.

The participants in the talks discussed the relations between Bulgaria and Laos and noted with satisfaction their successful development.

They agreed that the most important problem now is the preservation of peace and assessed highly the Soviet Union's self-imposed moratorium on nuclear tests and the efforts of the nonaligned countries for the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

AFGHAN PREMIER KESHTMAND CONCLUDES VISIT

AU011546 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] The short and friendly visit to Bulgaria of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Repoublic of Afghanistan, ended.

On 29 August he departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia's airport he was seen off by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Masud Skandari [spelling as transliterated], charge d'affaires at the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Sofia, was also at the airport.

EARTHQUAKE FELT THROUGHOUT COUNTRY; NO CASUALTIES

AU311253 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] On 31 August at 0029 an earthquake was felt throughout the country. Its intensity on northern Bulgaria was 6 to 7 on the Medvedv Schponheuer Carnik scale. The epicenter of the earthquake was outside Bulgaria's borders. The earthquake was felt most strongly in the populated settlements along the Danube River. According to data received from the okrugs, no property was destroyed and there were no casualties. There is a possibility of cracks in the plaster or fallen chimneys in old buildings.

It is known that our country is located in a seismically active region, and such earthquakes are not unusual. There is no reason for concern or alarm. The system of operational control and information that had been created was immediately activated. The headquarters of the Permanent Governmental Commission on Struggle Against Natural Disaster and Major Production Accidents started imediately to collect information from all parts of the country. No special need emerged to activate the commission's organs, which are always ready to act if necessary.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR'S SOLOVYEV BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD011317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Yuriy Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee, in Prague Castle today at the end of the latter's stay in Czechoslovakia. Both representatives informed each other about experiences gained by both fraternal parties in the course of fulfilling the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. They also exchanged views on some questions concerning the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

DEPUTY PREMIER HEADS DELEGATION TO LIBYA

LD301109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Government delegation headed by Pavol Hrivnak, deputy premier of the federal government, today left Prague by air for Libya. It will take part in celebrations in Libya to mark the national day of the 17th anniversary of the revolution.

Strougal Greets Libya's Jallud

LD312140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a congratulations telegram to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the 17th anniversary of the revolution. The telegram stresses the full support of socialist Czechoslovakia to the Libyan people in the struggle against imperialism for strengthening freedom and independence of the country. It also expresses firm conviction that the relations of traditional friendship between the friendly peoples and states will continue developing for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interest of peaceful cooperation between peoples of the entire world.

Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, congratulated 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, on the national day of Libya.

BRIEFS

MINISTER ENDS BRAZIL VISIT -- Brasilia Aug 29 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Minister of Finance Jaromir Zak yesterday ended his visit to Brazil where he signed with Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre an agreement between the Czechoslovak and Brazilian Governments on preventing tax duplication. During his visit to Brazil, Jaromir Zak was received by President Jose Sarney and leading representatives of the Brazilian National Congress. He held talks on concrete possibilities of extension of trade and economic cooperation with the ministers of finance, irrigation, mining and other industry and with the secretary general of the Ministry of Agriculture. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1436 GMT 29 Aug 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG AUTUMN FAIR OPENING

Soviet Delegation Arrives

LD301017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0942 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Leipzig, 30 Aug (ADN) -- A USSR Government delegation led by Vladislav Kolesnikov, minister of the electronics industry, arrived in Leipzig on Saturday on a visit to the autumn fair (31 August to 6 September).

At the ceremony to welcome the guests, Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of state, stressed that the visit by the Soviet Government delegation to this site of peaceful world trade is in keeping with the worldwide peace initiative of the USSR, which has affirmed only a short time ago with the renewed extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests. The meetings between the delegation and leading figures of the GDR and representatives of trade and the economy will serve the further deepening of relations between the two fraternal countries.

Dr Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade, Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov were presented.

Honecker Tours Fair

LD312040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 3 Aug (ADN) -- At the start of the 1986 Leipzig Autumn Fair, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker; the members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other members of the GDR party and state leadership have been making their traditional walkabout today.

The fair, which opened today, (31 August-6 September) involves around 6,000 exhibitors from countries on all continents. Visitors are expected from around 100 countries. In front of hall 14, newly opened for this fair, where the Carl Zeiss Jena combine is exhibiting, Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil welcomed the personalities from the party and state leadership. The fair is taking place against the background of creative initiatives through which the working people are realizing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, he said.

The walkabout at the fair began in the new exhibition hall of the Carl Zeiss Jena combine, which is increasingly distinguishing itself as a center of the development and application of key technologies and with its products is opening up for many customers new rationalization opportunities. General Director Professor Dr. Wolfgang Biermann warmly welcomed Erich Honecker and the other members of the enterprise. [passage omitted]

Concluding his visit to the Zeiss hall at the fair, Erich Honecker expressed the thanks of the party and state leadership to the working people of the combine for the excellent performances in implementing the resolutions adopted by the 11th SED Congress on the accelerated development and application of key technologies in the GDR.

At the stand of the French foreign trade center, Ambassador Madame Joelle Timsit described as encouraging the trade relations between France and the GDR. [passage omitted]

The forthcoming visit by French Minister of Foreign Trade Michel Noir to the fair testified to the great interest of France in a balanced development of economic relations, the ambassador said.

Erich Honecker replied that he was convinced that with their ambitious aims, both countries were on the right path. He expressed the expectation that the forthcoming negotiations between Michel Noir and Dr Gerhard Beil will contribute to making progress along this path. [passage omitted]

At the information stand of the Finnish Fair Company, Erich Honecker expressed his deeply felt condolences on the death of the former President Dr Urho Kaleva Kekkonen. Speaking to Finnish Ambassador Ensio Helaniemi, he praised the services of the deceased for the preservation and the strengthening of peace in Europe and in the whole world. At the same time, Erich Honecker mentioned the great personal contribution of Dr Kekkonen to the development of friendly relations between GDR and Finland. [passage omitted]

At the official information stand of the Netherlands Economics Ministry and Chamber of Commerce for the GDR, Erich Honecker and his entourage were welcomed by Ambassador Carel J. Schneider. [passage omitted] Honecker said that he was pleased at the presence of many companies and wished them good business.

The forthcoming visit by Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens to the GDR was the main theme in the dialogue between Erich Honecker and Belgian ambassador Roger Prues at the stand of the Office of Belgian Foreign Trade. Honecker described the first state visit by a Belgian head of state, during which a visit to the fair was envisaged, as very pleasing. Preparations of a business nature had also been made for this which were in line with the desire for the further development of good relations between the two countries. Detenete, dialogue, and cooperation are better than confrontation, Honecker said. Agreeing with this, Prues pointed to the good relations with the GDR. The Belgian economy, represented in Leipzig by 50 producers and exporters, attached specific expectations and the extension of trade to the state visit.

At the stand of the Federal Chamber of Manufacturing Industry, Vienna, it was said that the participation at the fair, extended once again in comparison with Autumn 1985, of companies from Austria attests to a trend which has been continuing for several years: the economic and trade relations between the GDR and the Alpine country are continuously developing. In accordance with tradition, the chamber has underaken the representation of Austrian exhibitors and is noted as a significant promoter of cooperation between Austria and the GDR.

At its official stand, president of the Federal Chamber Rudolf Sallinger; Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Dr Erich Schmidt; Minister of Transportation and Nationalized Industries Dr Rudolf Streicher; Dr Johannes Bauer, state secretary in the Ministry of Trade Commerce and Industry, and Ambassador Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger welcomed Erich Honecker and the others taking part in the walkabout. Minister Schmidt conveyed the warm greetings of Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Franz Vranitzky, which Erich Honecker likewise returned.

In a friendly conversation over a glass of Austrian "Muehlberg" wine, the minister pointed to the stable cooperation between the two states. Erich Honecker affirmed that relations are excellent and there were good prospects for their further development. The existing contracts and agreements between foreign trade enterprises and combines of the GDR and Austrian enterprises formed a good basis in this.

Federal Chamber President Sallinger expressed thanks to Honecker for the GDR partners' accomodating attitude to the structure of the Austrian economy. The GDR is ready in the future also, said the chairman of the Council of State, to involve specialized medium-sized enterprises in cooperation.

The Federal Chamber president told Ereich Honecker that Austria was again one of the most significant exhibitors from the capitalist countries. This was also a sign of the continuous development of relations. Minister Streicher also stated that there was a solid basis for further joint projects. In this sense, Erich Honecker wished the Austrian representatives good results at the fair.

Erich Honecker's visit to the information stand of the Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero (ICE) is in harmony with the optimal atmosphere in the freindly relations between Italy and the GDR, stressed Ambassador Carlo Albertario. This applies to many areas of mutual cooperation.

In his reply Erich Honecker recalled the talks with Prime Minister Betinno Craxi in the Italian capital in April last year and their good results. He asked the diplomat to convey cordial greetings to Bettino Craxi. One of the results of the negotaitions in Rome was the signing of a long-term agreement between the governments of the two countries on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation for a 10-year period. Since 1985, it has formed the basis of economic relations between the GDR and Italy. [passage omitted]

Denmark has increased its exports to the GDR, compared to 1985, by around 30 percent. This was said by Ambassador Herink Holger Hatthausen when Erich Honecker and his entourage visited the Danish information export promotion stand. [passage omitted] The ambassador expressed the hope that this good development might continue. Honecker fully and completely shared this hope and said that the GDR would contribute toward further improving the good bilateral relations.

During his walkabout, Erich Honecker was cordially welcomed at the joint stand of the FRG Land Saarland by Economic Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann. He was very pleased Erich Honecker took the time to visit the stand briefly and he had friendly greetings to convey from the Saarland Premier Oskard Lafontaine. Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure that Saarland concerns were so strongly represented at the fair and asked for his very cordial greetings to be conveyed to Premier Oskar Lafontaine.

Minister Hoffmann said that the Saarland concerns had come together at the joint stand at thte fair under the key word technology, and expressed thanks that progress is visible in cooperation with the GDR precisely in the technological area. He believes that there was here a long-term basis for economic cooperation. Erich Honecker agreed and noted that he had recently seen a film sent by Premier Lafontaine depicting the development of the town of Neunkirchen. Erich Honecker expressed good wishes as he parted from the Saarland exhibition. [passage omitted]

Trade between the GDR and Cuba has been developing extraordinarily successfully, Erich Honecker said at the collective stand of the Caribbean country. He spoke in favor of further developing the extent of economic cooperation. All the opportunities for this exist of course, the general secretary said.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Pedro Perez agreed with this and also expressed his deep satisfaction at the state of mutual relations. He conveyed to Erich Honecker the greetings of fidel Castro, which Erich Honecker warmly returned. Cuba is always in our thoughts -- with these words the general secretary of the SED Central Committee parted from the Cuban exhibitors. [passage omitted]

At the stand of the Warsaw chemicals enterprise Ciech, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann and their entourage were welcomed by Ambassador Dr Janusz Obodowski and the plenipotentiary minister and trade councillor Dr Tadeusz Grabski. Janusz Obodowski said that he had the honor of conveying the best wishes of Wojciech Jaruzelski. Erich Honecker expressed thanks and asked the ambassador to return the warm greetings. We are also pleased that our young people work together so well. The youth exchange this year had also been a success, Janusz Obodowski added. [passage omitted]

The development of trade shows the upturn of the economies of the two countries, Honecker said. There is every precondition for taking a big step forward on the way of specialization and cooperation within the framework of CEMA and especially in bilateral cooperation. Each other's wishes were known. We are pleased that the Polish exhibitors would like to use the Leipzig Fair in order to develop further relations.

Outside the fair stands of the GDR chemical industry the members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by workers.

At the central exhibition stand of Yugoslavia, Ambassador Lubomir Majeric referred to the big impulse which Honecker's visit to Belgrade in October 1985 gave to relations between the two states. Today he is able to state that the economic cooperation compared with the previous year is showing an upward trend. This is also reflected in the greater participation of Yugoslav firms in the Leipzig Autumn Fair, and in the greater exhibition area. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the long-term cooperation, especially in electronics, would deepen. It had been Josip Broz Tito's wish that relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia would always be friendly, as they are today. Erich Honecker also advocated the further development of good relations and wished the Yugoslavs good business transactions.

At the stand of the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise Chemapol/Petrimex Ambassador Pavel Sadovsky underlined that for the CSSR, which attends every year many fairs and industrial exhibitions in all parts of the world, the presence in Leipzig is taking first place. Czechoslovak foreign trade had been represented at Leipzig fairs without a break for 40 years. Together with commercial councillor Dr. Miroslav Purger, he briefed Erich Honecker and the other personages about the steady development of economic relations between the two neighboring states.

Erich Honecker confirmed the usefulness of the comprehensive economic cooperation for both countries and asked the ambassador to convey greetings to Gustav Husak. [passage omitted]

The trade agreements concluded for 1986 between Bulgaria and the GDR have been fulfilled on schedule in the first half year. This was a good record and an expression of the dynamically growing mutual trade, Peter Wassilew, the Bulgarian charge d'affaires a.i. to the GDR, said at the Bulgarian information stand.

He emphasized that the agreement for the further deepening of cooperation and scientific-technological cooperation in industry and agriculture to the year 1990 and beyond, signed by Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov 3 years ago, was working out for the benefit of the two countries' economies. [passage omitted]

Next, leading representatives of the FRG concern Hoechst AG welcomed Erich Honecker and the other GDR representatives. Erich Honecker wished them good business transactions during the autumn fair. [passaged omitted]

Next, members of the GDR party and state leadership were welcomed at the exhibits of the Romanian firms "Chimica" and "Danubiana". Ambassador councillor Vasile Todoran, on behalf of his country's foreign trade enterprises, expressed his pleasure that trade relations and economic cooperation between the two states were developing well. Romania had been represented at the Leipzig fair for the 34th time, Vasile Todoran said, and referred to the importance of the long-term program of the development of economic and cooperation to the year 2000, signed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker in 1985. [passage omitted]

At the stand of the Japanese foreign trade organization Jetro, Ambassador Keizo Kimura welcomed Erich Honecker. The bilateral relations have been developing as expected at all levels, he exphasized. Twenty-five Japaneses firms are present in Leipzig, all of whom desired to also work in the future for the expansion of economic relations. Trade between various nations served not only the material interests of the states but contributed also to international understanding and reapproachment. This aspect in particular should be emphasized and promoted in our age where the preservation and safeguarding of peace was a vital question for the whole of mankind.

Erich Honecker, who very cordially welcomed Shinichi Yania, deputy minister of foreign affairs, said that the exceptionally strong presence of Japanese industry in Leipzig is an expression of the high level of relations between the two countries. It is especially gratifying that there is a large measure of agreement not only in the economic but also the political area on issues that are the focal point of the interest of mankind.

Recalling his visit to Nagasaki, Erich Honecker emphasized that this is of great importance especially today, since mankind is threatened by a nuclear catastrophe. Good economic, political and scientific-technological relations will help to reduce the confrontation in the world, the Council of State chairman said, wishing the Japanese exhibitors much success. [passage omitted]

Compared with the spring, Hungary now has a 10 percent larger exhibition area. Among the most important exhibitors is the Chemokomplex chemical plant foreign trade enterprise. At its exhibit Erich Honecker and his entourage were welcomed by Istvan Roska, the Hungarian ambassador to the GDR, and by Vice Foreign Trade Minister Zoltan Gombocz. The ambassador said that Hungary is represented with 39 firms on an exhibition area of some 4,000 square meters. The key points of the exhibits were capital goods, foodstuffs, and consumer goods.

Relations between the GDR and Hungary had been developing well, Erich Honecker replied. The GDR is endeavoring to fulfill all agreements concluded between the two countries, he said. On that basis, trade will continue to develop dynamically.

The GDR is at present Hungary's third biggest trading partner. Foreign trade between the two countries, which has been showing a rising trend for years, reached a value of over R1900 million last year. About 60 percent is accounted for by machinery, plant and vehicles. [passage omitted]

Soviet Minister Toasts Honecker

LD311753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Leipzig, 31 Aug (ADN) -- The Soviet Union praised the role of the Leipzig Fair as one of the greatest centers of world trade, and continued to ascribe great importance to its participation in this world display of industrial and scientific-technological progress. This was explained by the head of the Soviet Government delegation, Vladislav Kolesnikov, minister of the electronics industry, in a toast on the occasion of the visit by Erich Honecker and other members of the GDR party and state leadership to the Soviet pavillion.

"The GDR is the largest foreign trading partner of the USSR. In 1985 the GDR portion in the foreign trade turnover of our country was more than 10 percent. At the same time, the Soviet Union is the largest partner of the GDR, with a share of 40 percent of its foreign trade. The annual volume of our bilateral trade exceeds R15 billion. Both sides are concentrating their attention on increasing the efficiency of our economic cooperation. The main thing now is the broad development of direct relations between scientific institutions, enterprises, and combines and the formation of joint collectives. Basically it is a question of a new economic mechanism in our cooperation," the minister said.

The focus of attention in the cooperation of the scientific-technological and production potential of both countries in this 5-year period moved in the direction of further deepening and perfecting the division of labor, of specialization and cooperation in science, technology and production, and of the accelerated extension and renewal of the range of mutual goods deliveries, above all, for the products of the manufacturing industry.

"Cooperation will develop at a fast pace in those sectors which determine scientific-technological progress: microelectronics, the production of industrial robots, numerically controlled machine tools, flexible production systems, processing centers, computer and information technology, and new production materials," Kolesnikov said. The application of such technology in the national economies of both our countries will ensure a high rate of growth in labor productivity, the complex mechanization and automation of production, and the saving of energy, raw materials, and resources.

The trade agreed for this 5-year period will exceed R82 billion and rise by 24 percent in comparison with 1981-1985.

"In solving the tasks of socialist and communist construction we have been and are guided by Leninist foreign policy principles and by the course worked out by our party in alliance with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace and ending the arms race," Kolesnikov said. "Socialism and peace are indivisible. In fulfilling their obligation to their peoples and to humanity, the countries of the socialist community are actively struggling against the danger of nuclear war and for a transition to real disarmament."

The program proposed by the Soviet Union for the complete and general removal of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the end of this century, for nuclear disarmament and not permitting the arms race in space; the Budapest initiative of the fraternal socialist countries on reducing the armed forces and weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals aroused great interest and hope throughout the world. This comprehensive program of measures is a reasonable alternative to the aggressive policy of imperialism and a real basis for preserving peace for present and future generations.

Honecker Meets FRG's Braeutigam

LD311825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 31 Aug (ADN) -- At the stand of the FRG enterprise BSAF Aktiengesellschaft Ludwigshafen, which has been represented regularly at the Leipzig Fair for over 30 years, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, and the other members of the GDR party and state leadership were cordially welcomed by Director Dr Hans Albers, the executive board chairman. Together with other representatives of the firm's management as well as Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR, Erich Honecker and Dr Hans Albers conducted a friendly, open talk.

Erich Honecker wished the company representatives successful deals also this year. The executive board chairman expressed his pleasure and satisfaction that the chairman of the GDR Council of State had paid a visit to the BASF stand. Leipzig offers BASF an important showcase in which to represent its products. [passage omitted]

Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam next took the opportunity of addressing Erich Honecker and the other GDR personages: May I say a world of welcome on behalf of the Federal Government. You are aware that the first half year in our trade was not altogether easy. This year it has once again been confirmed that trade between our two states has a very stable basis. It is the wish of the Federal Government that this may remain so. This also affects political relations. We know that there are at present some clouds in that area. We would wish for these clouds to disappear so that we may arrive at trustful good-neighborliness. Our policy is guided by that objective.

Erich Honecker thanked Dr Albers for his remarks about the development of the economic relations between the BASF and GDR firms ovcer a very long period of time. These relations have never been troubled -- on the contrary, we have achieved a very high turnover, which is of mutual benefit, Erich Honecker told the BASF executive board chairman, for your workforce as well as for our enterprises. In this spirit he wished BASF much success, and that means profitable deals in the present and also in the future.

Dr Albers expressed his thanks for the good wishes and underlined that his firm is very much interested in this. The BASF's presence at the Leipzig Faire is not an end in itself. We expect more business, the FRG industrialist added, but we also expect the opening up of new opportunities which will perhaps only materialize in the future.

If we look at matters in the longer term, than we are on the right path. No doubt there will be the odd momentary setback in mutual trade relations. I believe, this should not cause any nervousness, Dr Albers added. In any case, the whole economic situation -- if one just looks at the oil price situation -- is not calculated to insist on total, 100 percent stability, as was the case, let's say, in 1983 or 1984. It can tell you, Dr Albers said to Erich Honecker, our "small" firm also has to deal with such problems occasionally.

Erich Honecker picked up the term "small" and added to the smiles of those present: We too are a "small" firm. The GDR's produced national income amounts at present to about M230 billion. This is a good state of affairs, with an annual increase of 4.3 percent, of which 90 percent is achieved by means of increased labor productivity.

This testifies to the further modernization of our industry. Modern technologies are being introduced, including numerous advanced technologies. We have just visited the Carl Zeiss Jena combine, Erich Honecker said, recalling the first stage of his walk-about at the fair. There we gleaned many an insight into the work done by our scientists and specialist workers, especially in this area.

Next Erich Honecker addressed the head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR. He thanked Dr Braeutigam for his remarks on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. You see, Erich Honecker said: This morning, when I left Berlin, it was raining. At the moment, the sun is out. And what it will be like when I step outside, I don't know. What is important for the future is continuity, for the good relations between the GDR and the FRG. And if this principle, from which we proceed, exists on both sides, then we shall be able to solve all other issues.

Just like our firms have solved them, Erich Honecker said addressing Dr Albers once again; I believe they have prospects, for we are at present in the first year of our 50 year plan to 1990. We are aiming at an annual increase in national income of between 4 and 5 percent, to be achieved mainly through increased labor productivity, but also thorough new polans, and I believe that a number of projects will be realized by BASF.

That would be very nice, executive board chairman Dr Albers replied, for his firm is exceedingly interested in raising labor productivity, in further growth. However, the special place held by BASF in the Federal Republic for many years, Dr Albers said referring to the trend, may perhaps not be sustained in the future. Even so, he hopes that there will be scope for development, something toward which the GDR with its relations with BASF could contribute.

Dr Hans Albers said goodbye to Erich Honecker and the other guests, expressing his thanks and referring to BASF as a "medium-sized" firm, a remark causing some amusement.

Honecker Presents Toast

LD010908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Leipzig, 31 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, on Friday [as received] in Leipzig again expressed full agreement with Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for a world free of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

In his toast while visiting the Soviet Pavilion at the conclusion of the walkout at the Leipzig Autumn Fair, he went on to state: "It is entirely in this spirit that, as is well-know, the Budapest session of the states of the Warsaw Pact seized on significant initiatives toward disarmament. The latest proposals from Mikhail Gorbachev -- the extension of the nuclear test moratorium by the Soviet Union -- have met with a strong response from us and from the entire international public. In fact, this step -- if the United States also carries it out -- is designed to introduce a change toward disarmament."

No politician on this earth has the right to disappoint the hopes of mankind for securing peace; rather, each one should see it as his duty to act with realism and reason, and to make his contribution toward this. The GDR will always be found at the side of those to whom the preservation of peace and the avoidance of a nuclear catastrophe are the most important concerns.

It will do everything in order to bring about an amelioration of the international situation.

"Political dialogue proves to be an equally indispensable and effective instrument to solve questions that are outstanding in international relations. Therefore we will go on using it," Honecker said. At the same time, the GDR has made efforts to expand trade and economic relations as a factor in maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations among the nations.

In all the meetings with representatives of firms from socialist and non-socialist countries during the walkabout, the significance of the autumn Leipzig Fair for the further development of world trade has been underlined. At the same time, it has been stressed that this is a contribution toward safeguarding peace. They have all been impressed by the proportion of products with which the GDR combines maintained international top performances, and with which they took their place in the forefront of science and technology, Erich Honecker said.

Utmost efficiency and most modern scientific-technological standard -- these criteria increasingly define the new quality developing in the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, Honecker said. What has been achieved in this way in the interest of the two countries is there to see.

"At the same time, in the proven manner, we will expand trade and economic relations in great international breadth, as is clearly shown at the autumn Leipzig Fair, at which exhibitors and visitors from more than 100 countries are taking part. International trade is an inseparable part of our present-day world. No-one will succeed in preventing its extension in the spirit of peaceful cooperation. We would like to go on making our contribution, so that trade develops to mutual advantage in the spirit of fruitful cooperation," Honecker said in conclusion.

Stoph Hosts Dinner

LD311535 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Leipzig; 31 Aug (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, hosted a dinner this evening in honor of the Soviet Government delegation led by USSR Minister of Electronics Industry Vladislav Kolesnikov.

During the meeting, which was characterized by the spirit of close friendship, the partners in the talks exchanged views on topical international issues in which the complete accord in the views of the two fraternal parties was expressed. In this Stoph praised the manifold Soviet peace initiatives, particularly the decision only recently announced by Mikhail Gorbachev to extend the moratorium on nuclear tests until the start of 1987, as a viable way toward the complete removal of the nuclear threat to humanity and toward a comprehensive reduction in armed forces and weapons. He expressed his admiration for the varied offering in the Soviet Pavilion at the fair. Numerous interesting new and further developments constitute real top performances. Vladislav Kolesnikov stressed that the fair once again offers good opportunities for an extensive exchange of scientific and technological information. He expressed his admiration for the GDR economy's increased capability to perform, which is expressed primarily in the broad application of key technologies.

KLEIBER ARRIVES IN LIBYA FOR 1 SEP ANNIVERSARY

LD311943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (ADN) -- At the invitation of the leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ), a delegation headed by Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Tripoli today to attend the celebrations marking the 17th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. It was welcomed by Muammad al-Qasim Sharlalah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Treasury, and other Libyan personages.

On his arrival, Guenther Kleiber expressed the GDR's appreciation for the achievements of the SPLAJ in the consolidation of its national independence and on the path toward social progress. He affirmed the solidarity of the GDR people with the Libyan people in repelling the imperialist policy of threat and aggression. Guenther Klieber expressed his conviction that this visit would make an effective contribution toward continuing the exchange of views on important international issues and the further development of bilateral relations.

HONECKER CABLES AL-QADHDHAFI

LD012010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0204 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has expressed the certainty that relations between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will continue in future to dovelop for the well-being of both peoples in the interest of peace. In a telegram to the leader of the Libyan 1 September revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the national festival of the country, it is said that the experiences of both peoples and the development of the international situation testify to the need for cooperation between all forces of reason and goodwill in order to solve the main issue of this age -- to prevent a nuclear inferno and to preserve peace.

On the same occasion, Erich Honecker sent greetings to the secretary general of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General Peoples Congress, Dr Muftah al-Usta 'Umar. Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph congratulated the secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Zaydallah 'Aziz al-Salihi.

STOPH MEETS ETHIOPIAN PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU291332 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 27 August Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received Addis Tedla, Central Committee Politburo member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and deputy chairman of the office of the National Committee for Central Planning, who is staying in the GDR to participate in the eighth meeting of the GDR-Socialist Ethiopia Economic Committee.

At the friendly meeting the partners in the talk noted with satisfaction that mutual economic relations have developed successfully on all levels. This success is based on the friendship treaty concluded in 1979 and the manifold agreements of the leading representatives of both states, Erich Honecker and Mengistu Hile Mariam.

The Ethiopian guest reproted on the efforts of the working people in developing a national economy and in particular stressed the manifold efforts and achievements to overcome the consequences of the drought. In this connection he thanked the GDR once again for the generous solidary assistance and support. He reported on the first successes of the young industry of his countries in implementing the 10-year plan adopted by the WPE founding congress. Now the main attention is directed toward further increasing production and solving the urgent problems of the infrastructure. In the foreign political field Socialist Ethiopia works to develop peaceful relations with its neighboring countries.

Willi Stoph reaffirmed that the GDR people, in accordance with their internationalist obligation, will continue to be actively at the side of the Ethiopian people. He expressed the certainly that the result of the eight meeting of the joint economic committee will result in even closer cooperation.

The GDR supports the resolutions of the OPN 22d summit conference that was recently concluded in Addis Ababa, resolutions aimed at efficient sanctions against South Africa's apartheid regime.

At the meeting Willi Stoph reported the great efforts of the GDR working people in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which are aimed at the well-being of the people and at safeguarding peace. The GDR resolutely supports the renewad initiative of the Soviet Union to prolong its moratorium on nuclear explosions and the other proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, serving to create a universal system of peace and international security in accordance with the resolutions of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the Joint GDR-Socialist Ethiopia Economic Committee, participated in the meeting. Also present was (Teruneh Zenna), charge d'affaires a.i. of Socialist Ethiopia to the GDR.

LEADERSHIP GREETS 41ST ANNIVERSARY OF SRV

LD012041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- Vietnam is making a weighty contribution in the struggle to safegrard peace and against the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup. This is noted in a greetings letter from the GDR party and state leadership on the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vietnam's constructive policy of dialogue for the establishment of a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia is a factor of growing importance, it is stated in the letter, which is signed by Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann.

In the telegram the conviction is expressed that the close relations of fraternal friendship, all-round cooperation, and solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples will be developed and deepened further on the basis of the Marxism-Leninism and the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

BARCIKOWSKI-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LIBYA

LD312015 Warsaw PAP in English 1823 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 -- Poland's delegation led by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, vice-president of Poland's Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski left for Tripoli today at an invitation from the leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The delegation will take part in the celebrations marking the 17th anniversary of Libyan revolution on Sept 1.

Attends Ceremonies

LD012132 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Sept 1 -- Gala ceremonies marking the 17th anniversary of the Liyban revolution, held in the capital of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Tripoli, were attended today by a Polish delegation led by Political Bureau member, Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski.

Reporting on Kazimierz Barcikowski's stay here, the Libyan agency JANA quoted him as saying that Poland attaches great importance to the development of relations with Libya. Barcikowski confirmed the Polish nation's solidarity with Libya's struggle against the attacks of American imperialism.

In an interview for JANA Barcikowski stated that Poland firmly condemned the abortive aggression of Libya by the United States acting in cooperation with other NATO states, and along with the international community it demands that imperialist scheming against the Libyan people be immediately stopped.

FRG DISARMAMENT TALKS CONCLUDE IN WARSAW

LD291831 Hamburg DPA in German 1707 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Aug (DPA) -- Ambassador Friedrich Ruth, the Federal Government's representative on disarmament and arms control, on Friday in Warsaw concluded the consultations begun the previous day with the Polish Government on disarmament issues and flew back to Bonn. As was being said on the German side, the talks passed in a "good and sincere atmosphere." There had been discussion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, arms limitation for conventional weapons, and chemical weapons.

With these talks, Ruth was continuing in Poland the series of regular consultations on disarmament issues with the states of the Warsaw Pact. On this occasion he met Slawomir Dabrowa, director of the studies and programming Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Tadeusz Olechowski, deputy foreign minister and former ambassador to Bonn.

PAP Reports Talks

LD292044 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 29 -- Representatives of the Polish and the FRG Ministries of Foreign Affairs held consultations here on disarmament issues, with special regard to the reduction of armed forces and armaments as well as confidence and security building measures in Europe.

On the Polish side the consultations were chaired by head of research and programming department Slawomir Dabrowa and on the FRG side by government commissioner for disarmament issues Friedrich Ruth.

The FRG delegation was received by acting foreign minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CAMBODIAN DELEGATION VISIT

LD292040 Warsaw PAP in English 1535 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 29 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by chairman of the National Assembly Chea Sim today visited the capital of the Wielkopolska region, Poznan.

The parliamentarians met with the authorities of the region, visited the institute of the herb industry and the experimental centre "Herbapol" in Strykow near Poznan. Later on the guests got acquainted with the working and living conditions of the crews of the machine tools works "Ponar-Wiepofama" and the "Golana" sugar plant. They also visited the state horticulture complex in Naramowice.

Delegation Leaves for GDR

LD302104 Warsaw PAP in English 1926 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 30 -- The delegation of the National Assembly at the invitation from the SEJM (Polish parliament) Presidium wound up its visit today. The delegation was led by National Assembly chairman and member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Chea Sim.

Kampuchean parliamentarians visited Poland for the first time. Their visit was a continuation of direct contacts between parliaments of the two states which had found expression in a visit of the Sejm delegations in Kampuchea in 1984. During its stay in Poland the delegation of the National Assembly paid a visit to Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and held plenary talks with the leadership of the Sejm.

Chairman of the delegation Chea Sim conveyed an invitation to Roman Malinowski for the Sejm delegation to pay another visit in Kampuchea. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. Kampuchean guests also held talks at the Council of State and met with representatives of the leadership of the party and the government.

The Kampuchean delegation paid a visit to the Wielkoposka region. Today, on the last day of their stay, they visited Gorzow Wielkopolski (Eastern Poland). The hosts of the region informed Kampuchean parliamentarians about socio-economic problems and the participation of the PUWP, the Democratic Party, the United Peasants' Party, Sejm deputies and activists of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) in solving them.

Having wound up the Polish visit the delegation of the Kampuchean National assembly left for the GDR.

MESSNER TO VISIT HUNGARY IN 'COMING DAYS'

LD291715 Warsaw PAP in English 1648 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 29 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner will in the coming days pay an official visit of friendship to Hungary at the invitation of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar.

MESSNER RECEIVES BULGARIA'S IVAN ILLIEV

LD292256 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Ivan Illiev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is on a visit to Poland. Their conversation dealt with economic cooperation. Manfred Gorywoda, deputy prime minister, took part.

JARUZELSKI GREETS NONALIGNED SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS

LD312016 Warsaw PAP in English 1840 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31 -- President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a message to participants in the 8th Conference of Heads of State and Government from Non-Aligned Countries which started in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, on Aug 26.

The message was addressed to the chairman of the conference, premier of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Gabriel Mugabe.

ZLOTY DEVALUED 1 SEP TO IMPROVE FOREIGN TRADE

LD311856 Warsaw PAP in English 1803 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 -- As of September 1, 1986, the basic exchange rate of the Polish Zloty to the transfer rouble will decrease by 4.4 percent and to the U.S. dollar by 17.6 percent, the Narodowy Bank Polski (National Bank of Poland) announced today. The exchange rate of the zloty to the transfer rouble will be like 1:95 and to the U.S. dollar like 1:200.

This yet another change in the exchange rate of the zloty against the currencies of foreign states is an expression of an active, export-oriented economic policy, the communique said. The devalueation of the zloty is expected to boost the profitability of exports and improve the rationalization of imports and as a result -- improve the country's foreign trade balance.

The ratios 1:200 and 1:95 do not fully provide a realistic exchange rate but they are bound to decrease the proportion of those producers to whom it did not pay to sell their goods abroad.

The abrupt change in the zloty rate, the second one introduced this year (all in all, the zloty was depreciated by 32.1 percent against the dollar and by about nine per cent against the rouble) eliminates, in a sense, the incorrect ratios shaped in 1982 and 1983. At that time prices in Poland surged by about 150 percent whereas the exchange rate went up by a mere 50 percent. A discrepancy had, therefore, surfaced which had to be gradually liquidated. A need for such a move also occurred this year, as domestic prices for goods exported to socialist countries have gone up by about 17 percent in the first half of the year while transaction prices went up by only 3.1 percent. In the trade with hard-currency countries the domestic prices for exported goods have increased by 25 percent whereas transaction prices -- by nine percent.

The present devaluation is expected to be the last one carried out through this procedure, president of the Narodowy Bank Polski Wladyslaw Baka declared. Work is proceeding to introduce a floating exchange rate to react on a current basis to the ratios between domestic prices and those used in foreign trade, he said.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD292011 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 29 -- The Council of Ministers today discussed the socio-economic and financial situation in Poland and acquainted itself with a report on the course of the implementation of the central annual plan in the first 7 months of this year.

The government stated that a further socio-economic development of Poland has occurred. The growth rate of industrial production is high and above the planned one. Labour productivity in the processing industry has gone up, the energy-intensity of industrial production has gone down, the procurement of pigs is high and the state of the crops of grain and rape is good. A high increase in trade with socialist countries has been achieved. The increase in goods supplies to the consumer market is higher than planned.

Export to hard-currency countries has decreased, the rate of increase in the population's money incomes is significantly higher than planned and there were delays in the implementation of the plan to hand over new flats in the socialized housing sector.

In industry the growth rate of sold production was significant higher than the one envisaged in the central annual plan. All the branches of industry experienced a higher than planned increase in production. The planned growth rate was exceeded the most in the manufacturing industries, chiefly in the engineering and chemical industries. The high growth rate of production caused increased demand for material supplies. This caused tensions in the satisfaction of the needs of deficit raw materials, materials and semi-finished products.

On the other hand, the tasks in the field of electric power supply have been successfully realized. Thanks to an increase of production and significantly increased imports from the U.S.S.R. the supplies of gas fuels were significantly higher than last year. Despite a favourable situation in hard coal extraction difficulties surfaced in its supplies, mainly due to an above-planned increase in the demand for it in industry. The situation in the field of liquid fuel supplies was also difficult.

A notable increase of import of raw materials from socialist countries has had a positive impact on the high indices of production. Import from hard-currency countries was lower than last year which has caused supply and co-production tensions. The turnover with these countries was characterized by a high increase in prices, both in imports and exports. The share of enterprises' own outlays in financing imports has increased.

Progress has been achieved in economic effectiveness in industry, mainly through bringing down the energy-intensity of production and the unit consumption of the basic raw materials and materials. Labour productivity also increased faster than planned. In the manufacturing industries the whole increment in production was achieved thanks to better work.

The implementation of plan targets in socialized housing construction is not proceeding favourably. The advancement of the annual plan in this respect is low and it will be difficult to make up for those arrears. Prices for construction and assembly work are increasing which in turn causes the costs of housing to rise.

The increase in investment outlays is slower than planned whereas the structure outlays is positive and is characterized by an increase in the share of machine and equipment purchases. The realization of outlays on centrally implemented investment projects has improved.

The acreage of high-yield varieties of grain has increased. A slight decrease in the number of cattle occurred last year. A small increase in employment was maintained in the discussed period. The increase in earnings, however, was significantly higher than planned. The growth rate in earnings was higher than planned in all branches. Despite a high growth rate of goods supplies a gap has occurred between the current buying fund for the procurement of goods and service and their supply.

The Council of Ministers stated that despite the fact that many positive results have been achieved the accomplishment of the socio-economic tasks for this year called for a further consistent realization of the tasks outlined in the central annual plan. The following will have significant bearing on its successful implementation: Improving the quality of work and economic effectiveness, application of scientific and technological progress, tighter dependence of wages on the economic effectiveness achieved by factories, elimination of waste, increase in the export potential of enterprises. In order to counter the negative trends in the development of the money and market situation which have surfaced respective ministers have been ordered to consistently execute the binding financial solutions.

The Council of Ministers preliminarily acquainted itself with the draft law on planning the balance of payments and on foreign obligations and assets and recommended that further work be carried out in this respect.

Gorywoda Notes Economic Trends

LD292034 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Economic matters were the central theme of the Council of Ministers session. Our correspondents report:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] We set up our cameras in the corridors of the office of the Council of Ministers, right by the Hall of Lights, where our government sessions usually take place.

Today there was discussion of the whole complex of economic matters, against the backdrop of the economic results of the past 7 months. There was talk of the socioeconomic and financial situation of our state. Immediate conclusions were drawn for the near future.

I see that Andrzej Szczawinski has invited Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda to the other microphone. Over to you:

[Szczawinski] Mister Prime Minister, the government has made a fairly critical appraisal of what has happened in the economy in the first 7 months of this year. What are the main dangers for the implementation of the annual central plans?

[Gorywoda] Perhaps first of all... [changes thought] the government always makes critical appraisals.

We noticed a number of positive phenomena in the development of the economic processes in the first half-year, more precisely, the first 7 months, in particular the relatively high dynamism of growth in output and labor productivity, the fall in energy consumption, improvement of transportation work, the fairly favorable buildup of coal stocks for winter -- there had been some anxiety on this score.

At the same time, however, we also noticed -- and this is what the Council of Ministers devoted most of its deliberations to today -- certain negative tendencies. What were they? Above all, an unsatisfactory export growth rate, especially to free currency markets, something which obviously poses a threat to planned imports and threatens further complications in the sphere of raw materials supplies to industry, difficulties which already are being felt by many enterprises being felt. [end recording]

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES WAGE, PRODUCTIVITY LEVELS

LD012240 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Government Presidium has met. The possibilities and conditions for the rationalization of wage scales were discussed. The last 3 years were characterized by a markedly higher rise in wage payments than assumed in plans, which was not, in general, justified by a higher level of production.

In connection with this, the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs has worked out and is implementing new principles of the regulation of accrual of resources for wage payments. Preferences and the degree of recognition [uznaniowosc] are being limited, and payments are also being more strictly tied to the amount of profit made. A draft law was prepared introducing all these solutions. It is currently being studied by the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ).

The Government Presidium stressed that the principle that the rise of prices can only ensue in a planned manner and related to the possibilities of the economy, and not on the basis of exceptional individual decisions undertaken in relation to specified groups or individual enterprises, should be absolutely adhered to. Economic obligation should be consistently applied, up to and including bankruptcy. In the next point on the agenda, the Government Presidium familiarized itself with the recommendations relating to the further improvement of the socio-professional and economic status of women, which was accepted at the UN population conference in Mexico.

REPORTAGE ON SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOLIDARITY

10,000 Attend Church Service

HK010232 Hong Kong AFP in English 0218 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 1 (AFP) -- A congregation of 10,000 ringed by security police heard their parish priest proclaim here Sunday that "solidarity still exists" on the sixth anniversary of the Gdansk accords, which legalized the now-banned independent trade union.

As Roman Catholic worshippers unfurled pro-Solidarity banners in St Stanislas Church, Father Teofil Bogucki told them: "Solidarity does not belong to the past -- it still exists."

Amid frequent applause, he blasted Marxist ideology as "foreign to the Polish spirit" and praised Poland's political prisoners, saying that "to pursue union activities is not a betrayal, but a duty of the good Christian and good Pole."

The service, the traditional monthly "mass for the fatherland," was held in the church where father Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest murdered by Polish secret police in October 1984, is buried.

Solidarity was outlawed when the Polish government imposed martial law in December 1981.

After the service, worshippers dispersed peacefully, filing past militiamen standing two deep and armed with water-cannon.

Walesa Calls for Total Amnesty

AU291707 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 29 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, former leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, Friday called for a total amnesty for political prisoners after his 11th police interrogation in three months, as the wife of a jailed dissident warned that her husband's health was declining rapidly.

Mr. Walesa was questioned about Zbigniew Bujak, the underground Solidarity leader arrested on May 31 in Warsaw, but according to his aides refused to answer.

He used the occasion, two days before the sixth anniversary of Solidarity's legalisation, to call for the release of all 350 jailed dissidents, not just the 90 out of of 189 officially-recognised political prisoners released under a partial and conditional amnesty on July 22.

He said: "Prison is not the place for dialogue, but that's where the government is putting people who could be its partners."

His call came as the wife of jailed opposition leader Leszek Moczulski said her husband could be in a critical health after suffering on Tuesday his second heart attack in nearly a month in Warsaw's Rakowiecka jail.

Jailed in February, he is serving a four-year term for "leading and outlawed organization" -- he was president of the KPN federation for an independent Poland.

Mr. Walesa also repeated demands for the restoration of reforms adopted on August 31, 1980, saying they were the "only solution" to Poland's economic and social crisis.

He attacked the "arrogance of a government cut off from the public by police cordons, anti-democratic laws and censorship that silenced opinions."

His defiance was backed up by 41 former Solidarity leaders, who passed a vote of confidence in him and called on Poles to heed an appeal by underground Solidarity (TKK) to make September a month of intense struggle for the defence of the working and living conditions of the Polish people.

Police Friday pulled on one of the signatories, Jacek Kuron, and another dissident, Zbigniew Romaszewski, a former broadcaster with Solidarity's pirate radio station, for questioning about Mr. Bujak. Both men and Mr. Walesa are to be questioned further on September 12.

Meanwhile Solidarity sources said a police court in Sucha, southern Poland, had fined veteran Solidarity supporter Anna Walentynowicz 20,000 zlotys (80 dollars) for disrupting public order. She was arrested in June on her way to a birthday party for pro-Solidarity priest Adolf Chojnack.

Observers said dissidents were pressing ahead with plans to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Gdansk accords.

'Nonviolent Pressure' Urged

HK310242 Hong Kong AFP in English 0228 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Gdansk, Aug 31 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa described his new programme for helping Poland overcome its economic and political problems Saturday, stressing non-violent pressure on the government.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner was speaking to about 500 trade unionists here after a mass commemorating the setting up of his now-banned union here six years ago.

He said the programme would involve claiming better pay and working conditions, setting up independent unions, calling for free elections and changing the law to achieve these aims.

Resorting to violence, as some young Poles had advocated, should be avoided, Mr. Walesa said. People should show "intelligence and realism", because Solidarity did not have the physical means to oppose the government.

Another Solidarity leader, Bogdan Lis, who has just been released from jail along with some other political prisoners, has not ruled out the possibility of strikes as a means of opposing the regime.

Activists Arrested 30 Aug

LD301531 Hamburg DPA in German 1416 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug (DPA) -- The day before the sixth anniversary of the foundation of the trade union, Solidarity, security officials in Wroclaw and Bielsko Biala have arrested at least four people. The wife of the former Wroclaw underground leader, Jozef Pinior, reported by telephone that her husband was picked up by security officials on Saturday morning. He is presumably being held in policy custody "as a precaution" to prevent his taking part in events to mark the anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreements on 31 August 1980.

According to reports from opposition circles, three men have been arrested in Bielsko Biala. Their names have been given as Henryk Juscik, Janusz Bargiel, and Piotr Wojciechowski. Mrs Grazyna Wojciechowski, who was also arrested, was later released. She had to undertake not to go to a church service today marking the anniversary.

In Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin various official delegations laid flowers today, to mark the anniversary, at memorials and plaque to the victims of the workers' unrest of 1970. Official propaganda says that the government has stuck to the agreements, which have been broken by the opposition. The agreements between striking workers and the government on 31 August 1980 opened the way for the foundation of the independent trade union, Solidarity.

SZAMOJLIK APPOINTED TO GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM

LD292120 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 29 -- The Council of Ministers has appointed Minister of Finance Bazyli Szamojlik member of the Government Presidium.

SIWICKI CITED ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD010055 Warsaw PAP in English 1855 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 -- Addressing newly promoted officers in Torun on the eve of the 47th anniversary of the German invasion of Poland, this country's defence minister today voiced wholehearted support for Soviet disarmament proposals and vowed dedication in upgrading the Warsaw Treaty Organization "as long as imperialist aggression continues to pose a threat to peace and to our country."

Said Florian Siwicki, who is also member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Army general:

"The memory of the tragic September 1939 brings to mind the fundamental canons: There is no other guarantee for Poland's security than the strength of the socialist country and the might of the national armed forces, full-proof alliances, civilization and industrial potential, and unity over matters supreme to the nation. Despite the fact, however, that there still exist differences of views and convictions in our society, there should be no difference between the citizens of our state, so badly experienced by history, in the matter of supreme importance for the homeland, namely: the state's existence, peace and security."

"Imperialism has taught us to realistically assess reality, to discern facts from idle talk and decode its true goals which are carefully concealed behind a screen of cynical rhetoric about peace and human rights. Today the course of international events stirs our special attention. In the West, more and more frequently the most outstanding achievements in science and technology are used for military ends for doctrinal and political raasons and serve the construction of ever more destructive systems [word indistinct] synchronizing the present development of villages with protecting old country building, rural handicraft and works of art.

The conference was opened yesterday by president of the Association Klaus Ahrens of the FRG. On the first day of the meeting the participants familiarized themselves with achievements of Skanen Museum Movement in Poland.

PRON LEADERS DISCUSS PATRIOTIC TRAINING

AU291046 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] PAP -- In a letter addressed to the chairmen of PRON voivodship committees, Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council, and Jerzy Jaskiernia, general secretary of the PRON National Council, have called for the initiation of activities designed to increase PRON involvement in the patriotic training of young people.

Referring to the 47th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, the authors of the letter write: On the anniversary of that crushing defeat, it is our duty toward Poland, our fatherland, to consider whether we have devoted enough energy and effort to building a strong state, a state capable of resisting threats to it. We also owe a moral debt to those compatriots of ours who sacrificed their blood and lives in the struggle for liberation.

The greatest task we face is to transmit to the younger generation those values that are of greatest importance for the fatherland: the cultivation of civic virtures and the raising of people who are wise, noble-minded, and ready to devote their skills and energies to building Poland's greatness.

Aware of our historical continuity, let us teach youth to display greater respect for our native tradition, which is embodied in beautiful historical symbols, symbols that were and are particularly dear to every Pole. These historical symbols have always been a bond between us and our native land, with its past and its present, and have become symbols of honor, pride, and national dignity.

But our respect for national tradition and our love of Poland cannot be limited to outward manifestations, for what is of greatest importance is our participation in the creation of Poland's economic, cultural, and political strength by way of hard work and creative effort in everyday life.

A state's strength is determined by its ability to defend itself, which expresses itself in military capacity. The most important element in military capacity is the efficient, courageous, educated, and noble-minded Polish soldier. As the supreme value, life in peace calls for the creation of a defender of the fatherland through the collective effort of the family, the school, and social and political organizations.

For the army guarantees the presentation of the highest national values, their perpetuation and their protection. Let us create greater social respect for military service, especially among young people, by increasing awareness of the role and importance of the Army for Poland's strength and its defense. [passage omitted]

EARTHQUAKE HITS VRANCEA REGION 31 AUGUST

AU311455 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1418 GMT 31 Aug 86

["Communique of the Physics of the Earth and Seismology Centre" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31,8,1986 -- In connection with the earthquake of August 31, 1986 at 00 hrs 28 min 55 sec with a magnitude of 6.5 on the Richter scale which occurred in Vrancea County at a depth of 140 km (140), the following points are made:

The earthquake was recorded by the national seismological network (local stations and radio received measurements from Bucharest's Magurele seismic watch) and by the accelerometer network.

The earthquake is of the sub-crustal type (depth of the focus beyond 60 km) and is due to deep tectonic proceses caused by the movement of the microblocks in the country's territory. Unlike the crustal earthquakes (focus no deeper than 60 km), subcrustal earthquakes in Vrancea region have their foci deeper and travel principally on a northeast-southwest direction. Propogation of the seismic energy on a north east-southwest direction, characteristic of the Vrancea earthquakes, is related to the focus mechanism and Romania's geological structure. Seismic processes in Vrancea region which are due to the complex tectonics of the Carpathian Mountains are unrelated to seismic activity in the neighbouring countries.

The earthquake was felt almost throughout the country's territory but particularly on the northeast-southwest direction: Focsani, Birlad, Vaslui, Iasi, Buzau, Ploiesti, Bucharest, Zimnicea causing no outstanding damage.

The intensity of the earthquake at the epicentre was set at seven-to-eight degrees (Mercalli scale), while in Bucharest it was of seven degrees, lasting about fifty seconds of which twelve seconds was the duration of the principal shock.

A statistic of earthquakes over 1901-1986 shows that in the Vrancea region there were nine tremors with a Richter magnitude higher than six, averaging roughly one in ten years. This earthquake of a 6.5 magnitude (Richter scale) released an energy of about twenty times smaller than that produced on March 4, 1977.

The earthquakes roduced in Vrancea are accompanied by aftershocks the strongest one having a two-unit smaller magnitude than that of the principal one. In the first fourteen hours after the earthquake, nine aftershocks were registered with magnitudes ranging from 1.2 to 2.9 (Richter scale). A possible aftershock of this earthquake is not to top a Richter magnitude of 5.0.

With the data supplied by history and instruments as a basis, a survey of earthquakes produced in Vrancea in the last nine hundred years shows that no powerful earthquake apt to cause big damage is to take place in the near future.

Belgrade Reports Damage

AU311442 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The earthquake which last night disturbed the citizens of Belgrade, east Serbia, Vojvodina, Macedonia, and which was also felt in other parts of our country, also hit Romania. The epicenter was north of Bucharest, in the Vrancea area. Seismologists measured the earthquake to be 8 degrees on the Mercalli scale or 6.5 on the Richter scale. Here is a report from Dragoslav Markovic, TANJUG correspondent in Bucharest, on the consequences of the earthquake.

The ground on which Bucharest was built is now completely still. After the earthquake which this morning measured 7 degrees on the Mercalli scale, there were no other (?tremors), at least there were no tremors that people would feel. This morning citizens started to return to their homes from which they had run away in panic at about 0030. Bucharest is slowly returning to normal. This morning's press, according to local custom, reported only the official statement that was issued by the seismological institute and nothing more. It is believed that there will be no other reports. What is left now is to clean from the streets the plaster, bricks, and tiles that fell off the buildings. Just as the capital city of Romania had mended the scars from the earthquake of March 1977, early this morning almost all facades of buildings cracked again and the joints between the buildings again showed themselves. Apartments are facing big repairs. It was officially announced that the earthquake in Bucharest caused only some material damage, that there were no collapsed houses, and no injured. Last night hospital emergency departments had more work due to heart attacks, probably caused by fear.

COUNTY WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCILS HOLD MEETINGS

AU291851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 29/8/1986 -- Conferences of representatives of working people in industry, construction, transport, goods circulation and finance were held in all county seats and in Bucharest city. They preceded the third working people's congress -- a democratic forum institutinalized by law -- which will gather 11,000 delegates and invited guests in Romania's capital. The conferences were attended by the delegates designated for the congress from each county as well as representatives of working people elected at the general meetings held in economic units and, as invited guests, by members of the CC or the RCP, representatives of economic ministries, central institutions, local party and state organizations, mass and public organizations, managerial staff from various units.

Taking up the questions debated during the general meetings of working people, the county conferences analysed reports on the way in which plan provisions were fulfilled in the 1981-1985 period, the tasks incumbent on each county over 1981-1986 and the measures for the carrying out of the 1986 plan as well as the way in which the tasks are fulfilled for intensive economic development, the organization and modernization of production processes, the achievement of higher technological and qualitative standards of products, higher economic efficiency in all fields of activity. The participants expressed their resolve to use more efficiently the democratic framework that has been created for decision-making, the strict application of the economic and financial mechanism and the translation into fact of the worker self-management and self-administration principles.

The conferences elected the county and Bucharest city working people's councils and nominated the delegates to the forthcoming congress, as well as the candidates to the National Council of Working People. The county conferences unanimously adopted decisions whereby they propose that the Third Congress of Working People should re-elect the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, to the high office of chairman of the National Council of Working People.

BALANCE BETWEEN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE VIEWED

AU260849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0819 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/8/1986 -- A modern economic complex was achieved in Romania that provides for the harmonious intertwining of industry with agriculture, of these two basic sectors of material production with transport and the other domains of the economic life.

It is a competitive complex that places Romania among the countries with the most dynamic economic growth. The contribution of industry to the formation of the national income increased from 48.9 per cent in 1965 to over 63 per cent in 1985, while the volume of this essential indicator of the national wealth grew fourfold.

A judicious structuring of the national income for accumulation and consumption has led to a dynamic development of the Romanian economy. Whereas in 1965 25.5 per cent of the national income were earmarked for development, now one third of it is allotted to the same end. Investment funds which grew 4.3 times over 1965-1985 were streamlined toward setting up, developing and updating sectors decisive for a speed-ed-up economic development.

The special emphasis placed on the development of top-technology industries that better capitalize raw materials and labour resources was conducive to a growing electronics, electrical engineering and fine mechanics production -- eleven times bigger than in 1965. Now industry provides for roughly 90 per cent of the national economy's requirements for machinery, equipment and installations, and supplies substantial quantities of competitive exportables. The share of machine building, electrical engineering, metallurgy and chemistry in the industrial output rose from 49.2 per cent in 1965 to over 63 per cent in 1985, when only machine building and chemistry supplied half of the country's industrial output and more than 50 per cent of exports.

IOAN TOTU HEADS DELEGATION TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT

AU011929 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] We want to inform you that the Nonaligned Movement conference is being attended by heads of states and governments, representatives of national liberation movements, and delegations representing countries or organizations enjoying guest or observer status. Romania, which is participating in the Nonaligned Movement as a guest, is represented by a delegation led by Ion Totu, minister of foreign affairs. The working agenda of the meeting includes current questions regarding strengthening peace, halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, restructuring international economic relations on the basis of equity and equality of rights, and eliminating the last vestiges of colonialism and racism. The participants will also examine ways and means to consolidate the unity of action of the Nonaligned Movement and to further increase its role in improving the international situation.

RCP SECRETARY STOIAN MEETS AL-ASAD IN DAMASCUS

AU311929 Bucharest AGERPES in English 1844 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus AGERPRES 31/8/1986 -- The secretary-general of the Socialist Ba'th Arab Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, personal envoy of the RCP general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, who handed him over a message.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the positive evolution of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Ba'th Arab Party, and the confidence was expressed that it contributed to the promotion of good relations of the cause of detente, understanding and peace in the Middle East and the world over. Special attention was paid to the expansion of the Romanian-Syrian economic relations, and the mutual wish was expressed that action be taken in the future as well, toward enlarging the economic cooperation, increasing the volume and diversifying the commercial exchanges, to the benefit and in the interests of both countries and peoples.

Appraching aspects of the world issues, they stressed that in the current, particularly complicated international situation, it was necessary that action be taken for halting the arms race and passing on to disarmament, nuclear above all, for ensuring peace, for the political settlement of all conflicts in the world. Special care was shown for the evolution of the situation in the Middle East, with emphasis on the need to intensify the efforts and political-diplomatic actions, to promote new initiative toward the global, negotiated settlement of the situation in the region, the Palestine one included, through the creation of an own state. President Hafiz al-Asad highlighted the appreciation enjoyed by Romania's position, especially the contribution of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the political, negotiated settlement of the conflict in the region, by the Romanian head of state's initiatives to the building of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the region.

TOTU, IVASCU RECEIVE UAE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU291938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/8/1986 -- A parliamentary delegation of the United Arab Emirates, led by (Shilal bin Ahmed Lootah), speaker of the Federal National Council, chairman of the United Arab Emirates' Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, arrived in Bucharest on Friday. On the delegation are deputies (Mohammad Shaikh Mejrin Sultan), (Rahma Mohammad al Amsoud al Muhairbi), (Faraj Ali Bin Hamooda), (Abdulaziz Ali al Omais), (Ibrahim Sultan al Shamsi,) (Saif Sultan Saeed), (Abdullah Raschid al Kharji.)

On the same day, the parliamentarians from the United Arab Emirates were received at the Grand National Assembly [GNA] by Marin Ivascu, GNA deputy chairman, chairman of the Romanian Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Information was exchanged on the two parliaments' organization and activity. The joint wish was expressed to boost the cooperation between the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries, stressing the need to enhance their contribution to a better knowledge and raprochement between Romania and the United Arab Emirates. The members of the delegation also had an interview with the foreign affairs minister, Ioan Totu, when they approached aspects related to the development of the cooperative ties between Romania and the United Arab Emirates, as well as questions of the present-day international political life.

ZEMLJARIC ATTENDS LIBYAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATIONS

LD312111 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, August 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia Deputy Premier Janez Zemljaric, heading the Yugoslav delegation to the celebrations of Libya's national holiday, September 1st Revolution Day, arrived in Tripoli today.

At the airport, Zemljaric was welcomed by Secretary of the People's Committee for Economy and Trade Ibrahim Bishari.

In a statement made to the Libyan news agency JANA on arrival, Zemljaric expressed satisfaction with the opportunity given him to attend Libya's great national celebrations, and expressed the hope that his stay would be an opportunity for talks on the further advancement of Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation.

FEC VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD291741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation, received Viktor Maltsev, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia, today. During a long friendly conversation, the two sides examined economic relations in general and some topical issues regarding commodities' exchange in particular.

TU PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON WORK STOPPAGES

AU012000 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 31 Aug 86

[From the "Sunday at 10" Program"; interview given by Marija Todorovic, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, to Kosta Krajincenic, Nedeljko Mirkovic, and Momcilo Boskovic]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Reporter] Work stoppages have been a hot theme this summer. (?Let us not) ask you why the workers are stopping production. It is often thought that low incomes are the reason for this, but how can one explain the fact that even those with enviable personal incomes are also taking part in work stoppages?

[Todorovic] I have been asked about this very often during the summer. I tried to explain during that period that one should not draw general conclusions on the basis of individual cases because there are now two identical causes for such stoppages. I tried to say that one should not conclude that because, as we have recently heard, in some republics and provinces there were 10, 15, 12, 18, or 20 cases or examples more this year than last year, they were (?permanent) stoppages. Therefore, I tried to say that nobody is informed enough about the whole problem or about concrete cases to be able to make assessments on the questions of why, how, and where.

But since you have asked me, let me say that in the preliminary contacts which we have had and in the phase in which we are working on the preparations of an analysis of causes, an analysis of the causes and the state of this area, we have reached a conclusion that personal incomes, it is true, appear as the most frequent reason, particularly in those collectives which have low personal incomes, but the causes should be sought in the reasons we have already talked about. Thus, people are very often absolutely uninformed about the economic conditions in which they work, about the prospects and possibilities for work production, and about creating income in the conditions that exist in the period to the end of the year, never mind a longer period. We are therefore talking about one's absolute inability to rationally and responsibly direct one's behavior in accordance with this state of affairs...

[Reporter] Yes, but the outcome of strikes -- sorry for interrupting -- is very often that personal incomes are increased. This means that the trade union could have done something toward preventing this earlier...

[Reporter] Colleague Krajincenic, I was just about to ask Comrade Todorovic this because we were together at a meeting 3 days ago, at a working meeting of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. The republican and provincial representatives asked the same question and demanded that it be made clear once and for all whether the trade unions put themselves at the head of these demands made by the working people regarding work conditions, incomes, etc. Not to lead the workers to the streets but to demand that they be the protagonists of this and not some structures, as they said, Comrade Todorovic you will remember, [words indistinct] that somebody has the control over the workers. [sentence as heard] I do not know who has the power over the workers. How is it that whenever the stoppages are, shall we say, called or held or realized in collectives, all demands are met? How is it that, although a collective does not have capabilities, after the working stoppage it fulfills demands?

[Todorovic] I think that there is no dispute about this and all those who are proposing that the trade unions should be the bearer of the initiative that causes be removed are knocking on an opened door because this is the trade unions' task. [passage omitted] Therefore, according to both the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law, the trade unions have the obligation to, let us say, mediate in these conditions, considering the totality of interests which are, let us say, broader than a concrete, individual, or group interest. But in striving to find a solution to a problem -- you are completely right -- this method or practice, and I think, the line of lesser resistance of solving everything in a hasty manner and in a way which will finish the whole problem by meeting the demands only partially, confuses the issue in the sense that we do not know what is what and who should do what...

[Reporter] Even stimulates this practice.

[Todorovic] On the one hand stimulates this practice. At the meetings in which, as I said, preliminary talks had been conducted because a thorough analysis of all this is yet to come, it was unambiguously and clearly stated that neither the trade unions nor anybody else can support a side which is trying to extract the fulfillment of unjustified demands by pressure. One should also examine the responsibility of the leaderships and trade unions and [word indistinct] organs and all others in those collectives whose task it was to carry out in time an initiative for solving the problems which were the cause. This therefore does not mean that the cause will always be resolved in time. But it cannot mean that the practice of pressure can be considered normal in a society in which there exist interdependence and responsibility in creating income and working conditions. [passage omitted]

ADMIRAL MAMULA DISCUSSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD012049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG) -- At the Marshal Tito Center for Strategic Research and Studies in Belgrade a Ceremony has been held to mark the beginning of the new school years. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, Federal secretary for national defense, spoke at the opening of an all-people's defense school about the goals and tasks facing military schooling as a whole and military high schools in particular.

He stressed that the further development of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, in keeping with the socialization of defense work and military programs, and of social processes in the world, has led to the need to expand the goals and content of the educational and training process in military high schools. In connection with this, the national defense school has grown into a school of all-people's defense and is largely oriented toward training the most senior military and civil cadres for the preparation and conduct of war operations on a strategic level, the defense preparations of society, and the functioning of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system in an all-people's defense war, which, in our terminology, we call comprehensive belligerent action [ratovnistvo].

The war process in an all-people's defense war, besides direct (armed) activities and military operations as the backbone and nucleus of this process, also involves the functioning of the socioeconomic and sociopolitical systems and the system of social activities. According to our strategic concept the defense of the country is an integrated ideopolitical, military, material-technical, technological, economic, and cultural problem. Cadres who are trained to lead the country in such a war, and to prepare and execute such complicated military operations in all areas of the war process must be armed with multidisciplinary knowledge.

In other words, Admiral Mamula stressed, we are expecting the all-people's defense schools as a whole to give a fresh and powerful impetus to the development of the conception and doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection, on the basis, of course, of the general orientations which the supreme commander, Josip Broz Tito, formulated some time ago and which are constantly being developed in keeping with the changes in the military-technical situation, in international relations, in strategies and doctrines of modern armies, and in the achievements of our internal social development.

MOJSOV REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS OF NONALIGNMENT

LD311315 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0952 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 31 (TANJUG) -- Over the past twenty-five years since the Belgrade conference, the movement and policy of nonalignment have proved and asserted themselves as a historical necessity and key factor in changing the inequitable international relations, said Yugoslav State Presidency Vice President Lazar Mojsov today.

Mojsov was speaking at a formal session in the Assembly of Yugoslavia, the same hall in which the first nonaligned conference was held, and in which the 25th anniversary of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries was observed today. The session was attended by members of the Yugoslav State Presidency, the Assembly of Yugoslavia, the Federal Government, the Council of the Federation, representatives of socio-political organizations and diplomats accredited in Belgrade.

What the Belgrade conference shaped into an integral policy and a new concept of the entire system of contemporary international relations had its roots in the global trends and developments, in the aspirations of the newly-liberated countries which could not reconcile themselves to the existing system of unfair and inequitable international relations, and in their wish to take their share of responsibility for the fate of mankind, Mojsov said.

These aspirations gave birth to the concept of nonalignment, developed at a series of meetings and gatherings in the 1950's, which grew from a historical vision of prominent world statesmen -- Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir, Nkrumah, Sukarno and others -- into a global policy and movement, said Mojsov.

The Belgrade conference rounded off the period in which the policy and concept of nonalignment were conceived, and marked the beginning of a new era in international relations. The principles formulated then have stood the test of time and proven themselves as the basis of a policy which reflects the aspirations of the widest international community, he added.

Recalling that the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade in September 1961 was attended by the heads of state or government of 25 countries, many of whom are recorded not only in the histories of their countries but in the history of contemporary international affairs as well, Mojsov said the summit had laid down for the first time the main targets of nonalignment: the relaxation of tensions. Peace and security equal for all. General and total disarmament. The abolishment of apartheid, racism, an all forms of domination and hegemony. The bridging of the gap between the developed and the developing countries. The consolidation of all-round cooperation. and the affirmation of the role of the United Nations in international relations. [punctuation as received]

In their appeal for peace and statement on the danger of war addressed to the leaders of the two super powers -- U.S. President John Kennedy and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Nikita Khrushchev -- the participants of the Belgrade conference called on the super powers to immediately halt their military preparations and the uncontrolled arms race and to commence negotiations in the spirit of the United Nations Charter, Mojsov said.

Way back then, the conference's participants presented to the international community the key problems of the contemporary world and offered a platform for resolving them by taking into account common interests and the need to safeguard peace and ensure security and free development for all, Mojsov stressed.

Speaking of the reactions to the first nonaligned conference, Mojsov said it had aroused great hopes with many nations and peaceloving forces around the world, but that it also met with skepticism and attempts to contest its importance.

"There were even unwarranted attacks by protagonists of big-power policy on the policy of nonalignment as being irrelevant, and speculations about its being an attempt to create a new, third, bloc. Before long, however, all these doubts and speculations proved groundless and off the mark. History has shown that the attempts to ignore and disregard the policy and actions of nonaligned countries were also a mistake," said Mojsov.

Mojsov said that the past twenty-five years have proved beyond doubt the value of the basic contents and meaning of the non-aligned policy. He stressed that, in its authentic and consistent struggle for peace and democratic changes in the world, the Non-aligned Movement and its policy attracted more and more partisans from an increasing number of countries, so that the movement now has more than one hundred full-fledged members.

Apart from the newly liberated countries, which as a rule join the Non-aligned Movement, numerous neutral and non-bloc countries, even some bloc members, are showing an increasing interest in the movement's activities and in attending non-aligned gatherings. All this, Mojsov noted, goes to prove that non-alignment is objectively in line with the latest historical trends and reflects the interests of all nations.

The policy of non-alignment has provided a decisive and indispensable stimulus to the processes of emancipation and democratization of international relations, halting further bloc divisions of the world. The greatest contribution of the movement has been precisely to the process of decolonization of the world.

"The rise of the movement and policy of non-alignment were by no means smooth", Mohsov said. "In its efforts and international activities it met many a problem and obstacle, attempts to imbue it with false dilemmas, to divide and polarize it, to redirect the movement, to make it an instrument of bloc policies and push it to to the margin of world affairs".

"Non-aligned countries have always managed to cope with such pressures and successfully resist such temptations thanks to the strength of the principles and aims of the policy of non-alignment", Mojsov said.

He added that the principles of non-alignment, as formulated at the Belgrade conference, have been forever embedded in the foundations of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and that unswerving adherence to the Non-aligned Movement and its policy remains the basis of Yugoslavia's independent position in internatioal relations.

There is no doubt, stressed Vice-President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Lazar Mojsov, that the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare will confirm the continuity of the strategic options, targets and original principles of on-alignment, as agreed at the Belgrade conference, which is certainly one of its main tasks.

The eighth summit in Harare opens in September 1, the day the Belgrade conference opened 25 years ago. As a symbol of recognition, September 1 is observed the world over as non-alignment day, Lazar Mjosov said in conclusion.

GEN JOVICIC ADDRESSES KRAGUJEVAC GARRISON

LD292052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1351 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Kragujevac, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, president of the Committee Presidium of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, talked today with Communists of the Kragujevac Garrison about the decisions and importance of the 13th LCY Congress. He drew special attention to the tasks of Armed Forces members aimed at the practical realization of the congress documents. The meeting took place in last year's best unit of the land forces, commanded by officer Zivorad Mihajlovic. Gen Jovicic and his aides also visited the barracks of the Kragujevac garrison where they were briefed on the problems and life of the soldiers and officers. On his visit to the Kragujevac garrison, Gen Jovicic was accompanied by Jerko Crmaric, president of the Committee Presidium of the LCY Organization in the Belgrade Army District.

FIRST TRAIN FROM ALBANIA ARRIVES 1 SEPTEMBER

AU011437 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The first train from Albania arrived in Tuzi today at about 0900. This marks the beginning of international freight transport between Titograd and Shkoder. The timetable for freight trains between the border stations of (?Bajze) and Tuzi has therefore become operational. An 8-freight car train carried goods to Hungary while a 20-car Yugoslav train, which crossed the border 3 hours later, carried ore which was sent to Albania from Kraljevo. It is expected that by the end of the year about 100,000 tons of goods will cross the Yugoslav-Albanian border in both directions. The volume of transport is expected to increase 3.5 times next year.

ALBANIAN FLAG PARADED THROUGH TETOVO

LD311431 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tetovo, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- A long line of vehicles, led by one vehicle in which a youth was holding in his hands a large flag of the Albanian nationality, paraded through the streets of Tetovo today at about 1400. The Albanian flag was not accompanied by a Macedonian and Yugoslav flag. No one attempted to suppress this abuse of the flag of the Albanian nationality in Tetovo.

In fact, in the past there have been cases in the Tetovo region of the misuse of the flag of the Albanian nationality but no measures have been taken against the violators of the legal regulations on the use of flags.

FBIS

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WARSAW PACT DEPUTY MINISTERS MEET IN WARSAW

LD021756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep (ADN) -- A meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries took place in Warsaw today. During the consultations questions of the preparation of the Vienna meeting of the CSCE participating countries were discussed with the aim of contributing to the successful course of the forum. The deputy foreign ministers were received by Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PPR minister of foreign affairs.

Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part in the meeting for the GDR.

PAP Report

LD022344 Warsaw PAP in English 1831 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 2 -- Foreign vice-ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states met here today to discuss preparations for the Vienna meeting of representatives of countries-participants in the CSCE with a view to favouring its successful course. The meeting was held in a matter-of-fact and friendly atmosphere. The gathering was attended by foreign vice-ministers Luben Gotsev of Bulgaria, Jozsef Benyi of Hungary, Herbert Krolikowski of GDR, Jan Kinast of Poland, Traian Pop of Romania, Vadim Loginov of USSR and Zdenek Cernik of Czechoslovakia.

The vice-ministers were received by PUMP CC Political Bureau member, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

'SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY' CONFERENCE HELD IN BUDAPEST

LD281923 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI) -- An international conference on "socialist democracy" was held by from August 25 to 28 within the framework of the ideological cooperation between the fraternal parties of socialist countries. [sentence as received] Participants included sociologists from the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Polish United Workers Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The conference was headed by Sandor Lakos, responsible editor of the periodical "PARTELET" and scientific chief advisor of the HSWP CC Institute of Sociology. The delegates to the conference were met by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general director of the Institute of Sociology.

ALIA, CARCANI GREET VIETNAMESE LEADERS

AU021124 Tirana ATA in English 0857 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Triana, September 2 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have sent the following message of greetings to Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

On occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in the name of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in our names we convey the best greetings and wishes to you and through you to the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During all their life, the valiant Vietnamese people have fought for national freedom and independence, and this struggle was crowned with the proclamation of the independence 41 years ago, thus marking one of the events of a special importance in their history. The long heroic struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their stooges is one of the most glorious pages in their history and proved once more the great lesson of history that when a people fight for a right cause and are resolute to the end, they are invincible and come out come out always victorious.

On this anniversary of the triumph of independence, the Vietnamese people come with a balance sheet of important achievements in the reconstruction and all-sided development of the country. The Albanaian people have followed these achievements with sympathy, and wish the Vietnamese people wholeheartedly continuous success in the work for the construction of socialism, for the progress, prosperity and defence of the homeland.

We wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries develop and strengthen further in the future to the common benefit and to that of the struggle against imperialism.

STEFANI ATTENDS ZERI I POPULLIT ANNIVERSARY

AU241315 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 24 (ATA) -- In order to mark the 44th anniversary of our people's press, the presidency of the Jouranalists' Union of Albania and the editorial board of the newspaper ZERI I POPULIT organised a solemn meeting at the hall of the Writers' and Artists' League in the capital.

Present were journalists and leading cadres of the central organs of the press, the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY and Radio Television, local newspapers, veterans of the press, voluntary collaborators and correspondents, typographers and other guests.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani; the chief of the sector of the press at the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, Dhimiter Tona; the chairman of the Journalists' Union of Albania, general director of Radio Television, Marash Hajati' the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' league of Albania, Dritero Agolli.

The secretary of the Journalists' Union of Albania and editor-in-chief of the review THE NEW ALBANIA Ymer Minxhozi, made the speech on the occasion. Speaking of the 44 year long road of our peoples' press, he pointed out among other things that our people's press has further elevated its ideo-political and journalists level, has enhanced the role of the organiser, propagator and agitator in service of the communist education of the masses and their mobilisation to frontally fulfil the tasks and the targets of the revolutionary movement "Standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha".

FIRST SHKODER-TITOGRAD RAILROAD TRAINS REPORTED

AU021843 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The transportation of freight has begun on the Shkoder-Titograd railroad, which links the rail network of Albania with the rail network of Montenegro in Yugoslavia and with other countries. The first trains in both directions inaugurated the transportation of freight on 1 September.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1-31 AUGUST

AU011823 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1 and 31 August carries the following economic performance reports. Time and date of broadcasts given in parentheses:

Berat District fulfilled its industrial and export plans for the 1 January-31 July period (1800 GMT 3 August).

Durres District completed its overall industrial production plan for the 7-month period 3 days ahead of schedule and produced goods worth 16 million leks over and above the plan (1800 GMT 3 August), and the 1 January-20 August plan was exceeded by 40 working collectives, while the export plan was overfulfilled 2.6 percent (1800 GMT 23 August). Durres District also completed its 8-month general industrial plan 4 days early. (1000 GMT 31 August)

In Elbasan District the pig iron and coking plants of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine exceeded their respective 7-month plans by 9 million leks and 4 million leks (1330 GMT 2 August) and all sections taken together overfulfilled the 7-month plan by 17 million leks as a result of a 4.5 percent increase in productivity over the planned target (1800 GMT 12 August); the 8-month plan was prefulfilled by the pig iron section with an excess production worth 3.5 million leks (1800 GMT 29 August).

In Fier District 25 economic enterprises prefulfilled their respective 7-month plans. The foodstuffs industry alone producing goods worth 3 million leks over the plan (1800 GMT 2 August).

Gramsh District exceeded its 7-month general industrial plan by approximately 2 million leks (1330 GMT 13 August), while the 1 January-20 August industrial production and export plans were overfulfilled respectively by 9 percent and 39 percent (1800 GMT 20 August).

Kolonje District prefulfilled its 7-month plan 10 days ahead of schedule (1330 GMT 1 August) and its 1 January-15 August plan was overfulfilled by several thousand leks (1330 GMT 19 August)

Korce District overfulfilled its 1 January-15 August industrial plan by over 8 million leks (1800 GMT 21 August).

Kruje District exceeded its 7-month industrial plan by 6 million leks (1800 GMT 13 August).

Kukes District overfulfilled its 7-month industrial production plan by 2.3 million leks (1330 GMT 7 August) and its 7-month export plan by 580,000 leks (1000 GMT 13 August), overfulfilling the 7-month plan as a whole by 2 percent (1330 GMT 18 August).

Lezhe District overfulfilled its overall industrial plan for the 7-month period 7 percent (1800 GMT 11 August) and its export plan for the same period by 270,000 leks (1800 GMT 14 August); the value of goods produced over the 7-month plan was 4.5 million leks (1330 GMT 19 August). The district also fulfilled its 8-month plan 12 days ahead of schedule, producing goods worth 1 million leks over the plan (1800 GMT 25 August).

Librazhd District exceeded its general industrial plan to date by 3.4 million leks (1800 GMT 10 August) and expects to produce goods worth 3 million leks over the 8-month plan (1300 GMT 27 August).

Lushnje district fulfilled its 7-month industrial plan 101 percent (100 GMT 6 August) and its plan for the 1 January-15 August plan by over 4.6 million leks (1800 GMT 19 August), while its overall income plan was exceeded by 3.4 million leks during the first 7 months (1800 GMT 24 August).

Mat District fulfilled its plan to date 104.3 percent (1800 GMT 21 August).

Permet District exceeded its general production plan for the 7-month period by 9 percent (1800 GMT 14 August).

Pogradec District exceeded its industrial plan 6.2 percent and its export plan for the 7-month period by 8.9 percent (1800 GMT 10 August).

Puke District extracted 18,000 tons of copper over the plan, as against the annual pledge of 13,000 tons over the plan (1800 GMT 21 August).

Sarande Distrtict fulfilled its 1 January-20 August plan 109 percent, with an excess production of 13 million leks (1300 GMT 27 August).

Shkoder District overfulfilled its 7-month plan by 27 million leks (1800 GMT 8 August), added a further 1 million leks over the plan by 10 August (1800 GMT 16 August), and completed the 8-month plan 8 days earlier as a result of a 103-percent fulfillment of the productivity increase plan, while the power stations produced 245 million kilowatt-hours over the plan and copper extraction was exceeded by 5,700 tons (1800 GMT 27 August). The export plan for the 8-month period is expected to be overfulfilled by 30 million leks (1800 GMT 30 August).

Skrapar District reports a 4 percent overfulfillment of its industrial plan for the 7-month period (1300 GMT 7 August).

Tropje District exceeded its 7-month plan 9.9 percent (1330 GMT 11 August).

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

AU021152 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent a telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, expressing sincere and most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the victory of the 1 September Revolution -- the holiday of the friendly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The telegram expresses best wishes to the friendly Libyan Arab people for new achievements along the path of social progress.

The telegram expresses the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the people of friendly Libya in their just struggle against the attempts of imperialism and Zionism, as well as the Bulgarian people's conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation will also continue in the future and will be consolidated for the sake of common wellbeing and for the struggle against imperialist reaction and Zionism, for the sake of peace and social progress throughout the world.

Holiday Marked

AU021224 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 86 p 6

[Veselin Dremdzhiev article: "Will for a New Life"]

[Text] Today, 4 months after the American attack against Tripoli and Benghazi, I often think how much the Libya I saw for the first time in the April days of anxiety reflected the true image of this country. I remember the half-empty streets of the capital, the dimmed headlights of the automobiles and buses, the ruins, and the tense and tired faces of the people. I have many reminiscences of this "hot" assignment which are strongly linked to the recent marks of aggression.

Today, in remembering these events again, I recall the numerous visits I paid to hospitals and to destroyed homes, but what I remember most clearly is the firm will of the people whom I talked to, to resume their daily work and to continue their unfinished work. Most of all, however, they wished to build the new things that did not escape unharmed by the American aggression. A densely populated area in Benghazi was the target of the U.S. missiles and bombs. I was particularly impressed by the new: four-storey apartment houses, which had been recently built. Their freshly painted, damaged fronts looked so absurd, that even two American journalists felt embarassed and explained that the "pilots had aimed at the nearby highway crossing" of the recently built highway. The picture presented by the damaged rehabilitation center for invalid children near Benghazi was nightmarish.

Nevertheless, neither the destruction nor the emergency situation can hide the true face of Libya, which we from the socialist press saw with joy, while the colleagues from the West contemplated it with discontent. The most backward country in North Africa, as Libya was described prior to 1 September 1969, immediately impresses the newly arrived visitor today. The modern airport of the capital, the highways built with great elan, the new housing units and hospitals, the schools -- all this is only the first significant impression about the achievements of the Libyan people following the 1 September Revolution.

Actually, the achievements of this country within the last 17 years are well known in Bulgaria. This is so because numerous Bulgarians can proudly tell how they themselves participated in building schools and plants and in constructing prospecting towers in the sands of the desert, and they can also speak about their joint work with Libyan colleagues. All our compatriots were in their workplaces even during the time of the bombing raid.

How can I fail to mention the Bulgarian doctors and medical personnel, who in the darkest hours of the first night of the American attack remained in the hospitals, loyal to their humanitarian, medical, and friendly duty? Their example was followed by all our specialists working in Libya. With their daily deeds they gave meaning to Bulgarian-Libyan friendship and cooperation; they added new dimensions to the friendship between our two peoples.

I had the opportunity to hear, both in Tripoli and Benghazi, many words of gratitude toward Bulgaria and the Bulgarians. This was so not only because in the grave hours of distress they had felt the assistance and support of their Bulgarian friends. It was also because they appreciated their daily work, inspired by a great sense of responsibility. In one of the largest hospitals in Tripoli we dealt with this subject in talking to Abu Zeid Omar Durda, chairman of the Libyan side of the Bulgarian-Libyan Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee. A few days beforehand, Durda, together with his son, had miraculously escaped death during the bombing raids. Our talk gradually passed from the subject of our solidarity to diplomacy, toward the question whether a repetition of the American attack might be possible. Durda stated as follows in this context: "The U.S. Government is deeply wrong if it assumes that it will be able to divert our people from the path chosen along with the 1 September Revolution, a path along which our people are proceeding and have been proceeding for the last 17 years. The mark on my son's arm, which he received from a wound during the air raid, will always remind me of the aggressor..."

I cannot fail to remember these words when the U.S. ships are once more cruising along the shores of Libya. However, the Libyan people are reacting to the military and diplomatic threat by rallying even more closely around the ideas of the 1 September Revolution, because the memories of the time prior to 1969 and of the April days of 1986 are very close and instructive.

MLADENOV, FRG'S VOGEL DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

AU021254 Sofia BTA in English 1155 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 2 (BTA) -- Today Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov met Mr Bernhard Vogel, minister president of the Rhineland-Platinate state of the FRG, and the officials accompanying him.

The talks centred on foreign policy issues and discussed a number of current war and peace issues. They noted the importance of the unilateral moratorium of the Soviet Union on nuclear weapon tests and of the other Soviet peace initiatives in the consolidation of security in the world. The two sides discussed the peace initiatives and put forward at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries held in June this year in Budapest.

The two sides also discussed issues related to the development of the relations between the two countries and the possibilities for their further promotion.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES USSR AWARD ON BIRTHDAY

AU021905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, presented Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov with the Red Banner of Labor Order, which has been bestowed on him by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his merits in developing and strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and on his 50th birthday. Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov expressed his gratitude for the high distinction and gave his assurance that he would continue to work for developing Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and its further consolidation as an example of real communist fraternity.

USSR MORATORIUM EXAMINED, SUPPORTED

Balev Looks at Tasks

AU021918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A conference with leaders of mass media, ideological and foreign policy institutes, public organizations, and creative unions took place at the BCP Central Committee. It discussed the tasks springing from Mikhail Gorbachev's 18 August 1986 statement extending the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987. Comrade Milko Balev spoke at the conference. He stressed that the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, announced by the USSR, is an exceptionally important step toward stopping the nuclear arms race and solving the strategic task of fully annihilating nuclear weapons and strengthening confidence among states. This opens a new opportunity for the U.S. Administration to seriously assess the dangerious consequences of continuing nuclear tests, and to make its contribution to strengthening peace and international security.

It was stressed that our party and the entire Bulgarian people warmly greet the highly humane initiative of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which fully corresponds with the foreign policy course, confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress and leads toward strengthening peace and security throughout the world, and friendship and cooperation among nations. The necessity was stressed of conducting ever more actively the foreign policy and propaganda-informational activity for stopping nuclear tests and fully banning nuclear arms. This activity must fully correspond with the work to mobilize the working people for implementing the tasks of a new qualitative economic growth, conducting the scientific-technical revolution, and implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Leaders Express Solidarity

AU021900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers have examined in detail Mikhail Gorbachev's 18 August declaration unilaterally extending the USSR moratorium on nuclear tests until the end of the year, and express their full solidarity with it.

They greet this Soviet decision, which is a new and bright confirmation of the peace-loving essence of socialism and its high sense of historical responsibility for the destiny of and life on our planet. The USSR has created a unique chance to tame the nuclear arms race by joint efforts and to normalized the international situation. Its appeal to resolve the key issue of reducing the risk of a nuclear catastrophe in practice opens a new stage in the long struggle of peace-loving mankind for removing this nightmare from the life of the present and future generations.

The decision of the Soviet party and state leadership to extend the moratorium logically ensues from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which adopted a broad and constructive program of measures aimed at stopping the arms race and guaranteeing world peace and security. It ensues from the humane goals of the socialist social system.

Peace and human prosperity and not war and human exploitation -- this is the banner of socialism. The peace-loving initiative of the Soviet Union traces a clear road toward real and fruitful agreements on improving the international situation at the present difficult and responsible moment.

The position of the United States and some of its allies evokes serious concern. These countries are continuing with increasing strength to instigate the nuclear arms race and are trying to distort the essence of the Soviet proposals, mislead the world public, and direct its attention to another and completely wrong direction, and are manifesting unwillingness to accept the will of the entire world public.

The people of socialist Bulgaria warmly support the decision of the USSR. They evaluate it as an exceptionally great step toward disarmament and a measure of supreme importance, aimed at strengthening confidence. Loyal to the ideals of peace and social progress and the steady principles of the foreign policy of socialism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to do everything within its power to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and achieve peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation of the countries and peoples of the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

TANCHEV RECEIVES CUBAN, LATIN AGRARIANS

AU301824 Sofia BTA in English 1630 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 30 (BTA) -- Mr Peter Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today a group of leading members of the National Union of Agricultural Smallholders (ANAP) of Cuba and of a number of agrarian and democratic parties and organizations of 14 Latin American states.

The exchange of views on international issues centered on the great significance of the extension of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and the other Soviet initiatives on the curbing of the arms race. The participants in the discussion expressed full support for the proposals which they believe offer a unique historical chance to achieve an about-turn towards a radical improvement of the international situation.

They assessed the Mexican declaration of the 6 heads of state and governments who signed the Delhi appeal as an outstanding contribution to the struggle for the halting of the nuclear tests and as an expression of the consistent efforts of this permanent forum representing countries of 4 continents.

The participants in the meeting pointed to the great role of the agrarian and other democratic parties and organizations in the struggle for the salvation of life and the human civilization from nuclear destruction, for detente and social progress. In this connection they commended the contribution of the international conference held in Sofia under the motto "For the Triumph of Peace and Security in the World".

The guests expressed gratitude for the solidarity of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Agrarian Party with the just struggle of the people of Latin America.

INTERNATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY SEMINAR OPENS IN VARNA

AU011708 Sofia BTA in English 1508 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Varna, September 1 (BTA) -- "Biotechnologies in the Chemical Industry" -- this is the topic of a seminar which started here today with the participation of specialists of 20 European countries. It is organized by the Economic Committee for Europe with the UN.

The seminar analyzed the trends and the latest achievements in the biotechnological processes, the use and production of chemical productions, food additions, etc.

This forum, as Minister Georgi Pankov, first deputy chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, said in the greetings address on behalf of the government, is called upon to exchange a wide range of opinions, experience and information and to strengthen international cooperation in this field.

ZHIVKOV MEETS VARNA PARTY LEADERSHIP

AU291846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov held a meeting with the Varna Okrug BCP Committee Bureau in the town of Varna today. Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, reported on the achievements of the Varna Communists in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. He described the new tasks and goals they set for themselves in order to adequately meet the requirements for the qualitatively new economic growth. Comrade Ognyan Doynov attended the meeting.

Praises Progress

AU292010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] As we already informed you, Comrade Todor Zhivkov met the bureau of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee in the town of Varna tonight. He was briefed by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, on the new tasks and goals of the party organizations and working people in this okrug.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov described the work of the orkug BCP organization as positive as regards the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress. He stressed that the development of the basic branches of okrug economy -- namely chemical industry and machine building industry -- must be implemented on the basis of the most updated achievements of scientific-technical progress, in close integration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Our party and state leader dwelled in detail upon the new stage in the development of our society, which imposes requirements for the qualitatively new upsurge in all sectors of our life.

Following the meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the recently inaugurated festival complex named after Lyudmila Zhivkova, which is a branch of the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" People's Palace of Culture in Sofia. He contratulated the designers, builders, and architects who created the complex.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADORS

AU011552 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] The State Council has issued decrees enacting the following:

Vladimir Petrov Atanasov is released from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] to the Republic of Guinea;

Bone Nikolov Stoilov is appointed the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea;

Khristo Tsankov Georgiev is released from his post as the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Portugal;

Todor Marinov Yonchev is appointed the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Portugal;

Khirsto Iliev Kolev is released from his post as the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Aleksandur Karlov Atanasov is appointed the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Krum Ibanov Bosev is released from his post as the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg;

Valentin Khristov Matov is appointed the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

CORRECTION TO STATE COUNCIL AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "State Council Appoints New Ambassadors," published in the 29 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 2. Paragraph three should be replaced with the following:

Venelin Todorov Kotsev is appointed the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hungarian People's Republic.

Petur Ivanov Marinkov is released from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Republic of Cuba.

Nikola Nenov Kikolov...

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG AUTUMN FAIR

Mittag Receives Austrian Ministers

LD010048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Leipzig, 31 Aug (ADN) -- Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State has received Dr Rudolf Streicher, minister of transportation and nationalized industries; Dr Erich Schmidt, minister of agriculture and forestry; Dr Johann Bauer, the state secretary for foreign trade; and Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Federal Economic Chamber, for a talk.

Quenter Mittag explained to the Austrain guests the stable and dynamic development of the GDR economy in the first half of 1986 and the further tasks which arise out of the resolutions of the 11th SED Party Congress. The Austrian partners in the talks mentioned the high degree of continuity in the overall relations between the two states, and in this connection praised the renewed visit by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, and his entourage to the Austrian information stand at the fair's opening. The partners in the talks held a lively exchange of ideas on the further shaping of the economic relations between both countries over the next few years. Taking part in the talks were Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, and the ambassador of the Republic of Austria, Dr Fraz Wunderbaldinger.

Reception Held

LD010836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Leipzig, 31 Aug (ADN) -- GDR is interested in good, multifaceted relations with all states, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil affirmed at a festive reception marking the end of the first day at the Leipzig Fair on Sunday evening.

"We pay tribute to the level of cooperation achieved in the interest and for the benefit of our people and see solid bases for considerable expansion," Dr Beil said. joint action is necessary to consolidate matters achieved, to overcome obstacles in the way of open-door trade, to safeguard growth and stability in international trade, and to contribute to a climate of common sense and realism in international relations.

The representatives from industry and trade present from all parts of the world conducted lively talks during the reception with the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Werner Jarowinsky, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, and Gerhard Schuerer, and other personages from GDR public life.

Ethiopian Trade

LD020636 East German Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Henning Hagen report from Leipzig Fair]

[Excerpts] Good evening from Leipzig, where the 2d day of the fair, as was to be expected, has been marked by lively business activity. [passage omitted]

With expanded participation in the fair, compared to last year, states from Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America are stating their interest in expanding trade relations with the host, the GDR. This was also clear at a talk held by Guenther Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, with Chekol Wollie, Ethiopian Foreign Trade Minister. The partners in the talks noted the positive development of economic and trade relations between the two states. In this connection, the Ethiopian minister said the following, among other things, to our special staff at the fair:

[Begin Wollie recording in English with superimposed German translation] The GDR and Ethiopia have had very close economic relations for about 10 years. Nine years ago, the joint commissions for economic, technological and scientific cooperation between the two countries were created, and I have come as deputy chairman to the eighth meeting of the commissions this year in the GDR. In the past years we have been able to deepen cooperation between our two countries in many respects. In Ethiopia a whole series of development projects have come about with technical and financial aid from the GDR. At our meeting, we evaluated the state of the projects and marked out possibilities for further joint projects. [passage omitted]

Soviet Delegation Visits Exhibits

LD021315 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig autumn fair today visited the exhibitions of the socialist states. Measures for the implementation of long-term agreements on cooperation and specialization were discussed at the stands of foreign trade enterprises from the fraternal countries. The Soviet guests, headed by Minister of the Electronics Industry Vladislav Kolesnikov, also acquainted themselves with material and labor-saving equipment and technologies which are being offered by combines and institutes in the GDR.

Beil Meets FRG Official

LD021457 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Leipzig, 2 Sep (ADN) -- On Tuesday, Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR Minister of foreign trade, met for talks with Prof Dr Reimut Jochimsen, the minister for the economy, medium-sized business and technology of the FRG Land of North Rhine Westphalia.

On the basis of the results achieved in the first 6 months of 1986, both ministers emphasized their interest in continuing trade in the proven manner, and in using the existing opportunities more strongly for the further expansion of economic relations for mutual benefit.

Ninety exhibitors from North Rhine Westphalia are taking part in the Leipzig Autumn fair, including the Krefeld Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Krefeld Society for the Promotion of Business.

HONECKER, OTHERS EXPRESS CONDOLENCSE AT FINNISH EMBASSY

LD021124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0905 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Sep (ADN) -- On the occasion of the death of the former state president of the Republic of Finland, Dr Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman at the head of a delegation of the party and state leadership, offered his condolences at the Finnish Embassy in the GDR. The visit was attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and GDR foreign minister Oskar Fischer.

Erich Honecker and the personages accompanying him bowed their heads in deep sorrow before a picture of Dr Urho Kaleva Kekkonen who, with his untiring, active work for peace, disarmament, and international friendship, had gained great international recognition, and then signed the book of condolences. They expressed to Ensio Helaniemi, ambassador of the Republic of Finland to the GDR, the sincere and deeply felt sympathy of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

Personages of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front and other representatives of GDR public life offered their condolences at the Finnish Embassy on the same day.

HONECKER SENDS SYMPATHIES TO USSR ON ACCIDENT

LD022351 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has expressed his deep sympathy at the tragic shipping accident near Novorossiysk in a state telegram to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and head of state Andrey Gromyko. Condolences are also expressed to the relatives of the victims.

CZINEGE MEETS LIBYAN LEADERS; RETURNS

LD022242 Budapest MTI in English 1933 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) -- The Hungarian state delegation, which attended the celebrations held on the 17th anniversary of the Libyan revolution under the leadership of Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege, returned to Budapest on Tuesday. Lajos Czinege, met 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. In a cordial atmosphere the deputy prime minister conveyed the greetings of the leaders and the people of the Hungarian People's Republic to the leaders and people of Libya. Lajos Czinege met Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The parties highly appreciated the cooperation of the two countries and expressed their intention to strengthen and further develop relations.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL AMENDS DOMESTIC TRADE LAW

AU021014 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Aug 86 p 4

[MTI report:" "Session of Presidential Council"]

[Text] The Presidential Council held a session on 29 August.

Based on the submission of the Council of Ministers, the body modified Decree No. I of 1978 referring to domestic trade and certain provisions of the decree-law on private trade. It was necessary to modernize this law because of previous modifications of higher-level statutes and the changes in the economy, such as the modernization of enterprise management, the more liberal determination of activities, and the introduction of new forms of business operations. The new law regulates the duty of domestic trade, which, instead of carrying out the distribution, should ensure supply according to demand and increase the services of trade, catering, and tourism; and at the same time it intends to promote better sales personnel. In order to improve the population's supply and shopping facilities, joint private retailing and private supply will be possible in small villages and in areas with an unsatisfactory supply. The new regulations have also broadened the limits of private retailing. In the future it will be possible to carry out activities to an extent defined by the provision related to catering, sales, and tourism, in addition to state and cooperative shopkeeping.

The Presidential Council issued a decree-law on the modification of certain statutory regulations that apply to cooperatives. The aim is to improve the system of decisionmaking that involves the effective activity of interest representation, and to ensure that the management role of elected cooperative bodies is better enforced.

As regards the coming into force of statute No. I of 1985 on education, the Presidential Council made a decree-law on the higher educational institutions of the Hungarian People's Republic. The changes in this system of institutions will take effect on 1 September, and they will be implemented gradually.

Further, the body decided on appointments, the release and appointment of judges, and discussed other current issues.

CHANGES IN PRICES OF ENERGY MATERIALS PUBLISHED

AU021230 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] The National Material and Price Office has published an announcement on changes in the producer prices of certain energy materials. Thus, as of 1 May 1986 [as published] the producer prices of petroleum and petroleum products in Hungary decreased by 11 to 26 percent. Adjusting to the new price decrease that has taken place on the world market there will be a new producer price decrease in this group of products as of 1 September -- continuing to use our pricing principles.

At the same time, as a result of keeping the consumer price of the following products unchanged, there is a need to increase the producer price of coal, firewood, and electric energy production.

By repeatedly lowering the producer prices of certain energy materials we are making consistent use of our pricing principles, but we are also adjusting to the particularities of the Hungarian economy.

According to the above principles, beginning with 1 September the producer prices of certain petroleum products will be as follows:

The producer price of industrial fuel oil and petroleum tar will decrease by 25.9 percent, that of kerosene by 25 percent, that of chemical industry gasoline by 16.8 percent, and the price of chemical industry natural gas will decrease by 7 percent. The above-mentioned products are not supplied to the population.

Simultaneously with reducing the official producer prices of the above-mentioned products, the petrolelum industry is also to reduce the producer price of other products belonging to the group of free market price products by an average of 19 percent (for example: bitumen, industrial oil products, and grease.) Among these, the consumer prices of bitumen and of some other less imprtant products will also decrease. The consumer price of wider used bitumen will decrease by 32 percent.

Simultaneously with the reduction off the producer price of petroleulm products, there will be an increase in the producer prices of coal mining products. The producer price of coal for power generating will increase by an average of 18 percent, but that of coal for metallurgy will remain unchanged. This increase in producer prices is justified by the increase in the costs of ensuring the domestic energy basis and by the need to inrease production profitability. These measures will positively affect the necessary changes in the production structure as well as the recognition of the real natural conditions of domestic coal mining and of the real costs of coal mining.

Simultaneously with the increase in coal prices, there will also be an increase in the producer price of firewood, an increase of 20.8 percent, proportionate to its thermal value. Also as a result of keeping the consumer prices of the following products unchanged, there will be an increase of 18 percent in the producer prices of so-called biobriquettes obtained from waste materials and by-products of agriculture and forestry. The increase in the producer prices of the above materials is aimed at promoting the profitability of processing various waste materials for fuel purposes and their increased use as power generating materials.

The state budget will balance the producer price increase by increasing the subsidies given to consumer prices of the above-mentioned products so that the consumer prices of neither of these products will change. There will be a slight increase -- an average of 3.5 percent -- in the producer price of electric power production. The producer price of thermal energy supplied by coal-operated power stations will increase and the producer price of the same energy supplied by hydrocarbon-operated power stations will decrease in such a way that this will not affect the average price of thermal energy. Due to the changes in the price of energy materials, the producer price of ethylene obtained from chemical gasoline, and which constitutes the basic raw material for the synthetic material processing industry, will decrease by 11 percent.

The charge for use of the water supply and charges for shipping goods will increase in the near future. The increase in the charge for water supply -- a charge unchanged since 1970, for big industrial consumers, too -- is justified by the need for more efficient water supply management. The increase in shipping fees is aimed at increasing sensitivity to transport expenses, at achieving a rational division of labor in transportation, and at the better utilization of transport capacities. The increased transportation fees also have a positive and encouraging effect on improving competition conditions on the transport market.

GOVERNMENT ADVISOR DISCUSSES INFORMATION DECREE

LD291300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Summary] "A Council of Ministers' resolution has been passed stating that in the future the organs of public administration will be obligated to provide every form of assistance to National Assembly deputies in order for them to improve their work. Zsolt Bocskai has discussed the essence of the decree with one of the persons who prepared the legal measures, Istvan (Zsuffa), chief advisor to the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers."

[(Zsuffa)] The fundamental obligation of the organs of public administration is to provide information and support to the deputies in order for them to satisfactorily carry out their tasks. One instance of this is the general information sent regularly in the form of publications by the ministers, heads of national and regional organizations, and the head of the Central Statistical Office. Another channel of information is to be used when a deputy asks for information from an administrative organ in a specific case, for example, in order to clarify to his local constituents certain problematic aspects of a government decision. Apart from the above, the administrative organs must meet the information requirements of a deputy when he initiates a review of a specific case.

[Bocskai] "Does this resolution ensure completely free rein for the deputy?"

[(Zsuffa)] "In general, yes. With the exception of the organs under the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior and the penal authorities, in practice the deputy has free rein, since he can even ask to see documents containing state secrets." If a deputy is dissatisfied with an administrative body for not meeting its information obligations, he can appeal to the head of the body or to a superior body for the omission to be remedied.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD030303 Warsaw PAP in English 1516 GMT 2 Sep 86

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Janusz Zaleski]

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 2 -- Journalists present at today's press conference of Polish Government's spokesman Jerzy Urban focused their attention on Premier Messner's trip to Hungary, Poland's stand on the non-aligned states' summit and realization of the law on special procedure towards perpetrators of certain offences (of July 17, 1986).

Before Premier Messner's Visit to Hungary

Asked about the Polish Government's expectations in connection with the envisaged visit by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner to Hungary Urban stressed that the Polish side attached great importance to that visit. "This is," he added, "an official visit of friendship paid at the invitation of the chairman of the Council of Minister of Hungary Gyorgy Lazar. The aim of the visit is the signing of a plan of realization of a complex programme of relations between Poland and Hungary signed in Warsaw in October 1984." The government spokesman also stated that relations between Poland and Hungary were developing favourably as evidenced by, among other things, a 35 per cent growth in trade recorded between 1983 and 1985. A further growth in trade, of 31 per cent, is expected to take place in the present quinquennium. The structure of trade exchange is also favourable with engineering industry products, which are commodities of the highest degree of processing, accounting for 52 per cent.

Poland's Stand on Non-Aligned States' Summit

Asked to comment on Poland's stand on the summit of the non-aligned countries in Harare Urban recalled that President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a message addressed to the chairman of the 8th conference of the leaders of the non-aligned states, Premier of the Republic of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe, in which it is stated, among other things, that: "Poland with great attention and sympathy is observing the policy of the non-aligned states, which is aiming to preserve peace and security, to ease tensions and solve local conflicts, the policy geared towards building international relations according to the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual benefits, sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs.

"We develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the non-aligned countries. Poland lends full support to their efforts in favour of the realization of these greatly humanitarian aims." This message expresses the stand of Poland's authorities, the government's spokesman stressed.

Realization of Clemency Law

Urban told journalists that by August 30, 1986 103 persons, sentenced for offences against the state or public order, left prisons and detention centres under the law of July 17. Apart from that 164 persons engaged in such activities came out of hiding and investigation was dropped into the cases of 212 persons suspected of such activities.

Replying to other questions Minister Urban said that the militia conducted on August 30 and 31 a number of warning conversations with persons that had been known to have plans to organize illegal actions. In spite, however, of numerous initiatives, supported by illegal structures and part of Western mass media, September 1 passed quietly in Poland. Speaking about the possibility for Lech Walesa's journey abroad Urban stated that Walesa had been never denied a permission to obtain a passport.

Urban also commented critically on the unreliable reports by Western mass media concerning Poland and especially the economic effects recorded in the first half of 1986.

Radio Free Europe Criticized

LD030317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2008 GMT 2 Sep 86

[News conference given by government spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 2 September -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Things are different with earnings at all levels of the state administration, and in this connection the various comments made by Radio Free Europe are false and provocative. The radio avers that no information is given out about the earnings of heads of parishes, voivodship secretaries, and other information. This is a false statement, since this information on salary increases, ensuing from the decision of the State Council, applies only to the leading state posts, while salaries at all state levels have been published, but not on this occasion.

Next, Radio Free Europe asks: What of those numerous occasions when a combination of permanent posts in the Sejm and the State Council, or the party apparatus, and the State Council and the Sejm [as heard] are involved? Are all the salaries paid together, or is only the highest salary paid?

I wish to inform you, since such strange doubts are arising, that of course all employees of the state or of the party receive just one salary. An exception, which is described in detail by Council of State resolution of 10 July, is the right of professors who are in the highest state posts to receive remuneration for conducting lessons, for their work as professors. This applies only to professors -- they can take half of the remuneration, exclusively basic remuneration -- that is half of part of a professor's remuneration which they would receive if they worked only in a university. One can add that some of the high-ranking state or party functionaries who are also deputies receive deputies' travel allowances. Deputies' travel allowances amount to Z15,000 a month; (?some) PZPR members give part of this allowance to the parliamentary PZPR. [passage omitted]

Complains of Media Reports

LD021231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban, at his press conference for foreign journalists, addressed himself to a number of Western publications on the subject of Poland. Among other things, he stated that the U.S. daily THE WASHINGTON POST, writing about Poland's economic situation on 29 August, omitted all positive phenomena. Jerzy Urban also said the diversionary station, Radio Free Europe, referring to the weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, presented inappropriate comments relating to the earnings of the state's managing cadres.

Counters Prison Stories

LD022003 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The weekly news conference for foreign and Polish journalists the government spokesman has taken place in Warsaw. [passage omitted] Referring to the questions frequently asked at news conferences on the health of certain incarcerated individuals, the government spokesman stated:

[Begin recording] While they are deprived of freedom, it always turns out that all those so deprived are the same people who are seriously ill. I do not question any person's spcific illness, but it is strange that they are all ill. However, when they are released -- I come across the opinion of someone who was released on the basis of the 17 July law published in a foreign magazine: He jokingly expressed his regret that he was released because he had planned to write two books in prison this year, and now he will not have as many opportunities to concentrate. This is what the establishment had provided him. [end recording]

103 Prisoners Freed

AU021605 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Sept 2 (AFP) -- The Polish Government had released 103 political prisoners as of August 30 as part of the amnesty it declared in July, Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said here Tuesday He said that according to official figures there were 189 political prisoners on July 22, when the amnesty law was announced. Democratic opposition circles have estimated the figure at about 350 prisoners.

Mr. Urban said 212 other persons accused of crimes against the state, but not detained, had their cases included in the amnesty and 164 other opponents had given themselves up to police to take advantage of the decree.

The amnesty is due to end on September 15, but Mr Urban said this limit did not apply to cases under Article Four of the July 22 decree. This provision allows the Polish prosecutor to apply to the Supreme Court for the freedom of political prisoners whose crimes are, in principle, excluded from the amnesty. [passage omitted]

Mr. Urban also said "preventative arrests" of people likely to "trouble public order" were made before the sixth anniversary of the Gdansk accords of August 31, 1980. Opposition sources said about 100 people were briefly detained Sunday at Wroclaw in southwest Poland before they were to attend a mass on the aniversary.

CONSTRUCTION REPORTEDLY HALTED ON NUCLEAR REACTOR

AU021358 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 2 (AFP) -- Construction work on Poland's first nuclear reactor, at Zarnowiec, near the Baltic port of Gdansk, has been halted for several months because of the Chernobyl disaster, a regional newspaper has reported. GLOS WYBRZEZA, the newspaper of the governing committee of the Gdansk area Communist Party, said the 1,860-megwatt reactor would probably not go on line as scheduled in 1990.

Explaining the halt, the newspaper said Polish nuclear experts had become "very meticulous" about safety standards, especially with regard to construction materials, since the April 26 disaster in the Soviet Ukraine. The experts have ruled against using Polish cement as it "does not have the required parameters," GLOS WYBRZEAZ said. As a result, "reinforcement bars for the reactor's foundations have not been sheathed in concrete, and have been rusting in the rain for months, to the point that they may even have to be removed," it said. There would be no swift solution to the problem, unless hard currency was found to import special cement or raw materials that could be used to make it in Poland.

GLOS WYBRZEZA added that Polish manufacturers were balking at guaranteeing the quality of steel and electrical cable for use in the nuclear industry. These problems, added to lack of other materials, led to frequent work interruptions, the newspaper said. The construction workers were "discouraged" by having to do nothing but sit around the site all day.

Western experts said the proposed reactor is not the same type as the RBMK-1000 model that exploded at Chernobyl.

STATE OF POLISH POWER INDUSTRY DETAILED

LD281814 Warsaw PAP in English 1646 GMT Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 28 -- The state of the power industry is today much better than in the critical year of 1981, according to information supplied by Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski during a press conference organized in Warsaw today.

The growing need for energy as well as the need to eliminate some power plants which are considerably worn out, inefficient and burden to the natural environment calls for the development of the power industry. The construction of the Belchatow power plant is expcted to be completed till 1990 by which time it will reach the power of 4,310 mw and the construction of the Opole power plant with a capacity of 2,160 mw is also planned (the first 360 mw is expected in two years).

The construction of the nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec will be continued. In the first stage, planned for 1992, the nuclear plant should reach the power of 930 mw and generate twice as much in the next stage. The Polaniec power plant will be further developed and will generate power for the needs of the sulphur mine being built nearby. The construction of the Mloty pumped-storage power station (750 mw in the Klodzka valley is envisaged as well as the construction of a second nuclear power plant, generating 4000 mw probably in the vicinity of the Klempicz village in the Pilo Voivodship.

Repairs and checks of power units, complete in 53 blocks generating 11,220 mw (15 percent above plan), are proceeding very well. The repairs are accompanied by the modernization of many power units aimed at increasing their efficiency, bringing down fuel consumption, improving natural environment protection and safety and working conditions.

Although one should reckon with the possibility of a power shortage in peak loadings and in especially bad weather conditions during winter, nontheless, the situation would be alleviated by commissioning of more power potential, chiefly from the Belchatow plant, still this year.

COMAN TALKS WITH PRESIDENT MUBARAK IN CAIRO

AU021814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES 2/9/86 -- The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, personal envoy of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, who handed him over a message from the RCP and Romanian state leader. Cordial greetings and best wishes of good health were conveyed to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mme Suzanne Mubarak from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu as well as wishes of peace and progress to the Egyptian people.

Thanking for the message, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak requested that warmest greetings and wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, while the friendly Romanian people be addressed wishes of progress and prosperity.

During the talk on the occasion views were exchanged on the further expansion of ties between Romania and Egypt, between the Romanian Communist Party and the National Democratic Party of Egypt, and the conviction was expressed that contributed to the promotion of collaboration between Romania and Egypt, in the interests of detente, understanding and peace in the Middle East and throughout the world. Special attention was given to the expansion of Romanian-Egyptian economic links, and mutual willingness was expressed to further work for the broadening of economic cooperation, the increase and diversification of commerical exchanges, in the interests and for the benefit of both countries and peoples.

Current international political issues were also approached. Emphasis was placed on the latest developments in the Middle East, and the need was underlined to intensify efforts and political-diplomatic actions, promote new initiatives for a global, just and durable solution, by way of negotiations, to the Middle East problems, the Palestinian cause included.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak underscored the appreciation shown for Romania's position, more particularly for President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to a political, negotiated settlement of the situation in that area, the Romanian head of state's initiatives for the building of a climate of peace, security and cooperation the world over.

DUMA CONVEYS CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO KING HUSAYN

AU021952 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1990 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; and Comrade Elena Ceausescu have conveyed warm greetings and best wishes for health to King Husayn and Queen Nur of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as well as wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Jordanian people. Expressing thanks for the message, the sovereign of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan asked that cordial greetings and warm wishes for personal health and happiness be extended to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

The exchange of messages took place during the reception by the Hashemite sovereign of Comrade Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and President Nicolae Ceausescu's special envoy, who presented King Husayn of Jordan with a message from the Romanian head of state. During the meeting, the sides emphasized the upward course of bilateral ties and expressed the joint desire to continue to work to expand economic cooperation and to increase and diversify trade exchanges. The sides also discussed international issues, particularly those related to efforts aimed at finding a peaceful and overall solution to the Middle East conflict and establishing a just and lasting peace in that region. King Husayn expressed appreciation for Romania's position, particularly for President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to solving the Middle East conflict by political means and to building a climate of peace and security in the world.

VISITING IRAQI MINISTER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

AU030855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/09/1986 -- Hashim Hassan 'Aqrawi, minister of state, member of the Higher Committee of the National Patriotic Progressive Front of Iraq, Deputy to Iraq's National Assembly, secretary-general of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, who pays a visit to Romania at head of a delegation of the National Patriotic Progressive Front, gave a press conference in Bucharest on Tuesday. The Iraqi minister showed that Romania's principled stand, President Nicolae Ceausescu's demarches for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the situation in the Middle East enjoyed high appreciation in his country. Hailing President Nicolae Ceausescu's demarche for an end to the Iran-Iraq war and for its resolution at the negotiating table, he showed that initiative, on which Iraq pinned many a hope, to deserve all due consideration.

DPRK MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 3 SEPTEMBER

AU030752 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0705 GMt 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/09/86 -- On Tuesday General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief of staff of the Korean People's Army, arrived in Bucharest, together with a military delegation, for a visit to Romania. Upon arrival at Otopeni Airport the guests were greeted by Lieutenant General Victor Stanculescu, first deputy minister of National Defence, by generals and high-ranking officers. The same day, the Korean military delegation were received by Colonel General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, minister of national defence.

PARTY OFFICIALS ATTEND COUNTY CONFERENCES

AU020851 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Conferences were held on Friday, 29 August, in a further 20 counties and Bucharest Municipality by representatives of working people in industry, construction, transportation, goods turnover, and finance -- events of great significance for the activity of all localities in our homeland. [passage omitted] The conferences were attended by Comrades Ludovic Fazekas, in Bacau; Maria Chitulica, in Bihor; Alexandrina Gainuse, in Botosani; Gheorghe David, in Calarasi; Gheorghe Oprea, in Cluj; Ana Muresan, in Covasna; Ion Ursu, in Dimbovita; Ferdinand Nagy, in Giurgiu; Stefan Andrei, in Hunedoara; Richard Winter, in Ialomita; Emil Bobu, in Mehedinti; Ion Coman, in Neamt; Ion C. Petre, in Olt; Nicolae Constantin, in Prahova; Petru Enache, in Satu Mare; Stefan Birlea, in Suceava; Miu Dobrescu, in Timis; Ion Dinca, in Tulcea; Lina Ciobanu, in Vaslui; and Iosif Banc, in Vrancea.

HASANI SENDS CONDOLENCES FOR FINLAND'S KEKKONEN

LD010039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani has sent president Mauno Koivisto of Finland a telegram expressing the most profound condolences over the death of Urho Kekkonen, the former Finnish president.

The telegram stresses that Kekkonen was a great friend of Yugoslavia and one of the creators of new relations in Europe based on the principles of the sovereignty, independence, and equality of European states.

Of particular importance was Kekkonen's contribution to the process of cooperation and security in Europe, which began with the Helsinki summit conference in 1975, the telegram adds. Moreover, the friendship between Kekkonen and President Tito, the telegram goes on, laid the foundations for stable and increasingly rich relations between Yugoslavia and Finland.

FLEEING ROMANIAN KILLED BY BORDER GUARD

AU021249 Rome ANSA in English 1240 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] (ANSA) Trieste, September 2 -- A Romanian, Antonio Kostantin 35, was killed by a Yugoslavia border guard after attacking two soldiers during a routine check, and another Romanian, Nita Corneliu, 31, was arrested and charged with attempting to illegally leave the country, the Slovak press said today.

According to Slovak news reports, the events took place at the end of August near the Italy-Yugoslavia border of Fernetti, near Trieste. The Romanians apparently had planned to illegally emigrate to Italy but were discovered by Yugoslavian border police. While going through routine checks, they attacked the guards and attempted to escape. Police then opened fire killing Kostantine. [spelling variation as received]

ALBANIAN TO PARTICIPATE IN BALKAN GAMES

LD022208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1849 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Ljubljana--Albanian hammer thrower Ayet Toska will take part in the forthcoming 45th Balkan athletic games which will be held on Saturday and Sunday in Ljubljana. Thus after 52 years of the Balkan games in Yugoslavia,all the Balkan countries will again be together: Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Turkey. The last time Albanian athletes took part in the Balkan games in Yugoslavia was in Zagreb in 1934.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FALLS BELOW EXPECTATIONS

AU030742 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Aug 86 p 4

[Summary] Belgrade, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- "The overall financial results of the economy's operations in the first 6 months of this year, are far below the expectations set by the resolution on economic policy in 1986. The conditions for economic operations were very complex, and business was burdened with a number of problems which are reflected in the relatively slow qualitative changes, low accumulative and reproductive capability, insufficient exports, considerable losses, high prices, and inflation," Dimitrije Tasic, director general of the Social Accounting TANJUG editor. The physical volume of industrial of production, however, increased 5.2 percent against the envisaged 3 percent.

Other positive results are a 6-percent increase in the volume of construction work, anda 4-percent increase in retail trade turnover. The overall number of guest-nights in tourism increased 3 percent, but that of foreign tourists decreased by the same percentage. Industrial productivity increased 1.4 percent and employment 3.5 percent.

"The economic position of the economy continues to deteriorate." Its share in the distribution of income fell to 62.2 percent. The allocations for general and communal needs increased by 122.3 percent on an (index of 222.3 percent).

The average personal income for the country in the first half of this year amounted to 66,753 dinars. Personal incomes rose by 10.7 percent in real terms. The highest personal incomes were in Slovenia, 92,313 dinars, while the lowest were in Macedonia, 46,898 dinars per month.

The losses in the economy in the first 6 months this year amounted to 3,866 billion dinars which is an increase of 97.3 percent in relation to the same period last year. Industry alone incurred losses totaling 2.69 billion dinars. The branches of industry that incurred the most losses are electric power production, coal mining, and chemicals and food production.

Interest rates continue to burden the economy. In the first 6 months of this year a sum of 1,7431 billion dinars was paid out as interest charge. The bulk of interest, a sum of 1.52 billion dinars, was paid for loans raised to purchase working capital which the Yugoslav economy continues to be short of.

As far as stocks are concerned, the situation has become critical. About 55 percent of the working capital, or 8,483 billion dinars, are tied up in stocks. The volume of stocks has increased by 83.7 percent.

LCY'S GACIC PRAISES EXAMPLE OF POZAREVAC ECONOMY

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Aug 86 p 3

[V. Vignjevic report]

[Excerpts] Pozarevac, 27 Aug -- Judging by the data presented at the expanded session of the Presidium of the LC Communal Committee in Pozarevac today, the Danube region is taking good care and is running its economy well. The session was attended by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Predrag Zivanovic, member of the Presidium of the LC of Serbia; and Milomir Jakovljevic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the discussion, Radisa Gacic said that the example of Pozarevac shows that the basic premises of the 13th LCY Congress that one must perservere in the consistent implementation of economic stabilization measures are correct. He also stressed that the latest measures by the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council are following in the same directions. These measures, however, must not be regarded passively, as force majeure, but the collectives must take an active attitude toward them, so that they will turn more to their internal rationalization and greater productivity, in a word, eliminate their subjective shortcomings more quickly. Of course, along with the implementation of all these measures, one should also perceive the anomalies that will occur and should eliminate them. All this may happen only through much greater action and mobilization of the communists which, as the 2 months after the LC congress have shown, is not yet the case.

New Opportunities

We do not need declarative support for the present and the coming measures, which we cannot just wait for; where production is lagging, new programs and new opportunities for employment must be sought.

In this context he referred to the problems of inflation, which he said is one of the greatest economic problems in society now and presents a great task to the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council. This problem, however, cannot be solved successfully without more complex measures and without implementing these in an organized way. [passage omitted]

APPEAL OF ARTUKOVIC DEATH SENTENCE REJECTED

LD021443 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1219 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, September 2 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Federal Court today announced its decision to reject the appeal of Andrija Artukovic's defense against the verdict passed by the supreme court of Croatia as the appelate court, and confirmed the death sentence for Andrija Artukovic, minister of the interior during the World War Two in the quisling "Independent State of Croatia".

Andrija Artukovic was sentenced to death on May 14 this year by the Zagreb District Court, as the court of first jurisdiction, following an 18-day trial.

The Yugoslav Federal Court ruled that the proceedings at Artukovic's trial were legal and that it has been proven without doubt that the defendent committed the war crimes in the indictment.

Accepting the ruling of the courts of first and second instance, the Yugoslav Federal Court considers that only the death sentence is an adequate punishment for the crimes perpetrated by Artukovic notwithstanding his age and the time that has elapsed since they were committed.

Under Yugoslav law, the Federal Court is the highest judicial organ in Yugoslavia and there is no further right of appeal to its rulings.

WORK STOPPAGE RESULT OF INTERNAL PROBLEMS

LD2381921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 28 Aug (TANJUG) -- A 4-day work stoppage at the Neimar building organization from Novi Sad was the consequence of internal shortcomings, and also of a difficult situation in Yugoslav civil engineering, which is faced with a continual decrease in investments. The distribution of reduced personal incomes, due to this organization's operating at a loss, and the FEC measures were only an indirect cause for workers of the Industrogradnja basic organization, a part of Neimar, to raise the problems which have been bothering them for years.

This was raised at today's session of the Novi Sad LC City Committee Presidium, at which it was reported that 14 million dinars had been lost as a result of the 4-day production stoppage. The Presidium did not accept the stoppage as a way to resolve any of the problems of the 250 workers employed by Industrogradnja, but it insisted that a clearly-defined answer be given to each of their questions, and that measures be taken to ensure the speedier development of self-managing economic relations in this collective, which has all the prerequisites to increase a number of contracts in our country and abroad. [passage omitted]

ETHNIC ALBANIAN SENTENCED FOR FLAG ABUSE IN TETOVO

AU021406 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Tetovo Communal Court for minor offences sentenced Arif Arifi to 20 days imprisonment for violating the law on the use of flags. Last Sunday Arif Arifi was carrying the Albanian national flag on a goods vehicle leading a wedding party through Tetovo without also displaying the Macedonian flag.

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JOINT GDR, USSR, PPR TRAINING CONCLUDED

AU030959 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 28 August a field meeting marked the conclusion of the joint training of members of the National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Soviet Army at troop training grounds in the GDR. At the meeting place, decorated with flags of the fraternal countries and the workers class, the comrades-in-arms cordially welcomed Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

On behalf of the fraternal countries, Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister of defense and chief of the ground forces of the National People's Army; Brigadier General Zbigniew Maziej from the Polish Army; and Major General Vladimir Bespalov from the Soviet Army addressed the meeting. They thanked the army members for the exemplary combat training performances demonstrated during the past days. In the various tests they demonstrated their increased fighting strength and combat readiness. At the same time, the traditional cooperation and comradeship-in-arms between the allied armies was further deepened. It was again confirmed that in fulfilling their mission to secure peace, the soldiers of socialism can firmly rely on each other. Led by the Marxist-Leninist parties of their countries, the members of the three socialist armies, in alliance with the other Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, spared no efforts to check all the peace-endangering plans of the most aggressive imperialist circles.

Completely in alliance with this spirit, the participants in the meeting welcomed the prolongation of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests as well as the other peace proposals subvmitted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Just like the working people of the friendly states, the comrades-in-arms want to undertake everything to strengthen socialism and thus secure peace.

The meeting was attended by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations; Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; General of Arms Wojciech Baranski, chief of the combat training main board of the Polish Army; other generals of the fraternal armies; and Wolfgang Herger, head of the security department of the SED Central Committee.

CEMA CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION STARTS WORK

LD0331648 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The 16th session of the first section of the CEMA Standing Commission for Construction opened today in Bratislava. The main feature is a discussion of the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress. The Commission will set out a program for the development of cemented wood-chip boards using wood chips from broad-leafed trees, and the application of microelectronics and robotics in the modernization of plants which produce heavy ceramics. During the session, an agreement will also be signed on the development and application of plaster and new plaster-based products in construction, and the experts will consult one another on the basic tasks for the development of industrial construction materials up to the year 2000.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV, RECEIVE FRG'S VOGEL

AU031315 Sofia BTA in English 1143 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, received today Dr Bernhard Vogel, prime minister of the Rheinland-Pfalz Province of the F.R.G.

The talks centered on certain topical issues of the international situation and on the need to strengthen peace and security on the planet.

The participants in the talks expressed the joint desire to further develop the cooperation between Bulgaria and the F.R.G., and especially between Bulgarian organizations and the province's companies. Special attention was paid to the cultural contacts.

The talks were also attended by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers, and Mr Rudolf Geil, minister of the economy of the Rheinland-Pfalz.

Dr Vogel was received by Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov, with whom he discussed a number of matters of common interest and problems related to the economic relations in particular.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AMBASSADORS

Britain's Fosset

AU031848 Sofia BTA in English 1652 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov said today that the relations between Bulgaria and Great Britain are making progress as a result of the efforts of the two countries.

Receiving the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr John Fosset, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed Bulgaria's readiness to consolidate and further promote Bulgaro-British relations.

Stressing the importance which the joining of the efforts of all governments and peoples in the struggle for the preservation of world peace are acquiring in the present alarming times, he noted that Bulgaria sees considerable possibilities for broadening her relations with Great Britain to this purpose.

On his part Mr John Fosset noted: The dialogue at all levels, including at our regular political consultations, helps us understand each other better, limit and specify the spheres of differences and promote understanding in many spheres.

He stressed the excellent state of Bulgaro-British trade relations, a proof of which is the record level of trade in both directions in 1985. The ambassador expressed his belief in the good possibilities for the further broadening of trade between the two countries. Cooperation in culture is also developing and becoming more varied. A large number of British tourists are visiting Bulgaria.

Indonesia's Sastrohardoyo

AU031857 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr Thayeb Basuki Sastrohardovo, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Indonesia to this country.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed Bulgaria's wish to establish still more active contacts with Indonesia, especially in the field of trade-economic cooperation, by seeking new forms including the establishment of joint enterprises.

I am convinced that the economic and social progress of all people in the world is possible only in the conditions of lasting peace and security and of the maintaining of wide contacts, cooperation and friendship among the peoples, he said.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the hope that in future too, Indonesia will continue to actively contribute to the finding of a peaceful political solution to the problems in Southeastern Asia.

The ambassador of Indonesia expressed satisfaction over the development of bilateral relations and over the exchange of several delegations and the contracts concluded for broadening economic and trade relations.

Mongolia's Dash

AU031843 Sofia BTA in English 1723 GMT 3 Sep

["Promotion of Bulgaro-Mongolian Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Mongolian relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation are undergoing a constant development and acquiring new forms and content, State Council President Todor Zhivkov said.

Today, receiving the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Mongolia to this country, Mr Mangaljabyn Dash, he pointed out that Bulgaria assessed highly the initiatives of Mongolia for the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region, as well as its unreserved support for the proposals of the USSR set forth in the Vladivostok speech of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev for including this region in the general process for developing an all-embracing system for international security.

On his part the Mongolian ambassador stressed that the friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the two countries and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are strengthening and developing.

HRIVNAK MEETS JALLUD IN 'CORDIAL' SETTING

LD032003 PRAGUE Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday, head of the official Czechoslovak delegation, Pavol Hrivnak, deputy federal premier, attending the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, met yesterday Major Abd al-salam Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During their conversation, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two representatives confirmed the interest in the further all-round development of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Libya.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON KEKKONEN DEATH

LD011721 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, in a telegram to Mauno Koivisto, Finland's president has expressed, on behalf of all Czechoslovak people and himself personally, deep sympathy to the people of Finland at the death of Urho Kalevi Kekkonen, former Finnish president. He asked at the same time to convey sincere condolences to the closest relatives. Telegrams of condolences addressed to Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister; and Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs; have been sent by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

Condolence Book Signed

LD032216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Government headed by Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier, today expressed its profound condolences at the death of former Finnish president Urho Kaleva Kekkonen by signing the book of condolences at the Finnish Embassy in Prague. The other members of the delegation were Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier; Milan Kubat, federal minister of the electrical engineering industry; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Frantisek Langer, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

KUCERA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK 2 SEP

LD021331 Prague CTK in English 1137 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 2 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations Bohuslav Kucera, left here for Pyongyang today.

It will participate in an international conference for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone which will be held in the Korean capital from September 6 to 8.

ROHLICEK HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBA'S LOPEZ

LD031016 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 2 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received here today visiting Cuban Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the Central Planning Commission Jose Lopez Moreno.

The appreciated the current level of all-round relations between both countries and agreed that good pre-requisites exist to further deepen and promote Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation.

Great attention was paid to mutual economic contacts, beneficial to both countries. In this connection some concrete subjects, concerning mutual foreign trade, cooperation of planning bodies, exchange of scientific-technological information, etc., were discussed.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and Cuban Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Mario Rodriguez Martinez were also present.

PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MEETING ENDS

LD031347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The international meeting of representatives of trade union organizations from neighboring central European countries -- from Czechoslovak, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Austria -- ended today in Prague. The participants expressed the conviction that a solution to the questions of the fight for peace and disarmament, for converting the production of military goods to peaceful ones, and the fight to implement the justified social and economic demands of the working people called for joint mass action by trade unionists, regardless of partial differences in opinion, of differing ideological orientation, and of membership of different international trade union organizations.

The delegation highly praised the Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January next year. They also briefed one another on events staged to mark 1 September in their countries, and stressed that together with the other peaceful and democratic forces in the world, it was the socialist countries which represented the staunchest bulwark against the forces of the arms build-up and war.

'FRIENDSHIP-86' EXERCISE SITE VISITED

LD031948 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] [Announcer] As has already been announced, joint exercises of CSSR, Soviet and Hungarian troops, codenamed "Friendship-86", will take place in Czechoslovakia in the near future. Let us now visit the site of these exercises.

[Unidentified correspondent] We are now at the headquarters of the preparatory phase of the joint exercises of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian troops, "friendship-86". At the moment, training of defense combat against a tank division attack is under way.

[First unidentified speaker] As I can see, your time has been measured literally in seconds, so I shall just squeeze in a question: Have you ever taken part in similar exercises before?

[Second unidentified speaker] No, never, but we would like to cope with them as well as possible.

[Correspondent, apparently translating into Czech from Hungarian heard in the background] The members of the Hungarian People's Army arrived at the designated places, and we have now established all the planned contacts. For our part, we are well prepared for the exercises and we would like to utilize all that we learned in the summer.

[Announcer] The units of the participating troops are at the moment merely getting ready to fulfill their future tasks. They are getting acquainted with the terrain in the vicinity of the exercises and are coordinating mutual cooperation of various kinds of weapons, such as motorized rifle units with tank units and artillery and, in general, of ground forces with the air force, in close cooperation of the formations of the three participating Warsaw Pact armies.

HUSAK CHAIRS MEETING OF PARTY LEADING SECRETARIES

LD031638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] A statewide meeting with leading secretaries of regional committees and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava took place in Prague today chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the presence of members and candidates of the Presidium and members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party and the chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the party.

The subject of discussion was current questions of the work of the party in the near future and further approach in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th congress. Main attention was given to measures of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and the Federal Government for the speeding up of economic and social development by means of intensification of the whole production process. The development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the tasks of the state operational plan for this year, the preparation of the plan for next year and also experience of regional party organs in securing these tasks and other aims of their activity were evaluated from these viewpoints.

RUDE PRAVO ON HARVEST PROGRESS, CROP DAMAGE

AU291309 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 86 p 1

["NN"-signed report: "Less Than 10 Percent of Grain Crops Remain To Be Harvested"]

[Summary] Prague -- Heavy rainfall has slowed down the progress of the grain harvest last week. Nonetheless, grain crops have already been harvested from almost 2 million hectares, which is 91 percent of the statewide area and 300,000 hectares more than at the same time last year.

In Slovakia, only 2,000 hectares of wheat and spring barley remain to be harvested, most of them in mountainous parts of central Slovakia. In the Czech Socialist Republic, grain crops must still be harvested on around 200,000 hectares, 13 percent of the area.

A total of 3,360,000 metric tons of grain have been produced to date. The Slovak Socialist Republic has already fulfilled the procurement plan 100.1 percent, the Czech Socialist Republic 85 percent. The procured wheat and rye for use in the food industry has smaller grains than in the past but the content of gluten in wheat is high, between 23 and 25 percent.

Per-hectare yields are lower than originally expected, especially in west Slovakia and south Moravia where a number of cooperatives and state farms fell short of plan.

As far as other crops are concerned, winter rape remains to be reaped on the last 279 hectares, all of them in the Czech Socialist Republic. Some 300,000 metric tons of winter rape have been procured so far, which is 93.4 percent of the plan. The shortfall is due to lower yields in Slovakia. In the Czech Socialist Republic planned procurement has been exceeded by more than 2 percent. Pulses have been harvested on 85 percent, flax on 97 percent, and hops on 35 percent of the statewide area. Winter rape has already been sown on 56,000 hectares, which is more than 40 percent of the planned area.

Last week's high winds and hailstorms have damaged and in some places completely destroyed the crop harvest, especially in the Czech lands. Some 21,300 hectares of grain crops, 235 hectares of pulses, 530 hectares of sugar beets, 380 hectares of feed crops, and 150 hectares of clover grown for seed suffered damage ranging between 10 and 100 percent. A total of 1,720 hectares of potatoes, 270 hectares of flax, and 180 hectares of vegetables were also affected. The greatest damage was done to the hop plantations in Rakovnik and Louny districts. Farmers and volunteers from the Czechoslovak People's Army, schools, and industrial enterprises are now eliminating the consequences of the natural calamity.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON 'TENSE' ENERGY SITUATION

AU291013 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparations of the Winter Must Not Be Delayed"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A tense fuel-power balance does not come into being overnight. Last year when the planned consumption of primary energy resources was exceeded by 2.9 million metric tons of standard fuel equivalent already presaged the causes of the current disproportion between consumers' needs and the possibilities of energy producers. This made it necessary to set a higher consumption plan for this year than was foreseen in the guidelines for the drafting of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In the last few months, the equilibrium between the production and consumption of fuel-power resources has been greatly upset by delays in general overhauls of thermal power stations and by limited possibilities of electricity imports.

Suppliers must realize their responsibility for overcoming the present situation. The prolongation of general overhauls weakens the generating capacity of the Czechoslovak power grid in winter and impairs the fulfillment of enterprise production plans. [paragraph continues]

That is why it is essential to speedily reinforce assembly capacities and introduce round-the-clock operation at the No 1 unit of the Pocerady power station, the No 2 unit of the Ledvice power station, the No 5 and 6 units of the Prunerov power station, and the No 22 unit of the Tusimice power station and to take steps to reduce delays to a minimum. [passage omitted]

Accountable for the tense situation are, in the first place, the producers of spare parts for power generating installations, who do not meet the set delivery deadlines. Among the debtors are, in particular, SES Tlmace, but also Sigma Modrany, ZPA Cakovice, and the turbine plant of the Skoda enterprise. To forestall in due course extremely tense situations in winter, these and other enterprises should consider the adoption of extraordinary measures. [passage omitted]

There is also a delay in the formation of fuel stocks in some power stations as well as in some enterprises. The power stations are currently some 400,000 metric tons of coal behind the timetable. This must be set right. At the end of the year, coal stocks must be roughly at last year level. The Detmarovice power station is particularly short of coal reserves.

The tense situation in supplies of graded coal requires an increase in its production as well as the implementation of planned imports. [passage omitted]

There has been a sharp increase in the consumption of graded coal in recent years while the geological reserves that lend themselves to grading are steadily declining. This has been known for some time. In spite of this, industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives do not want to give up the use of graded coal in their heating plants, thus complicating supplies to the population. Sales by the coal depot enterprise in the first 7 months of 1986 were far above last year's level, especially in Slovakia where coal sales were 5 percent higher than last year. The increase in the Czech Socialist Republic was 0.8 percent. [passage omitted]

Although electricity consumption in the first half of the year did not exceed the planned level, it is not the consumers who deserve credit for this. Whereas small consumers made do with the allocated amount, large consumers spent more than planned. Their increased consumption was offset by reduced losses in generation and distribution. [passage omitted]

Party agencies and organizations must step up their supervision of preparations for the winter in all enterprises and organizations, signal shortcomings in due course, and insist on the accountability of managerial personnel for their elimination. Good preparation for the winter everywhere is essential. The situation in the energy balance is tense and will remain so. Excuses will help no one and nothing.

STROUGAL DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO CANADA 1 SEP

LD010844 Prague CTK in English 0720 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left here for a visit to Canada today at the invitation of his Canadian counterpart Martin Brian Mulroney.

The aim of the visit is to contribute to the expanison of political, economic and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Canada.

During the visit, the Czechoslovak premier will participate in the Czechoslovak national day at the world exhibition in Vancouver.

The premier is accompanied by Czechoslovak Minister of Transport Vladimir Blazek, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Uuban, Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Canada Vincent Buzek.

Visits Expo 86

LD031019 Prague CTK in English 1631 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Vancouver Sept 2 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal visited Expo 86 today, the Czechoslovak day at the world fair on transportation and communications here.

He went first to the Czechoslovak pavilion which is dominated by exhibits from the National Technical Museum, including historical as well as present-day vehicles and systems.

A ceremony officially opening the Czechoslovak national day at the fair, at the centre of the exhibition ground, was addressed by Expo 86 general commissioner Patrick Reid and Federal Minister Robert de Cotret.

Lubomir Strougal said in a brief address it was not by chance that Czechoslovakia was represented at the world fair. "Since Expo 67 in Montreal, which was the first triumph of our exhibitors in your country, we have regularly taken part in major exhibitions in Canada. This is why we came to the lower show Floralies Internationales in 1980, and also to Vancouver today", the Premier said.

Noted that Czechoslovak exhibitions in Canada were regular, and gave the example of this year's successful exhibition from the collections of the state Jewish museum in Prague which was presented in three Canadian cities.

"We believe that the message from history, culture and art, as well as from the world of science and technology... has its irreplaceable role", the premier went on to say.

Czechoslovakia' contribution to Expo 86 is a call from afar, a call for cooperation and friendship which the people of Czechoslovikia regard as a precondition for the preservation of world peace with is indivisible at present. This world is united by the links of transport and communications into one whole which must never be destroyed, the premier emphasized.

In the afternoon, the Czecholsovak delegation visited the pavilions of British Columbia, Canada andthe Soviet Union, and latter the largest one at Expo.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU030940 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution.

On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] I convey to you and the friendly Libyan people the sincere congratulations of the SED, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

The GDR sympathetically follows the efforts of the Libyan people in continuing their independent path of development and in defending the sovereignty of the SPLAJ against the imperialist policy of threats and aggression.

The experiences of our peoples and the development of the international situation demonstrate that it is necessary for all forces of reason and good will to cooperate in order to solve the main problem of our time -- to prevent a nuclear inferno and to preserve peace.

I express my convition that the relations between the GDR and the SPLAJ will continue to develop for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace.

Permit me to wish you good health and creative energy for your responsible work.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee

Chairman of the GDR State Council

On the same occasion Erich Honecker sent congratulations to Miftah al-Ista 'Umar, secretary of the Secretariat of the SPLAJ General People's Congress. Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, congratulated Jadallah 'Aziz al-Talhi, secretary of the SPLAJ General People's Committee.

LEIPZIG FAIR SITE OF CONTACT WITH FRG

Honecker Visits Exhibit

LD311328 Hamburg DPA in German 1150 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 31 Aug (DPA) -- At the Leipzig Fair which opened today, GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker once again stressed the GDR's desire for good relations between the two German states. Visiting the stand of the chemical concern BASF, he said that if this principle applied on both sides -- and he assumed it does, then it would be possible to solve other questions, too.

Honecker was referring indirectly to allusions made by Hans Otto Braeutigam, the head of the Federal Republic's Permanent Mission in East Berlin, to the asylum seeker problem currently being disputed by Bonn and East Berlin. Braeutigam had spoken of "some shadows" in current political relations between the two German states. The Federal Government wants "these shadows to disperse so that we can reach trusting neighborly relations." Braeutigam did not, however, refer directly to the stream of asylum seekers coming via East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport.

Afterwards, Braeutigam spoke to journalists of a good atmosphere during Honecker's stay at the BASF stand, which lasted a total of about 15 minutes. "Everyone correctly understood" his reference to the current "shadows" in relations, the state secretary said.

Regarding developments in intra-German trade, Braeutigam expressed the view that, despite the "not totally easy" first half year, the stable foundations have once again been confirmed. In the first 6 months there was, compared to the same period last year, a fall of 7 percent to a volume of 7.5 billion accounting units (one accounting unit equals one DM), determined above all by the price drop for oil products. [passage omitted]

Talks on Trade, Economics

LD012110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Leipzig, 1 Sep (ADN) -- The further development of economic and trade relations was the focal point of a talk conducted by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil, FRG Federal Economics Ministry Secretary of State Dr Dieter von Wuerzen, and FRG Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Secretary of State Dr Walther Florian, on Monday.

Proceeding from the results achieved, the two sides concurred in noting that the expansion of these relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage also will be of interest in the future.

The GDR's planned economic development to 1990 is offering numerous starting points for this. The two sides expressed their willingness to support, through suitable measures, the existing concepts for the development of trade and economic relations.

AXEN HOLDS FRIENDLY TALKS, NEWS CONFERENCE IN GREECE

LD281610 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Athens, 28 Aug (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and head of the SED delegation visiting Greece at the invitation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], met in Athens today with Ioannis Alevras, president of the Greek Parliament. At the meeting the two politicians stressed their agreement that close stable relations of friendship have developed between the GDR and Greece, especially following the state visit by Erich Honecker. They spoke out strongly in favor of the further deepening of relations between the Greek Parliament and the GDR People's Chamber.

In a further meeting with Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, member of the PASOK executive Committee, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, the development of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries was also praised. Kharalambopoulos stressed that no obstacles stand in the way of exemplary and valuable cooperation between the two states, even though they belong to different military and political alliances.

At an international news conference in Athens, Axen replied to questions from journalists about the development of bilateral relations between the two parties and states. It was agreed during the talks that peace preservation and a halt to the arms race are the main concerns of the policy of the GDR and of Greece. Proof of this is the proposals of the socialist countries and the declaration of the six-state conference in Delhi and Mexico, Axen said. During the meetings, views on the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and central Europe were also exchanged. The GDR supports the peaceful solution of conflicts and attaches the most importance to political dialogue with all forces of reason and good will.

During the news conference, Hermann Axen answered numerous questions on the GDR's foreign policy, the GDR's activities in international disarmament negotiations, and on relations between the two German states.

The GDR delegation visited the island of Crete yesterday at the invitation of the PASOK regional party organization.

Further Reportage on Visit

For Greek reportage on the visit to Greece of Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, including meetings held with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and other leaders, see the Greece section of the 26 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KLEIBER VISITS LIBYAN LEADERS, EXPRESSES SUPPORT

LD022129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep (ADN) -- Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the leadership of the Libyan revolution, and Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR deputy Premier, expressed their concern at the continuing aggravated international situation in Tripoli today. Kleiber described the achievements of the Libyan people in overcoming the colonial legacy and consolidating sovereignty as a contribution to the strengthening of all forces of peace in the world. Kleiber had taken part, at the head of a delegation, in the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution.

Jallud and Kleuber noted the readiness of the aggressive imperialist circles to disregard without scruple the interests of the world public, and to implement their objectives everywhere, if necessary with force, as the events in connection with Nicaragua, South Africa, and recently Libya, too, proved. The two politicians agreed that the path of those forces, which through their policy of threats and arms build-up put the world in extreme danger, must be blocked. The peace program submitted by the USSR to this end, including the recently renewed unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987, had the full support of the GDR and Libya.

Kleiber stressed that the preservation of peace continues to be the paramount principle in GDR foreign policy. Contemporary developments demand being freed from stereotyped modes of thought based on force, strength, and war, and to approach all questions in a new, responbile way. All, even the most difficult issues, can be solved by peaceful negotiations if reason and realism, level-headedness and restraint are shown.

This also applies to the Middle East conflict and the tensions in the Mediterranean. In view of the growing tension in the region stirred up by imperialism, the convening of an international Middle East conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is a task of great urgency. In the view of the GDR this is a viable path for the collective achievement of a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem. Kleiber reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity alongside Libya in the defense of its sovereignty and independence.

Jallud praised the GDR's great efforts to strengthen the cooperation of all forces interested in the safeguarding of peace and expressed thanks for its solidarity with Libya and the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

He stressed the firm determination of his people to defend resolutely against all imperialist attacks the achievements won in a decade of self-sacrificing struggle.

During another talk, the secretary of the General People's Congress, Dr Miftah al-Istah 'Umar, and Guenther Kleiber discussed bilateral questions and problems of the current world situation. The Libyan politician stressed his country's fundamental interest in the reduction of confrontation in the region and in the world at large, and described peace as the most important precondition for realizing one's own development targets.

Bilateral GDR-Libya relations were also at the center of a meeting between Guenther Kleiber and Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari, secretary for economy and trade. They noted that there were still multifarious reserves and possibilities that must be exploited for the mutual goal of deepening long-term and mutually advantageous cooperation, also within the framework of the Libya-GDR joint economic commission. This will make an effective contribution to activating the international dialogue and stabilizing peace.

This afternoon, Guenther Kleiber laid a wreath with military ceremony at the memorial to the battle of El-Hani in Tripoli.

SINDERMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH CAMBODIA'S CHEA SIM

LD012149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- The responsibility of parliamentarians in the fight for the prevention of a nuclear inferno was underlined on Monday by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, during a talk with a delegation of the Cambodian National Assembly. The delegation, which is at present on a visit to the GDR, is headed by Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the National Assembly.

The two sides paid tribute to the comprehensive peace program of the Soviet Union to liberate the earth from nuclear weapons, especially the renewed extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests by the USSR.

Horst Sindermann emphasized that the efforts of the Cambodian parliamentarians to lesson tensions and to create a zone of peace in Southeast Asia have the unconditional solidarity and support of the people's representatives of the GDR.

Chea Sim praised the help of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states in developing his country.

FISCHER, JAPANESE VICE FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD012039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- Bilateral issues and current international problems were discussed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Japanese Vice Foreign Minsiter Shinichi Yanai in Berlin on Monday.

Fischer briefed his guest about the foreign affairs activities of the GDR, which consistently aim at safeguarding world peace, stopping the arms race on earth, and preventing it in space. Yanai explained aspects of Japanese foreign policy and emphasized Japan's plea for abolishing all nuclear weapons.

The two sides advocated continuing the GDR-Japanese political dialogue and deepening the mutually beneficial cooperation in various areas.

Oskar Fischer and Shinichi Yanaik expressed their satisfaction at the level of bilateral relations and emphasized that its further expansion will serve simultaneously the urgently needed improvement of the world situation and the consolidation of international stability.

HONECKER PRAISES MUGABE AS NAM CHAIRMAN

LD030342 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Erich Honecker has sent a telegram of congratulation to Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on his election as chairman of the nonaligned countries. He said he was certain that through Robert Mugabe's personal commitment, further activities in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament would emanate from the movement.

LAZAR CABLES CONDOLENCES OVER USSR SHIP

LD031851 Budapest MTI in English 1622 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, cabled his sympathies to Nikolay Rizhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, in view of the accident of the Soviet passenger ship Admiral Nakhimov.

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD031014 Budapest MTI in English 1647 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, have met Tadeusz Czechowicz, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary, on introductory visits.

GYORGY LAZAR TO RECEIVE POLISH COUNTERPART

LD291818 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI) -- Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, is shortly to arrive on an official friendly visit to Hungary on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The many-sided cooperation of Hungary and Poland is developing in all fields of life, imbued by the traditional friendship of the two peoples. All this is favourably complemented by the regular high-level talks of leading representatives of political, state, economic, cultural and scientific life, which further intensify relations.

The latest of the almost annual top-level meetings was held by Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski in March, when the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party paid a friendly visit to Poland. Last time the Hungarian prime minister visited Poland in 1976, and his counterpart stayed in Budapest in 1984. The trip last December of a Hungarian parliamentary delegation led by Istvan Sarlos and this year's official visit by Peter Varkonyi were outstanding events of state life. A link in this chain of important talks will be the forthcoming trip of Zbigniew Messner to Budapest.

The Hungarian-Polish relations are practically free of problem, showing a balanced development in all areas. The fact that the stage of consolidation has closed on the whole in Poland provides a good basis for development [sentence as received]

In recent years the expansion of bilateral economic and trade links has considerably exceeded the rate of increase of the two national economies. The trade pattern conformed to the economic interests of the two countries. Last year's turnover amounted to nearly 1,100 million roubles, 8 percent more than in 1984, and the value of this year's deliveries will even be higher. Hungary imports coal, sulfur, salt, and zinc from Poland and sells it bauxite, alum-earth, and manganese.

Highly processed products, such as motor vehicles and electronics goods, come to increasingly dominate bilateral goods exchange, and there is also a good chance for progress in the manufacture of agricultural, food and catering industrial machines.

There is good cooperation also between youth organizations and the trade unions. An agreement on the cooperation of Hungary's State Youth Commission and the State Youth Policy Commission affiliated to the Polish Council of Ministers was signed in Budapeset in May. The National Council of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the United Peasants' Party maintain successful contacts, and relations between the telecommunications organizations are developingwell on the basis of prolonged agreements. The regular consultations held by government officials on the advancement of economic management are useful for both parties.

There are extensive relations in the field of science and culture, and the agreements between art associations, universities and scientific academies serve well the mutual propagation of achievements by the two peoples.

BUDAPEST COURT SENTENCES CSSR MAN TO DEATH

LD032220 Budapest MTI in English 1327 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- As reported, Czechoslovak citizen Ladislav Ambruz has been sentenced to death by the Metropolitan court for the crimes of homicide, armed robbery, rape and unlawful crossing of frontier with a weapon.

In the reasons adduced, the court stated that the accused crossed the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier illegally and with a weapon. He then deceived his first victim, a 17-year-old girl, by requesting paper and pen from the girl to leave a message for his friend living next door. Ambruz then entered the flat, where he threatened the girl with a weapon and took money and jewelry. He used the same method to enter and rob another flat, where he bound and raped the young woman living there. He killed his third victim in a brutal way. A few hours after the murder, Ambruz was preparing to commit another robbery.

According to the court's reasons, there is no hope that Ambruz will change his behaviour, and the danger of his acts for society is extremely great. This is why the court decided on the gravest verdict.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD291325 Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, and Jaakko Numminen, Finnish state secretary of education, the co-chairmen of the Finnish-Hungarian cultural joint committee, signed the inter-governmental cultural, educational and scientific cooperation work plan of the two countries for the years 1986-1989, in Helsinki on August 28.

The document covers the exchange of students and experts, and the holding of programme series to present the cultural values of the two countries. It also encourages direct relations between schools, universities, cultural institutions and fraternal towns, and the organization of symposiums and experts meetings in both countries. The document supports the cooperation of artistic federations, book publishers, theatres, libraries, museums, and higher educational institutions.

State Secretary Gyula Horn held talks with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen on timely issues of the international situation, with particular attention to possibilities of further strengthening European security and cooperation. Gyula Horn met Arvo Aalto, president of the Communist Party of Finland, and Minister of the Environment Matti Ahde, deputy chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

LOSONCZI CABLES GREETINGS TO ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

LD312059 Budapest MTI in English 1655 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, cabled his greetings to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, on the occasion of his election as president of the 8th Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the Non-Aligned Countries. The telegram stresses that organization of the conference in Harare also indicates that the Republic of Zimbabwe is a respected member of international life and the Non-Aligned Movement, as it continues to do much for safeguarding world peace and security, and strengthening international understanding.

Pal Losonczi also forwarded his greetings to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which in the 25 years of its existence has become an important factor of world politics, fulfilling a growing role in international relations. The Hungarian People's Republic attaches great importance to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries also because it has and continues to provide major contributions to the total dismantling of the colonial system, the fight against racial discrimination, to safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of young states, to strengthening world peace, reducing international tension, and the fight for establishing equal and reciprocally advantageous international relations, a just world economic order and economic security. In his telegram the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council wished much success to all participants of the conference.

LEADERS, ORGANIZATIONS GREET VIETNAM ON NATIONAL DAY

LD020341 Budapest MTI in English 1838 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the independent Vietnamese state the Hungarian leaders sent a telegram of greetings to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and President of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The telegram runs:

"Our people follow with attention and sympathy the great efforts made by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of its party for social and economic development, the political settlement of the problems of the region, and the stabilization of peace.

'The friendship and cooperation of our countries and peoples based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism are widening in all walks of life. We are convinced that the permanent strengthening of relations serves our common aims.'

The telegram was signed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Hungarian parliament, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Hungarian Peace Council, the Hungarian Solidarity Commission, and the National Council of Hungarian Women also greeted their Vietnamese partner organizations.

LAJOS FALUVEGI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PRC

LD012043 Budapest MTI in English 1325 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- On Monday, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, returned from the People's Republic of China after an official visit on the invitation of Song Ping, member of the Council of State and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

LD010051 Budapest MTI in English 1917 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Cuban economic and technical-scientific cooperation commission, who held talks in Havana over the past days, returned to Budapest Sunday.

GASPAR RECEIVES SWEDISH TRADE OFFICIALS

AU020906 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Trade Union Council, received a delegation of the Swedish Ferrows Metallurgy Trade Union, led by Chairman Lif Lomberg, who is visiting Hungary at the invitation of the Trade Union of Iron, Non-Ferros Metal, and Electric Power Industry Workers. They exchanged views on the domestic activity of the two trade unions and on current issues of the international trade union movement. Also present at the talks was Karoly Herczeg, general secretary of the ferrous metallurgy trade union.

HUNGARIAN, SWEDISH OFFICIALS HOLD ARMS TALKS

LD022347 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) -- Maj Britt Theorin, President of the Swedish Disarmament Committee, and Laszlo Kovacs, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, held talks on topical disarmament issues in Budapest on September 2.

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW TAKES EFFECT 1 SEP

LD012051 Budapest MTI in English 1635 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- A new law decree regulating the rehabilitation or closure of bankrupt companies and cooperatives in Hungary took effect on September 1. The primary goal of the regulation is to encourage creditors and debtors to personally settle their financial problems. In case of debate there will be a court decision. The state will only offer aid in exceptional cases. The regulation is an integral part of the reform process ceasing ministry control over the majority of state-owned companies in 1985-86. A two-tier banking system is to start operation in 1987 and a taxation reform introduced in 1988.

Over the past five years the state budget has allocated over 80,000 million forints to companies in need. According to the latest data such a sum is equivalent to a fifth of the country's annual accumulation. Over the past two to three years companies that have been closed down incude the Office Machine and Precision Works which employed a staff of 2,000 in 1984, and the Telecommunications Works which had a staff of 1,800 in 1985. Workers were redeployed by the takeover firms.

Successful companies complain at state siphoning of 80 to 90 per cent of their profit in the form of taxation. The new regulation is to bring a major change. Several inefficient companies are expected to be closed. Full employment, however, will be maintained. The staff of the closed companies are offered different jobs, and granted a re-training benefit for 15 months. The benefit equals the previous average pay for nine months, 75 per cent for the subsequent three months, and 60 per cent for the last three months.

REASONS FOR CLOSING COAL MINES DISCUSSED

LD300222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hunarian 1630 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Ten years ago the Borsod coal miners were producing over 5 million metric tons of coal per annum. This year they are producing 25 percent of the domestic coal output, 4.2 million metric tons, and this not economically either, it was noted by the executive committee of the MSZMP County Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen Committee at its session. The meeting, which lasted into the afternoon, very thoroughly examined the economic and financial problems of the Borsod coal mines. Primarily they looked into the question of how the enterprise managed to get into such a situation. If we are to understand it, we have to look back over 15 years, when the idea was that the only coal mines to be developed were ones with better quality coal. This is understandable. But in the meantime, the Borsod coal miners were not able to lower production because the coal was needed. Therefore, there was a decrease in exploration, there was a drop in the money supply for the purchase of new mine working machines, and the manpower shortage rapidly increased. All this meant that the last financial year closed with a loss of over 800 million forints.

Of course, some of the reasons for this were that in more than one shaft the coal stock was being exhausted and production was uneconomical. To name just one example, in the Farkaslyuk mine in June one metric ton of coal cost over 7,000 forints to produce. This state of affairs cannot go on for long. In such uneconomical mines with small coal stocks production will have to be halted gradually and the miners will have to be redirected to nearby, well-mechanized, economical, larger pits.

Here is an example : The men working in the Farkaslyuk mine -- here, as a matter of fact, mining will soon cease completely -- will be employed in the nearby Putnok mining plant, which is about to be further developed. The objective is to create shafts in the Borsod coal basin with annual yields of nearly 1 million metric tons. In plants like those, economical production is possible. This was proved, as a matter of fact, by the Luko miners. Apart from this, naturally, exploration must continue to find bigger coal reserves. This has already been found on the outskirts of Dubicsany. Exploration has been completed and, according to estimates for far, over 55 million metric tons of coal can be brought to the surface in this area. Work has already started to drive a slanting exploration shaft in order to drain off the water, which is necessary for the shaft to be opened.

The members of the executive committee urged that the preparatory work should be speeded up, so that the new mine might be put in operation as soon as possible. It was also said at the session that the pressure on the miners was somewhat eased this year. There were fewer shifts on off days than in previous years and their more modest plan for the first half year was over-fulfilled. With production stopping in a few uneconomically operating, smaller mines, about 3,700 jobs will go. But it seems that this will not pose any particular problems. It will be possible to employ the skilled men in an appropriate manner, under good conditions, in the bigger mining plants.

CONTROL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

LD300209 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The Central People's Control Committee has held a session. According to the Economic Committee, there is no need for new resolutions on increasing the export of complete manufacturing installations; however, the committee found that existing decisions must be implemented consistently. This was the topic of the briefing given to the Central People's Control Committee by its chairman. Jozsef Szkali said that the Economic Committee has approved the report by the people's controllers on the export of complete manufacturing equipment, which notes that the enterprises' market work has significantly improved. They more realistically assess the expected risks, their undertakings are better thought out and individual deals are thoroughly prepared. IN spite of this, there has been a drop in the export of installations because the foreign economic situation has become more difficult and demand in developing countries' markets has decreased.

The Central People's Control Committee chairman also said that investigation by people's controllers has shown that on the shores of Lake Balaton many people are not adhering to the building restrictions introduced 3 years ago. The authorities are not enforcing the banning measures. What is more, in certain cases council workers even help people to exploit the loopholes in the regulations. For this reason the people's controllers have proposed, in the case of buildings erected without permission, the restoration of the legal situation, disciplinary measures against council workers responsible and, in case where crime is seriously suspected, they have lodged reports to the penal authorities. The Central People's Control Committee, on the basis of the government's decision, will next year carry out a comprehensive investigation to examine the implementation of measures aimed at easing the burden on the Balaton, including the observance of building restrictions.

HORVATH ADDRESSES POLITICAL ACADEMY 1 SEP

LD020439 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Sandor Csillag report]

[Text] People assembled in the early afternoon for a festive ceremony to hand out diplomas and begin the academic year in the MSZMP Political Academy. A total of 224 received the university diploma certifying a high level of learning in the political sciences. Starting the first year as correspondence students in 1986-87 are 182 people, with 56 starting as day students. Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the ceremony to hand out diplomas and open the academic year.

After his greeting, he analyzed our economic and social life, our everyday contradictions. He emphasized that responsibility and discipline are not held up by a single buttress, but by political, economic interests, moral and cultural foundations, and, only to the necessary extent, by administrative measures. We build the relationship of the individual and society, or, as it most often appears, of the citizen and the state, on wideranging citizens' and human rights.

The political academy can also function sucessfully only if it keeps in mind what was said about utilizing the 13th congress resolution in its own sphere of action, said Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee. He continued:

[Begin Horvath recording] The academy has acquired the rank of the party's university as its institution of education. It, too, has changed, and is not like it was in the past. It is constantly developing and perfecting the contents of its educational teaching work as well as its methods and organization. As the workshop of the political sciences, it is becoming an increasingly esteemed shaper of scientific and public life. As a guiding and emanating center, it helps party education, agitation and propaganda work, in a multifaceted and effective manner.

It prepares its students for life. It (?prepares) them with knowledge that is both effective and practical. It teaches them to be committed to the cause of the people, the country, socialism and the party. [end recording]

After the speech by the secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Szabo, rector, handed out the diplomas to the graduating students. He then declared open the 1986-87 academic year at the political academy.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL LAW TALKS WITH PRC -- Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- Huang Kunji, chief director of the Patent Office of the People's Republic of China, and Gyula Pusztai, president of the Hungarian Patent Office, held talks in Budapest from August 27 to September 1. The parties gave briefs on the patent system of the two countries and on industrial law protection at companies, and exchanged views on the topical issues of cooperation in international industrial law protection. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1949 GMT 1 Sep 86 LD]

POLITYKA ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

AU031008 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 Jul 86 p 16

[Daniel Passent article: "Reading THE NEW YORK TIMES"]

[Text] The indefatigable Marian Podkowinski publishes in RZECZPOSPOLITA his commentaries from Washington, New York, Bonn, and Warsaw so that in the end one does not know where this madly roving reporter has just (or "aktualnie" as is the present repulsive usage) landed. I have decided to follow in the footsteps of this grand old man and to write about Polish-American relations, but to do this by reading THE NEW YORK TIMES. This daily, which is almost unobtainable in Poland because it is very heavy (but not only because of this), totals many pages on weekdays and hundreds of pages on Sundays, mostly advertisements. And, into the bargain, these advertisements are for commodities that we could never be able to buy. Why then whet our appetites? The daily weighs several kg, whose air transportation would cost us the world, but sea transportation would turn the daily into stale mustard.

This reminds me of Somerset Maugham's short story about a certain Briton, who held an important colonial post in India and who used to receive a batch of the LONDON TIMES by sea every few weeks. Every morning he would open a copy of the daily and read it before breakfast, which made him feel he was in London. One day he was flabbergasted to find that someone else had opened the daily and read it before him, depriving him of half of his pleasure. I will not tell you what he did in response. Find out for yourselves. It is enough that I have read THE NEW YORK TIMES on your behalf.

Reading that daily I found out that the United States now has two worries in the area of democracy and civic rights -- South Africa and Nicaragua -- bothv of which are subjects of sharp controversies. Public discussions of foreign policy are frequent and normal in America, especially following Vietnam. As for South Africa, the Administration wants to do less and some congressmen and senators more. As for Nicaragua, the Administration wants to go hell for leather, but Congress is wary. President Reagan's administration, like Mrs Thatcher's government, is against sanctions in the case of South Africa since -- just listen! -- they will harm the white and black inhabitants of that country, because even if the blacks themselves want sanctions they will lose their jobs as a result. In addition, instead of dialogue, sanctions would only aggravate attitudes, and this would benefit no one except communism. And racism is better than communism. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES of 16 July, "in order to gain time" the White House is contemplating sending to Pretoria a black as U.S. ambassador. The critics say that this would no doubt be a spectacular gesture, but no results would follow because Johannesburg has already received many gestures and signals.

As for Nicaragua, the situation is just the opposite: the Administration wants to take energetic action, but some congressmen are against it because they see no possibility of settling the issue rapidly and because they are afraid that a Vietnam rather than a Grenada would follow.

Against this background relations with Poland have receded far into the distance, and the United States is not unduly worried that they are bad. The roost is being ruled by relations with the USSR, which is natural, and by the issues that are on the agenda. For example, the Administration has secured most-favored-nation treatment for Romania (Poland has been deprived of it by sanction). [paragraph continues]

Whereas Polish issues have taken a back seat insofar as Washington is concerned because there are more important issues such as the USSR, West Europe, Japan, the Philippines, Pakistan, or Mexico, the Polish readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES are more interested in what it writes about American-Polish relations, which are important issue for us.

In its latest issue I found three articles: "If Warsaw Wants Normal Relations" by Rose Styron and Kurt Vonnegut, a known author ("Slaughterhouse 5," "The Cat's Cradle," and other books); an article by Zygmunt Nagorski, a political expert born in Poland, on U.S. policy vis-a-vis the USSR and Eastern Europe, following M. Gorbachev's speech at the PZPR Congress; and an article on Andrzej Wajda's creative plans. I also found an advertisement that the Stary Teatr was visiting the United States with "Crime and Punishment" (all tickets for the 10 performance have been sold in advance!).

Let us discuss the first two articles, which are political in character. What is significant is that neither of them refers to any measures on the part of Washington, which creates the impression that Polish affairs no longer elicit any major interest in the U.S. capital, because other worries -- we would say priorities -- are predominant there. However, we are interested in what they think about us and what signals are coming in -- if not from the capital, then at least from a daily.

Zygmunt Nagorski asserts that M. Gorbachev's statement that the USSR will not be indifferent toward attempts to change the status quo in Europe "is of great importance" and confirms the USSR's unchangeable policy in this region. The world, Nagorski writes, has received M. Gorbachev's statement "as something inevitable, as an institutionalization of the setup that has been in existence for 40 years" What can the United States do?" the author asks and states: "Very little except to note the facts and explain its policy toward Eastern Europe, a policy that has been unclear for a long time. For 40 years now Washington has been dodging about. At times it seemed that it wanted to roll back the iron curtain [zelazna kurtyna] and then that its main objective was to make life difficult for the rulers in the Eastern bloc through economic sanctions and supporting dissidents. In some cases it seemed to be quite satisfied with the status quo."

This uncertainty, the author continues, raised false hopes and encouraged upheavals, which the United States "never backed despite all its promises." The result of this is that the opponents of communism in Eastern Europe no longer regard the United States as a potential partner. "The United States," Nagorski writes, "is unable to realistically resume J.F. Dulles' doctrine with its promises of active assistance and military intervention. Eastern Europe will remain within the Soviet sphere of influence," Nagorski writes and takes the view that it is better to realize this than to deceive oneself and others. This does not mean, he says, that America should turn its back on Eastern Europe. On the contrary, exchanges of people and ideas should continue because Eastern Europe is a component of humankind and merits a clear policy instead of being deceived. Well, we should be grateful for this as well, especially for including us in humankind.

The article written by Rose Styron and Kurt Vonnegut is in a different spirit. As is usual with writers who enter the world of politics, Styron and Vonnegut have succumbed to illusions and wishful thinking, which they try to foist upon readers, seriously disinforming them to the bargain. For example, they write that "the United States has canceled literally all the sanctions imposed on Poland after Solidarity was crushed in 1981." The fact that such untruth (some sanctions are still in force) written by persons who are interested in our country to some extent was published by such a serious daily shows how far Polish affairs have been pushed to the fringes of events and how little people know about the facts and relations with Poland, which are worse than they might have been, unfortunately.

R. Styron and K. Vonnegut did read M. Gorbachev's and W. Jaruzelski's speeches and even refer to them, but they understood little of their contents. On the one hand, they note the USSR's vital interest in the situation in Poland and Europe, and on the other they write as if it were in Poland's interest to pursue an antisocialist policy. They fail to see that our raison d'etat and security are linked to socialism and the Warsaw Pact. More, they demand a free play of political forces for Poland and that the U. S. Administration should make its agreement to IMF loans for us dependent on such a play. "The United States should exert pressure on the Polish authorities," they write, "so that they only free Zbigniew Bujak, but also refrain from more arrests and harassments." In a word, these authors' wich not that Poland should be ruled by gradual democracy within the framework of socialism, but that carte blanche should be given to the opponents of socialism. Does this not amount to merely turning the clock back to before December 1981 when all thinking people in the world knew that the state of affairs at that time must not be allowed to continue and that something must take place?

Exerting similar pressure on their government and stimulating similar illusions. R. Styron and K. Vonnegut are not in any way instrumental in effecting even the smallest improvement in relations with Poland, weven though, subjectively, their intentions may be the best. Those of us who are keen on improving relations with the United States, which is the main power -- the leading one in our parlance -- in the West and the home of some 10 million citizens of Polish origin, must not read such statements passively.

R. Styron and K. Vonnegut profess that old mentality in line with which the United States is able to change the situation in various countries -- from Granda and Vietnam through Nicaragua and Poland.

However, opportunities for maneuvering in American-Polish relations are much more modest, but they do exist. All one has to do is to look at events in our country and at Polish-American relations calmly, objectively, and without excitement. It is natural that writers are prone to contemplate ideals rather than realities, but it is especially writers who should possess enough imagination to realize that we in Poland are more bent than American writers are on not having political prisoners and on having more freedom. However, Zygmunt Nagorski is right when he says that if the excessive demands were met the price for them would have to be paid by us and not by the authors of these demands.

Politics is the art of the possible and not of the impossible. The prominent members of the American Polonia such as Cardinal Krol and those Polonia activists who are against demanding from Poland what is very risk and may amount to suicide realize this. The sooner our friends in the West understand this the better. Polish-American relations are too important and too bad for anyone to succumb to emotions and forget reality. This is not an issue for amateurs. It is an issue that calls for experience, calm, and even tact.

BARCIKOWSKI, LIBYA'S JALLUD FAVOR EXPANDING TIES

LD022347 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Sept. 2 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski, now in Tripoli heading a Polish delegation for the celebrations of 17th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution, met today with member of the Libyan Jamahiriyah leadership Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

The sides exchanged views on some of the issues linked with the development of Polish-Libyan relations, giving special attention to further implementation of agreements arrived at during last year's visit of President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to Libya. Sides stressed the will of both countries to create conditions favouring the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation, including cooperation in economy.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed thanks for the stand which Poland took in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya in April of this year and for the Polish nation's solidarity with the nation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its efforts aimed to defend Libya's independence and sovereignty in face of provocative actions on the part of imperialist forces.

Delegation Returns

LD032331 Warsaw PAP in English 1833 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 3 -- Poland's delegation headed by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski returned today from Tripoli where they attended observances of the 17th anniversary of the Libyan revolution at the invitation from the leadership of Jamahiriyah.

During his stay in Tripoli, Barcikowski met with member of the Libyan revolution leadership Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud while other members of the Polish delegation held talks with their Libyan counterparts.

CHURCH DROPS AGRICULTURAL AID FUND PLAN

Official Views Fund's Future

LD032248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] PAP has received from the secretariat of the primate of Poland a communique reporting that on 2 September Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, received the organizing committee of the agricultural foundation and heard a report on the state of the foundation's affairs. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the communique from the secretariat of the primate of Poland, Kazimierz Grzesiak deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and food economy, said that the state authorities welcomed the church initiative on the establishment of the agricultural foundation and opened the way for it by having the Sejm approve the appropriate bill. The government adopted a decision on the economic work of the foundation. Experts from the episcopate participated in the preparation of both documents. During businesslike conversations with the organizers of the foundation accord was reached on most matters. A few differences remain. It is a pity that the church side speaks of the agricultural foundation in the past tense. As a reaaon for abandoning the foundation the church side named the proposal that the minister should have the final say in the selection from the programs agreed upon of those which should be implemented first. That is a proposition open to negotiations.

Vatican City on 'Impasse'

LD032240 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw -- On 2 September of this year, Jozef Cardinal Glemp received the organizing committee of the agricultural foundation and heard a report (?concerning) the foundation's (?affairs). It was stated that the talks with government representatives on setting up an agricultural foundation and the principles of its operation had reached a total impasse. On the state authorities' side, a final stance was decided: The foundations programs should be organically correlated with the government's activities. An expression of this correlation was to have been a regulation [words indistinct], providing not only for (?agreeing on) the foundation's programs with the state authorities, to which the church side [words indistinct], but (?also) containing a clause that the stance of the minister of agriculture, forestry and food economy regarding the program is binding on the foundation. This would mean diktat by the state administration, which would run counter to the assumptions of the foundation, particularly its autonomy.

In this situation, regret was expressed that the concept of the foundation, which was to have been an area of cooperation and concerted aid on an international scale, as well as cooperation among people with differing views inside Poland, despite 4 years of negotiation, was unable to be implemented. The primate of Poland expressed thanks to Western episcopates and to all those who had given help to Polish society in difficult times and who were prepared to support the program of aid for Polish agriculture. He also expressed thanks to all those people in Poland who gave disinterested help in the work to set up the foundation. The primate recommended that the organizing committee look into the possibilities of realizing other types of aid to the Polish countryside.

MESSNER, SIWICKI VISIT POLAM WORKERS IN PILA

LD022315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner and Minister of National Defense General of the Army Florian Siwicki have gone to Pila for a meeting with the workforce of the POLAM lighting materials enterprise. They will familiarize themselves with the production and material problems of the workforce and will also meet with the political and administrative leadership of the region.

OFFICIALS VISIT ARMY FARMS, YOUTH CAMP

LD292046 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Internal Affairs Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak; Stanislaw Zieba [minister of agriculture and food economy]; and Jerzy Szmajdzinski, [chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth], have been visiting the Bieszczady Mountains. The visit began at the army farm [wojskowe gospodarstwo rolne] run by soldiers of the Nadwislanskie units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In Trojca the guests visited a sheep farm run by soldiers. [passage omitted] The guests also visited the "Polonin-860" youth camp. [passage omitted]

RCP'S ENACHE MEETS LIBYAN OFFICIALS IN TRIPOLI

AU031928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 3/9/1986 -- Now in Tripoli to attend the festivities marking Libya's national day, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, met and conducted talks with 'Abd Al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; with Abu Bakr Yunis, general commander of the Libyan Army; with (Mustafa Gdharubi), general inspector of the Armed Forces; and with members of the revolutionary Libyan leadership.

Opinions were exchanged on the possibilities of developing and diversifying ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples that fall within the context of the understandings convenanted during the interviews between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the leader of the great September 1 Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Stress was laid on the importance of furthering the Romanian-Libyan dialogue which is apt to stimulate bilateral ties and strengthen collaboration between Romania and Libya on an international plane, for the maintenance of world peace and security.

Petru Enache also had interviews with Libyan secretaries of planning, trade and industry, when emphasis was placed on the two countries; possibilities to develop commercial links and economic and technical-scientific cooperation relations between Romania and Libya in various fields of mutual interest.

TOTU MEETS HEADS OF STATE AT HARARE SUMMIT

AU031904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare AGERPRES 3/9/1986 -- Message of friendship were exchanged in Harare between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the presidents of the Republic of Algeria -- Chadli Bendjedid; Argentina -- Raul Alfonsin; the People's Republic of the Congo -- Denis Sassou-Nguesso; the Republic of Cuba -- Fidel Castro Ruz; Socialist Ethiopia -- Mengistu Haile Mariam; the Republic of Gabon- -- Omar Bongo; the People's Republic of Mozambique -- Samora Machel; the Islamic Republic of Pakistan -- Mohammad Zia-ul Haq; Zamiba -- Kenneth Kaunda; the Republic of Zimbabwe -- Canaan Banana.

Warm and friendly salutes were conveyed on behalf of the Romanian head of state as well as the best wishes of health and personal happiness together with wishes of peace, progress and prosperity for the peoples of the respective countries.

The leaders of those states keenly thanked for the messages conveyed and in their turn conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu their cordial and friendly salutes together with wishes of health and personal happiness and to the Romanian peoples wishes of welfare and peace.

The exchanges of messages were occasioned by the calls on the presidents of the aforementioned states by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation to the eighth non-aligned summit. Aspects of bilateral relations just as international questions on the agenda of the conference were approached during the interviews. The talks evinced the high appreciation enjoyed by President Nicolae Ceausescu's active stance aned initiative regarding the ensurance of peace, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the comprehensive resolution of the economic problems of the developing countries, inclusive of their foreign debt problems, the establishment of a new world economic order, the pacific, negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FOREIGN OFFICIALS IN SNAGOV

Nigerian Official

AU031950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/8/1986 -- On September 3, president Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received at Snagov Maj.-Gen. Nura Imam, member of the Supreme Military Council of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, now on a visit to Romania. The guest conveyed the Romanian head of state a warm salute and best wishes from the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, head of state, Gen. Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed the Nigerian head of state warm greetings and best wishes of success for the friendly Nigerian people in the development of the homeland.

During the interview stress was laid on the good relations of friendship collaboration between Romania and Nigeria that develop in accordance with summit understandings. Willingness was shown to amplify those ties, increase commerical exchanges and expand cooperation in production according to the steadily growing economic potential of the two countries. Views were also exchanged on aspects of the current world political situation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that in the present conditions of unprecedented escalation of the arms race which endangers world peace all peoples should rally their forces and cooperate ever closer for an end to the dangerous evolution of events toward confrontation and war, for the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the reduction of conventional weapons and of military spending, the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, cooperation and respect for national independence, the elimination of the use and threat of force from interstate relations, the negotiated settlement of all differences in the spirit of understanding and peace.

The guest highlighted the special appreciation shown in the Federal Republic of Nigeria for Romania's foreign policy, and President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives for peace, disarmament and broad international collaboration. Emphasis was placed on Romania's support to and solidarity with the African peoples' fight for the abolition of colonialism, of the racist and apartheid policies.

It was shown that one of the serious problems of our days was the eradication of underdevelopment, and stress was laid on the need for strengthened collaboration and solidarity of developing and non-aligned countries for the building of a new international economic order based on full equity and equality.

The interview was attended by Col.-Gen. Vasile Milea, minister of national defence.

Finnish CP Leader

AU291830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/8/1986 -- On Friday, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received, at Snagov, a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party, led by Esko Vainionpaa, that party's general secretary, who pay a visit to Romania.

The head of the delegation expressed keen thanks for the interview granted, for the opportunity to visit Romania and get acquainted with the achievements scored by the Romanian people in the construction of the new society. He showed that he had the pleasant mission to convey Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute, wishes of good health and happiness on behalf of the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, Arvo Aalto, of the Finnish Communists.

The RCP and Romanian state leader thanked and addressed, in his turn, a warm salute and wishes of further successes to the Finnish Communist Party chairman, to the Finnish Communists, in the activity devoted to the attainment of the Finnish people's ideals of progress and prosperity.

During the interview information was exchanged on the two parties' activity and concerns. Stress was also laid on the ties of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the Finnish CP, and the wish was expressed to work for the development and stepping-up of the cooperative relations between Romania and Finland, to the benefit of the two parties, countries and peoples.

The exchange of views on problems of the world life emphasized the two parties' preoccupation for the current, grave and complex international situation and for action toward the firm assertion of the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, toward disarmament, nuclear above all, the peaceful settlement of conflicts and interstate disputes, for securing a climate of security and understanding in Europe and the world over. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the necessity that all countries and peoples, communist and workers parties, democratic, progressive forces everywhere join efforts and collaborate ever more closely in order to end the dangerous evolution of events and induce a passage to concrete, practical disarmament measures, for the defence of the fundamental right of nations, of people -- the right to life, to peace, to free and dignified existence. Likewise, emphasis was placed on the need for the communist and workers parties to more actively participate in the settlement of the contemporary world's major issues.

The two parties' determination was reiterated during the talk, to campaign for strengthened solidarity and collaboration among the communist and workers parties, based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual confidence and esteem, observance of every party's right to self-dependently elaborate its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in harmony with realities and specific historical, national and social conditions in the respective country. The Romanian party and state leader also stressed the importance of the collaboration with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, for economic and social progress, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order, for a better and more just world on our planet.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

BRIEFS

PROJECT ON DIMBOVITA -- Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1986 -- A concrete dam erected at Lacul Morii, on the fringes of the Romanian capital city, has diverted the River Dimbovita to a new course. The first section has been completed, thereby, of the seven-section, complex water-regulation project involving the Dimbovita, a river that crosses Bucharest on a ten-kilometer length. It took only one third of the scheduled time to complete those works -- 4.8-km-long consolidated earth banks built, and the dam proper incorporates more than twenty thousand cu.m. of concrete. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1033 GMT 22 Aug 86 AU]

LONCAR RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU031043 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30-31 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Belgrade -- Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, yesterday received Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, who is in Belgrade on a working visit. The Soviet diplomat had consultations with Dusan Strbac, assistant to the federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In their talks, both sides remarked on the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation and expressed readiness for their advancement. They also exchanged views on current international matters.

LIST OF OFFICIALS IN DELEGATION TO HARARE

AU031042 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Yugoslav delegation at the eighth summit in Harare will be led by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The following will also be in the delegation: Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Oskar Kovac, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ignac Golob, Yugoslavia's permament representative in the United Nations; Dragoslav Pejic, assistant to the federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dusan Litvinovic, the ambassador of the SFRY in Zimbabwe.

HEAD OF DELEGATION ADDRESSES UNCTAD SESSION

LD031015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, Sept 2 (TANJUG) -- Head of the Yugoslav delegation to the autumn session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Council in Geneva, Kazimir Vidas, has said that Yugoslavia firmly urges multi-lateralism in international actions for resolving international economic problems and gives priority to those initiatives which call for the engagement of the widest circle of countries.

Such an initiative, Vidas said, is the proposal of the non-aligned and other developing countries for convening an international conference to discuss the complex of monetary-financial problems.

The UNCTAD Council session opened in Geneva yesterday in an atmosphere of growingly firm demands for passing from the analysis of the world economic situation to concrete international actions for stimulating economic growth and reviving development.

Addressing the session, UNCTAD Secretary-General Kenneth Dadzie pointed out that the expansive monetary and fiscal policies pursued by the leading developed countries are not enough to stimulate the development and growth of the world economy, but that parallel long-term measures for economic restructuring at national levels and the international level are also needed.

Dadzie said that the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare, which is devoting considerable attention to world economic problems, can be expected to try to reach agreement on such a policy, particularly on reviving the economic growth and development of the developing countries.

FBIS

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1987 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU051130 Tirana ATA in English 09056 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 5 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 was signed in Tirana between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, on September 4.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and for the Czechoslovak side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Jan Stracar.

Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in Tirana Otto Jashek. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia iron nickel ore, chrome, oil, bitumen, handicraft articles, tobacco and cigarettes, fresh vegetables, etc, and will import machineries and equipment, different chemicals, vehicles, steels, steel tubes, semi-finished articles, etc.

Upon its stay in our country the delegation was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci.

GREEK COMPOSER THEODORAKIS ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU031003 Tirana ATA in English 0914 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 3 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, the outstanding Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis arrived in our country for a friendly visit on September 1.

In the border point of Kakavije he was welcomed by the Secretary of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania Feim Ibrahimi. In Gjirokastra he visited cultural institutions, he met and had a warm and friendly talk with the vice-chairman of the presidency of the People's Assembly, Vitori Curri, and with the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Flamur Cani.

In the afternoon, the composer Mikis Theodorakis paid a visit to the agricultrual cooperative of Dervican. In his honour, the artistic group of the village gave a performance with folk songs and dances. On September 2, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultrual and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica, received and gave a dinner in honour of the guest from Greece Mikis Theodorakis, which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Received by Alia

AU041835 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Mikis Theodorakis, friend from Greece and distinguished composer, and had a very warm and friendly talk with him. The meeting was also attended by Sofokli Lazri, AWP Central Committee member and director of the International Relations Institute; Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania; and Jorgo Melica, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM INTRODUCED

AU271209 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Aug 86 p 2

["Hundreds of Kilometers Covered in Seconds -- We Present the 'Bulfax' Communication System"]

[Excerpts] This month the trial introduction of the "Bulfax" facsimile communication system commenced, after which it will then be put into regular service. At this stage facsimile machines are connected at the central post offices in Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Burgas, and Ruse.

We asked Yanko Radenkov, scientific fellow and engineer of the Communications Scientific Research Institute, to tell us about the main points of the system: [passage omitted]

The system combines three basic organizational-technical systems: "Videotext," "Teletext," and "Facsimile." The data is conveyed directly through these systems or through a center equipped with control units and systems. Analysis of the concepts researched relating to the technical and technological provision of electronic post systems and their performance characteristics has led us to conclusion that the "Bulfax" facsimile communications system can be introduced in Bulgaria, based on a combination of two basic facximile systems, namely "Telefax" and "Burofax."

The "Telefax" system is intended for receiving and transmitting documents solely between subscribers. The data is conveyed through the public telephone systems without using postal communication services.

One feature is that the facsimile machines will remain the property of the subscribers. The "Suobshteniya" Economic Trust has been given the task of providing a list of facsimile machines in our country which are compatible and can be used, hooking them up to the "Bulfax" facsimile communication system, and publishing a facsimile machine directory.

The "Burofax" system is designed to receive and transmit correspondence between citizens, enterprises, institutions, and organizations which do not own their own facsimile machines. This type of service will be offered by all post offices connected to the "Bulfax" system. The client can hand in their correspondence at the nearest post office equipped with facsimile apparatus.

The "Bulfax" facsimile communication system combines the advantages of the two basic "Telefax" and "Burofax" systems. Every subscriber who owns a facsimile machine can transmit a communication through the nearest post office to an addressee who does not have such a machine. Written communications are also sent in the same way to subscribers with facsimile machines.

The "Bulfax" system is designed to a high technical standard. It ensures the transmission of copies of letters, sketches, graphs, drawings, etc., both at home and abroad. The documents must meet the requirements of compatibility with the technical means used. Colored documents can also be transmitted, but a monochrome copy will be received at the other end. The system will include a digital facsimile apparatus with a high degree of automation. The transmission time for a standard typed page ranges from 20 to 60 seconds. [passage omitted]

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan it is planned to extend the "Bulfax" network to cover half the settlement systems in Bulgaria.

CPCZ OFFICIAL ON STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC CHANGES

AU021537 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Karel Erbes, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department: "Strategic Line: Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development; Importance of Structural Changes"]

[Excerpts] The importance of structural changes, whose urgency was stressed in the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, rests, in particular, on the fact that they create scope for realizing scientific-technical development and higher-level innovation. Because of this they are of principal importance for actually carrying out intensive development; therefore they must become an essential component of the strategy of development at all levels, the starting point for creating conditions without which it is impossible to carry out the transition to an intensive renewal [reprodukce] of the national economy.

Our country cannot produce the entire world range of products; on the contrary, it must narrow down the existing range if it is to keep up with the world. The structural policy is therefore necessarily connected with deep interventions in the production process and technologies, where one must speedily discard everything that is not adequately effective, that is not rational, and that has no future. There is, however, no other way but to phae out production programs and technologies that have no hope of achieving the desirable changes. In this lies one of the most important functions of deepening our participation in the international division of labor, particularly within the framework of socialist economic integration. The objective is, in harmony with the CSSR's specific conditions, to create a correspondently effective profile for our industry, without which the acceleration of society's economic development would be practically impossible.

Therefore it is necessary to put an end to the anachronistic ideas and practice of autarkic management [hospodareni], a practice in which -- in order to satisfy needs and maintain economic equilibrium -- it is necessary to maintain and often even to give preferential treatment to enterprises and economic production units of low efficiency, and in which a quest for self-reliance, [samozasobitelstvi] asserts itself. By doing this, one necessarily trys to accept -- directly or indirectly -- any degree of utilization [zhodnocovani] of resources and thus transfers the consequences to the entire society. The discrepancy between this and the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress is absolutely evident. [passage omitted]

The problem of structural changes in Czechoslovakia's industry is a profoundly political question of further development, connected with gradual but extensive transfers of financial, material, and human resources, with changed fundamental attitudes in the management process. The problem must be resolved on the basis of uncompromising support for and the creation of demanding but incentive-promoting conditions for production sectors, products, and activities,

-- in which are, from the long-term point of view, the necessary catalysts of scientific-technical progress;

-- which are less material and energy-intensive; and

-- which are effectively utilizing the domestic raw material base and other advantageous conditions of the national economy.

The 17th CPCZ Congress has determined the basic outlines of such a production structure.

Industry, including the engineering complex, will be the main catalyst of the national economy's growth in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and therefore. Within the framework of industry, a marked differentiation in the pace of development of individual sectors has already been taking place, and the highly labor intensive manufacturing industry, in other words, the engineering complex, is becoming the main catalysts of dynamism,[passage omitted]

The tasks of the chemical industry are structural changes promoting a more productive refining of crude oil, the finishing phases of processing organic domestic raw materials, the dynamic growth of the sectors of sophisticated chemistry, and less energy-intensive types of production. Increased attention will be paid to the development of the pharmaceutical industry in view of the necessity to further improve the people's healthcare. [passage omitted]

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the main subjects of our interest are, above all, textile machinery; tractors and transportation vehicles in general; machine tools; forming machines; communicatins technology; printing machinery; medical and laboratory technology; metallurgical, chemical, glass, ands ceramic materials having special properties, medicines; materials for applying biochemistry in agriculture; and complete plants. [passage omitted]

Quite exceptional attention must be paid to accelerated development and production of microelectronic components, and of computer and automation technology. [passage omitted]

The buildup of a developed complex of research and development, trade-technical, information, and other services for industry, which are an increasingly important prerequisite for its successful development, is an urgent matter. The ability of the scientific research base to concentrate its potential on advanced directions of development is to a considerable degree weakened by its dispersion over a broad range of tasks, a matter that makes it difficult to achieve the necessary results in disciplines based on science.

Nuclear power engineering must play an increasingly important role in creating fuel and energy sources. By the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, about 30 percent of electric energy is to be generated by nuclear power plants, and their total output is to increase to more than 10,000 MW in the year 2000. The effective utilization of natural gas will also increase.

Active participation in the comprehensive program of the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-states up to the year 2000 is a great opportunity to accelerate the CSSR's scientific-technical development. The full application of vital modern directions of development, such as computerization, comprehensive flexible automation, nuclear power engineering, new types of materials, and the utilization of biotechnologies -- while employing additional progressive technologies -- is the focus of the gradual restructuring of Czechoslovak industry, including its traditional branches and sectors. [passage omitted]

We do not succumb to the illusory notion that everything will change at once and by itself. It will be necessary to wage a political struggle for asserting and consolidating economic relations whose motivating force will irreversibly and objectiely lead to support for the party's political-organizational endeavor. [passage omitted]

HONECKER ON DISARMAMENT, TIES WITH FRG

AU040945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman published in FRG journal VORWAERTS under the heading "The Securing of Peace and the Well-Being of the People -- Central Idea of Our Policy"]

[Text] The supreme command of any state policy is the well-being of the citizens. As a socialist state, the GDR is committed to this in word and deed. Using this yardstick one can rightly state that the people of our country have, by their hard work, succeeded in securing a solid and dynamic economic development overa long period and in continually translating it into social progress. In April of this year the 11th SED Congress noted that our economic policy has stood its test in mastering the complicated conditions of the scientific-technologicalo revolution. Today the GDR national economy has a material-technological base in line with the demands of a modern socialist industrial state with highly developed agriculture. The planned economy has demonstrated its capacity to react efficiently and flexibly to the demands of the international market.

In line with the spirit of socialism, increased performance strength, the increase of national income, and increased labor productivity serve to improve the material and cultural living standard of the people. Full employment and social security for all have been and will remain the basic elements of our economic and social policy also in the era of stormy scientific-technological developments. Stable growth rates of the national income of 4 to 5 percent per year, whicdh are 90 percent based on increased labor productivity, form a solid basis for that.

We want to solve the housing issue as a social problem by 1990 and thus implement an old aim of the workers movement. In a historically short time of 20 years about 3.5 million apartments will then have been built anew or modernized.

Our country is determined to expand all the advantages of socialism in peaceful competition between the systems. Our plans extend far beyond the year 2000. They rely on the creativity of people and on the justified hope that peace in Europe and in the world will be maintained and consolidated.

In our time, in the interest of the life of today's and future generations, it is above all necessary to end the arms race on earth and prevent the militarization of space. Circumspection and responsibility are necessary in political actions. The Clausewitz notion, which says that war is just the continuation of policy by other means, no longer applies, for a nuclear war would be the self-destruction of mankind. This must never be allowed. A new approach in political thinking and acting is urgently necessary. This applies in particular to Europe.

On the European Continent, whose peoples have been closely linked for centuries by cultural traditions, trade and changes, by their history, the biggest nuclear and conventional arms arsenals have been asccumulated. It is in our joint interest to look for and make use of even the slightest chance in order to ward off a nuclear war by effective steps for armament limitation and disarmament, prevent the militarization of space, eliminate nuclear arms, and overcome confrontation through cooperation between states. In this spirit the GDR will consistently continue its policy of dialogue and joint actions with all forces that let themselves be guided by reason and realism and feel responsibility for a peaceful future.

We view the program presented by the USSR for the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000, complemented at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states on 11 June 1986 in Budapest by concrete proposals for reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, as a historic chance, and not only for the peoples of Europe. This is a complete disarmament program which does not leave out any kind of weapon and also includes the necessary measures of verification. It takes into account the legitimate security interests of all states and offers a solid basis for the search for mutually acceptable solutions.

The reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe would not only increase the security of both German states but would also reduce the dangerous level of military confrontation in Europe in the foreseeable future. Also a decision on the complete elimination of the intermediate-range missiles of the United States and the USSR in the European zone, as contained in the program, would make possible a concrete step on the path toward freeing our continent from nuclear arms. This would simultaneously be linked with an increase in security for both German states. The GDR is doing everything in its power to make progress in this direction.

We regard the securing of peace as the most important task. We also proceed from this in shaping the relations between the GDR and the FRG and aim ate developing the relationship between the two German states in such a way that it promotes the peaceful, trustful, and equal coexistence and cooperation of the states and peoples in Europe. The GDR is interested in implementing relations of peaceful coexistence with the FRG just as with other Western European countries, in conducting a businesslike political dialogue, and in developing a mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of international law and the recognition of mutual interests. This includes other settlements through agreements in certain technical fields as well as a dynamic development of economic relations.

Being thriving neighbors, both sides must take into account the realities that developed as a result of World War II and the postwar development. Therefore we pay great attention to the joint declaration by Chancellor Kohl and myself on 12 March 1985, in which it was stated that the inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders represents a fundamental condition for peace. In view of the aggravated international situation, it is more urgent than ever before to avoid any step that would further complicate it. Therefore we regard the agreements between the FRG and the United States on participation in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative with great concern, for it includes the danger that the cooperation in Europe will be damaged. This cannot be in the interest of maintaining peace.

In particular the two German states, at the sensitive border between te two most powerful military alliances of the world, have a special responsibility for safeguarding peace. In the above mentioned joint declaration, Chancellor Kohl and I stressed that never again will a war emanate from German soil but only peace.

The GDR feels most deeply committed to this principle and is prepared to take concrete steps. Thus the governments of the GDR and the CSSR have turned to the FRG Government to join state negotiations on creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. A proposal on "principles and main directions of future negotiations of the GDR, the CSSR, and FRG on creating a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe" has been submitted to the FRG Government. As is known, it goes back to a joint initiative of the SED and SPD which in June 1985 presented a model on creating a zone free of chemical weapons. A chemical weapons-free zone in Europe would be a contribution toward "creating peace with fewer and fewer weapons." It would be a step forward on the way to a complete and comprehensive ban on chemical weapons.

This joint initiative is an encouraging signal that the two German states, irrespective of their membership of different alliance systems, can make their own contributions toward creating a stable partnership of security between East and West. Security, without a doubt, is possible today only for all and only with the participation of all.

Also the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe would be possible. As an active advocate of the "Palme proposal," the GDR has repeatedly spoken out in favor of starting negotiations on the creation of corridors free from nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe along the border between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. As is known, talks between the SED and SPD working groups have been started in order to open up possibilities for implementing this proposal. Last April the Warsaw Pact nations appealed to the NATO states in connection with the same issue. The creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe could contribute toward lessening nuclear confrontation. Thus the world would come a step closer to the great aim of eliminating all nuclear weapons.

The readiness of the FRG to take active steps toward ending the arms race and toward disarmament would certainly have a positive influence on the situation in Europe. In this connection it is obvious that any reduction of military confrontation would essentially improve the conditions of bilateral cooperation.

The GDR is a reliable and predictable partner. We have been and always are in favor of world-open trade, in favor of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations on the basis of equal rights and respect for sovereignty. We regard this as an indispensable element of our policy for the well-being of the people and for securing peace. Economic exchange can and is intended to serve, promote, and strengthen the preservation of peaceful relations.

Thus we regard trade between the GDR and the FRG as an importrant stabilizing factor for shaping the relations between the two German states. It is, so to speak, an expression of the normality of the relations between states. Of course, normality also includes the fact that citizenship is mutually respected and that open border issues, like the Elbe border, are stettled in a reasonable way. Relations of peaceful coexistence on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act are in the mutual interest and we consider them as expandable on the basis of the concluded agreements. Both sides should create the necessary prerequisites for that. The GDR is ready for it.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN -- Leipzig, 3 Sep (ADN) -- A consortrium of GDR foreign trade enterprises headed by the Elektrotechnik Export-Import foreign trade enterprise and the Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation trading company havesigned an aggreement in Leipzig. It provides for the further development of business relations in 1987. Planned are reciprocal deliveries of electrical engineering, chemical and mechine construction products as well as cooperation on third markets. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 3 Sep 86 LD]

POLAND'S MESSNER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD040655 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The Polish premier has arrived in Budapest for an official friendly visit. Zbigniew Messner was met at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Official Talks Begin

LD041110 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) — The Hungarian-Polish talks commenced in Budapest Thursday. The Hungarian negotiating group is headed by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and includes Jazsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Lajos Berenyi, vice-president of the National Planning Office, Gyula Sos, deputy minister of industry, and Gyorgy Biczo, Hungarian ambassador to Warsaw.

The members of the Polish delegation [words indistinct] Council of Ministers, are Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Marek Holdakowski, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Henryk Jaroszek, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Andrzej Zor, deputy minister at the government office, and Tadeusz Czechowicz, Polish ambassador to Hungary.

Previously, Zbigniew Messner laid a wreath on the Hungarian Heroes' monument at Budapest Heroes' Square.

Further on Lazar-Messner Talks

LD042320 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) — As reported Hungarian-Polish talks led by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, started in Budapest. In the course of the cordial and comradely meeting the parties gave briefs on the most important achievements of socialist construction, the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th HSWP and 10th PUWP congresses and current tasks. They discussed bilateral relations, paying special attention to economic cooperation. The parties also discussed the most important international issues, and stressed the significance of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty.

They appreciated the two countries' cooperation and the complex programme's role in the development of Hungarian-Polish relations. The parties appreciated the role of the meetings of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, general secretary of the PUWP CC, in strengthening friendship between the two nations and the two countries' cooperation.

It was stated that dynamism characterizes economic and commercial cooperation. Production specialization and cooperation plays an important role in economic cooperation. The parties paid great attention to the introduction of the new forms of cooperation, especially in electronics, road vehicle production and certain branches of the chemical industry. They hold useful the exchange of experiences in the implementation of the two countries' targets.

Polish Premier Visits Farm

LD042325 Budapest MTI in English 1932 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner and his party staying in Hungary on an official friendship visit saw round a cooperative farm at Vacszentlaszlo, near Budapest, Thursday afternoon. The farm cultivating 6,000 hectares is characterized by advanced plant production and animal husbandry. Last year its production value amounted to almost 1,000 million forints, and profit to 44 million. The Polish prime minister saw the cow-breeding unit and was given information on the conditions of cattle-breeding on household farms.

Messner Decorates Lazar

LD050221 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] As reported earlier, Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, the Hungarian premier, been on an official friendship visit to Hungary since early this morning. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon, our premier visited one of the agricultural production cooperatives about 45 km from Budapest. The visit to this cooperative allowed him to aquaint himself on the spot with the organization, achievements, and development plans of Hungarian agriculture. Agriculture and the food economy are one of the increasingly important areas of our cooperation.

At this moment, ladies and gentlemen, the guests and hosts of this visit once again find themselves in the Parliament building. A ceremony is commencing, during which Zbigniew Messner will decorate Gyorgy Lazar with the great ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic, in recognition of the great personal contribution of the Hungarian politician to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our states and nations. [passage omitted]

PUGWASH CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUDAPEST 1 SEP

LD011956 Budapest MTI in English 0930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- The 36th Pugwash conference has opened in Budapest with 170 representatives of the movement. Discussions are to be held in five sections on the situation of the nuclear arms race, the problems of European security, the role of states with nuclear weapons in reducing warlike danger, the non-military means of easing tensions between East and West, the trends in international economic ties and issues of peace and detente.

Discussions Continue

LD031004 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) -- The Budapest conference of the Pugwash Movement continued on Tuesday in work groups. The participants discussed issues related to the verification of nuclear armament, communication between the parties, security in Europe, and the role of non-nuclear states belonging to different alliance systems in the averting of the danger of nuclear war. With regard to nuclear-free zones, it was discussed whether the establishment of the nuclear-free corridor included in the Palme report would increase the danger of a conventional war. According to some views short-range nuclear weapons are so closely connected with conventional weapons that the two cannot be separated.

On the appeal of the latest Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty which declared that the military doctrines should be of a defensive character on both sides, it was established that related steps would decrease the reciprocal feeling of threats. There was a debate on the present state of military doctrines, and non-provocative defence.

Gromyko, Egyptian, U.S. Delegates Speak

LD032019 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, Septeber 3 (MTI) -- On Wednesday, the second day of the Budapest conference of the Pugwash movement, participants discussed the issues of mutual security at a closed plenary session devoted to the memory of Swedish politician Olof Palme. Papers were delivered by Anatoliy Gromyko of the Soviet Union, Richard Garwin of the United States and Essen Galal [name as received] of Egypt.

Anatoliy Gromyko outlined the security policy of the Soviet Union and detailed the moratorium on nuclear tests. The U.S. expert condemned the attitude of the American Government which has refused to join the Soviet initiative. The Egyptian contributor discussed the widening economic gap between the advanced industrial states and the developing countries and the necessity of settling the related problems.

The issues of the nuclear arms race and European security, and the role of countries which do not belong to any alliance systems in averting the danger of a nuclear war were discussed at closed caucus sessions. Comparing the Soviet and American military doctrines, the participants condemned the star wars scheme of the United States. They also discussed issues of non-provocative defense, and the balance of the conventional armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

ECONOMIC REFORM REQUIRES MORE DEMOCRACY

AU221454 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Erzsebet Szalia: "How Do They See It in the Workshops? Workers' Opinions About the Reform"]

[Text] The concept of the new forms of enterprise management introduced in 1984 represented an important stage in the series of renewal efforts directed toward reform. This concept was aimed equally at expanding the democracy of enterprise decisions and at weakening enterprise leaders' dependence on the state apparatus. A concept was born of which we could presume that it would stir the imagination even of people who were till then only passive parties to the considerably contradictory social economic processes surrounding them. In this context, one could also presume that wider strata of public opinion than hitherto would relate to the reform processes and efforts far more actively and deliberately than before.

Starting from these presumptions, my collaborators Anna Bukva, Zoltan Nagy, Gyorgy Serfozo, and I conducted 60 interviews in November-December 1984 with people who were not dealing professionally with either economic or political issues. In this article, we sum up the interviewed workers' opinions on the reform and on the new forms of enterprise management. Our survey is not representative, but diversity of views is at the center of our research.

Different Attitudes

The differences in judging the reform and new forms of enterprise management are mainly related to differences in the general evaluation of socioeconomic problems and of the ways out of these problems. On the basis of this letter viewpoint, we can differentiate four types.

The passive subjects are not interested in other issues except their own family and financial problems. A majority of them do not generalize their difficulties, or do so only slightly, and as a whole, the members of this group are introverted and lack of a life strategy. They heard almost nothing about the reform and very little about the new forms of enterprise management. Their interpretation of the latter can be regarded as characteristic: "The economic leader will select the members of the enterprise council. People who will be able to speak to the point will be selected." "There was no such thing at my previous job. Obviously this will be welcomed because the manual workers will become more informed about the enterprise's public affairs."

The conservatives are aware of the social and economic problems and consider it necessary to increase efficiency interpreted in a general manner but along with a more determined and more forceful central guidance and supervision. The main characteristic of their thinking is that they blame the exaggerated liberalism of the leadership and the schemers [ugyeskedok] riding the crest of the reform waves for the problems facing the economy and first of all for their own problems. As a matter of fact, they claim, the reform process so far has not provided them valuable alternatives; therefore, they could not become participants in this reform.

They blame the exaggerated freedom brought by the reform for the economic problems: "This great independence is no good. There is no need to mince words and deny things as everyone can observe and everyone sees that our situation is deteriorating because of this great freedom. Tough measures should be instituted because there is too much laxity. Better supervision should be carried out." They do not sympathize with the new forms of enterprise management and they fear first of all that individual or clique interests might come to the fore. "I do not know whether these new councils would be any good. Many things are not working properly because they are overdiscussed. Individual interests might also come to the fore. I also heard that a skilled worker would have the same rank as the director in the enterprise council. I do not think this is right; everyone should have a rank at his own job."

The so-called "management modernizers" belong to the third type. They are interested in the situation of the economy and first of all the situation of their own workplaces. They are aware of the tensions and they blame first of all the inadequate management methods, the bad leaders, organizational and work discipline deficiencies, or external causes for these tensions. They would like the opinion and interests of the workers to be taken into greater consideration in decisionmaking.

They formulate with great determination the need for management moderization. However, insecurity lies behind their determination. Even the majority of the party members are dissatisfied with the existing social and political institutions, but all they can say is that it would be better if these institutions really expressed the workers' interests. The reform is also a rather ill-defined concept in their thinking. In the majority of them, one can see some sort of mysticization of the reform of 1968 and of the reform efforts ever since: They regard them as positive but they do not know why.

Their attitude toward the new forms of enterprise management is characterized mostly by ambivalence: "If it were worth speaking up, then these new forms of enterprise management would be welcome. But quite often, it is not worth speaking up, it is not worth carrying out public activity, because the one who is not engaged in public life has the same income, sometimes even more. They are telling us again to come up and speak without fear, but then one gets bumped on the head."

Fading Boundaries

The moderate proreformers blame first of all the inadequate operation of the economic mechanism and the sudden halt in the economic mechanism reform of 1968 for the social and economic problems facing the country. In addition, they also consider it important to expand democracy and to do this within the framework of the existing social and political system of institutions. The members of this group are well-informed people, they possess deep and thorough knowledge; at the same time, however, they are more pessimistic than the management modernizers.

They judged the new wave of reform of 1984 with considerable skepticism: "This reform is not a mature thing because it is always being reshaped a little. If it does not work, let us begin something else. In 1968 too, we began something and then gave it up, in spite of the fact that it was already down on paper. What if the same is going to happen now... People generally regard everything new with confidence except for the ones who fear their jobs." In spite of all their sympathy, the majority of these people also fear that the consistent implementation of the economic reform would also raise considerable problems and would first of all bring the schemers [ugyeskedok] into a disadvantageous situation. Behind these fears is the fact that, while they place great stress on the lack of social democracy when throwing light on the causes of the problems, they neither can nor want to imagine another type of democratic development than the use of the existing framework. Similar to the way they generally evaluate the possibilities of the reform, they also cast doubt on the new forms of enterprise management: "I am very much afraid of the enterprise council as the people do not dare to speak openly. Democracy has become insipid. In our place, if a leader is criticized, he is sooner or later hit on the head. It is not certain that suitable people will become members of the enterprise council; the chief will decide whom he will nominate. The chiefs are able to interfere in the nomination of the members of the enterprise council."

In classifying the interview subjects, we have not endeavored to form closed types, as there are no such types. The attitude of the interviewed workers contains many contradictory elements and there were only a few of them who expressed consistent opinions. More characteristic of the interviewees were the insecurity and the repitition of often contradictory opinions. The reason for thisis that the majority of them are inclined to avoid embarrassing recognition of facts (management modernizers and moderate proreformers), or they simply lack the knowledge enabling them to arrive at insights that can be generalized (the passive ones).

The Possibility of Development

The attitude of the workers in our survey toward the new forms of enterprise management has been characterized partly by lack of motivation and information, and partly by mystification, skepticism, and ambivalence. In spite of all these, it can be summed up that the new forms of enterprise management create a certain control from the viewpoint of the reform process.

There was no public supervision in the implementation of the promises of 1968, and that is the reason why the process of rearrangement could begin relatively soon. One of the reasons for this fact is that when the prices become more officially established, when there is an increase in the role played by the means of redistribution, or when credits become more fixed, society perceives it from a great distance and translates it inadequately into its own language. However, when it is not their own representatives who are elected in the new forums, they do perceive it directly. And people are also more sensitive to this because their income today is less stable than after 1968 when real incomes increased constantly.

The greater public control created by the new forms of enterprise management, however, cannot become effective if, in the process of getting acquainted with opinions, we rely only on surveys that reflect reality inadequately. Therefore, it is necessary for the different interests, wishes, and opinions existing in society to be able to freely articulate themselves and also to be able to express themselves in an institutional form. This is of intrinsic value on the one hand, and also one of the guarantees of the advance of the economic reform process, on the other.

The reform process begun in 1968 is progressing slowly because its achievements are not safeguarded by institutional guarantees. The social groups interested in the reform are not expressing their interests and are isolated from each other. The particular characteristic of trudging along is alredy hindering the reform from being able to rely on a relatively uniform social basis that is at least in tacit agreement and speaks the same language. The reform ideas that are being put into practice always offer development possibilities only to a part of society. This, however, also confronts with the concrete reform steps people who would be potential followers of these concepts in the event of a comprehensive reform program existed at would affect them too. Thus, a vicious circle has developed: The economic reform is progressing slowly because it lacks a social basis materialized in independent institutions; such a basis, however, cannot develop because the reform process is slow and not comprehensive enough. It follows from this basic formula that in the current situation of Hungarian society, a really penetrating economic reform and a social reform aimed at widening institutionalized democracy cannot be carried out in isolation from each other.

LAZAR CONCLUDES ANNUAL VACATION

AU021107 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has concluded his regular annual vacation.

NEW APPOINTMENT AT ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE

AU030847 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] The Council of Ministers has appointed Gyorgy Perczel as deputy chairman of the National Environmental Protection Office.

LEADERS CABLE USSR ON SHIP DISASTER

LD041555 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] In connection with the disaster involving the Soviet vessel Admiral Nakhimov, which led to loss of life, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner have sent a telegram of condolences to Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko and Nikolay Ryzhkov.

JARUZELSKI SENDS MESSAGE ON KEKKONEN'S DEATH

LD012032 Warsaw PAP in English 1805 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today sent a message of condolences to President of Finland Mauno Koivisto in connection with the death of that country's former President Urho Kekkonen.

LIBYA'S DEFIANCE OF UNITED STATES PRAISED

AU041340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 86 p 7

[Ignacy Krasicki commentary: "Solidarity With Libyan Jamahiriyah"]

[Text] This year's anniversary of the Libyan revolution on 1 September is taking place under special circumstances in view of the fact that, following many brutal acts of interference, attempts at destablization, and the practical air assault last April, the United States again wants to attack Libya.

It was for this reason that the U.S. and Egyptian Armed Forces recently carried out joint maneuvers near Libya's borders, that the aircraft carrier Forrestal was sent into the Gulf of Sidra, and that F-111's arrive in North Africa from distant bases. The Reagan administration made no secret of all this. General Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who is on a tour of the allied capitals, admitted with exceptional candor, or rather with exceptional cynicism, that the United States wants to completely isolate Libya from the rest of the world in order to bring about a downfall of its revolutionary leadership headed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

No one has been surprised that this time, too, the United States has used a worn-out excuse for its intention, namely, that Libya is allegedly preparing terrorist acts in the so-called free world. It is nothing new that whenever the U.S. Administration wants to strangle a national liberation movement it dubbs it "terrorist."

What about Libya? Why in the world would the United States continue with such stubborness to commit itself to actions aimed at destabilizing that African and Arab country, which is sparsely inhabited and which is just in the throes of development?

An indirect answer to the question is supplied by the anniversary of the Libya resolution on 1 September 1969. It was 17 years ago that progressive Libyan officers and the Libyan people threw off the Anglo-American yoke of dependence, overthrew the royal feudal system, and created conditons for implementating socially progressive reforms.

The United States has never come to terms with this revolution. The removal of its military bases from the especially sensitive area of Maghreb, from the very center of the Mediterranean basin, from the approaches to Chad constituted a painful blow to the plans of imperialism and colonialism. In turn, the impact of the Libyan liberation process of direct democracy and people's rule on the entire region was bound to create concern and basic reservations on the part of the United States, that police force of the Third World.

Libya's determined stand on the side of the Palestinian fighters, Syria, and other progressive forces of the entire Arab world has been and is a thorn in the side of the United States as well as Israel and Zionism.

Precisely on Libyan revolution day on 1 September these truths are even more meaningful and convincing. They indicate that the intention of the United States and the world imperialist forces are the same regarding Libya or say, Nicaragua.

That is why the Libyan Jamahiriyah can count on the complete and determined support of the world forces of peace and progress, including the USSR, Poland, and the entire socialist community.

The Soviet Government has recently demonstrated its solidarity with Libya. People's Poland, public opinion from which declares its cordial affection and support for the heroic Libyan people and their revolutionary leadership on their national day, also continues to demonstrate this solidarity.

URBAN: ECONOMIC RESULTS BETTER THAN PLANNED

LD031540 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaaw, Sept 3 -- At his weekly news conference yesterday government spokesman Jerzy Urban commented on Poland's economic performance in the first half of this year.

Some crucial economic results in the first half of this year are better than planned, he said. Industrial production is up 5.6 percent on the first half of 1985, which is above the assumed increase ranging from 2.8 to 3.2 percent. A decrease in incomes drawn from foreign tourists, which was reported by THE WASHINGTON POST daily, is not a matter of vital importance, as the amount of 6 million dollars is in question, and it can decrease by the end of the year, government spokesman stated.

Difficulties in supplying the market with basic foodstuffs, which are reported by the U.S. paper, are non-existent. There are only fragmentary problems in this sphere. The total sales of all foodstuffs increased by 6 percent, supplies of meat were by 16 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year, flour -- 13 percent cent, and butter -- 9 percent respectively.

Occasional difficulties concerned the supplies of fish, cheese, and coffee. A 3 percent increase was recorded in the sale of industrial products. This increase was particularly vivid in some branches. There were also groups of commodities, the supplies of which sharply fell down. Hence, the situation was diversified.

In some Western publications on Poland, positive phenomena are being omitted. Yet, they were not absent in the first half of this year, Urban stated. One can mention for instance, a high above-plan increase in industrial production, next to a similarity high increase in productivity in the processing industry, to the decrease of energy consumption in industrial production, to the very high increase in the procurement of pigs, a favourable state of grain and rape fields, giving a good forecast for this year's crops.

Foreign trade was marked by a large increase in turnover with socialist states.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON 'RECORD HARVEST'

AU021332 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Ewa Fiala report: "Minister S. Ziebe's Press Conference in the Council of Ministers Office"]

[Excerpts] The record 1986 grain harvest is a fact, although no one expected it. Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy, announced at the 27 August press conference at the Council of Ministers office that preliminary calculations showed that the average per-hectare yields of grain amount to 30 quintals, that the quality of potatoes will be good, that there should be no anxiety about sugar production, and that the procurement of about 2 million farm animals may be overfulfilled. [passage omitted]

So far over 3.5 million metric tons of grain have been procured as against the planned 5.8 million metric tons, and the minister expects that this amount may be exceeded. [passage omitted] Record yields of 80-90 quintals of best quality wheat were registered by producers cooperatives, state farms, and large cultivation areas comprising hundreds of hectares. Jerzy Szajer, a private farmer in Swieta Katarzyna village in Wroclaw Voivodship, harvesting 96 quintals per hectare on his nine-hectare farm. [passage omitted]

The reason for this favorable farming year has not only been the weather -- which was dry at the end of the spring and the beginning of the summer -- but primarily the diligence of farmers and better work organizations in villages, workshops, plants, trade, services, and processing enterprises, which must work at full speed to cope with incoming farm produce. Another reason has been the efficient fulfilment of the pledges imposed by the political directive that we must grow all the food we need.

This goal becomes increasingly realistic with each passing month and year. This year we will have to import about 2.2 million metric tons of grain as against the planned 3 million, and it looks like these imports will continue to decrease gradually. On the other hand, we must import concentrated animal feed because this helps to increase stockbreeding by increasing domestic stocks of feed. We must also export vegetables, fresh and processed fruit, meat, ham, rape in various forms, and any other surplus farm produce that can easily be sold abroad so that we are able to buy soya, tea, coffee, and similar commodities that we cannot grow ourselves. [passage omitted]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS WORKING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

AU040724 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0637 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1986 -- Under the chairmanship of the RCP general secretary, president of Romania, chairman of the National Working People's Council, Nicolae Ceausescu, the proceedings of the Third Congress of the Working People in Industry, Construction, Transport, Goods Circulation and Finance started at the central pavilion of the exhibition centre in the morning of September 4. The proceedings are attended by thousands of delegates elected by the general meetings of working people held throughout the country prior to the congress. Present are also members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, party and state activists. The opening session was also attended by heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest as well as by foreign press correspondents.

The agenda includes reports on the fulfillment of the national economic plan for this year and the measures required for the fulfillment of Romania's socioeconomic development plan for 1986-1990 as well as on the implementation of the programme in force regarding the improvement of the quality and performance of products and the reduction of material consumption. On the agenda are also programmes concerning the intensive development of the national economy in the current five-year period, the improvement of the system of financing and crediting economic activities as well as the programme of raising the standards of living over 1986-1990 and steadily improving the quality of life.

During the opening session President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered an exposition.

The proceedings continue.

Ceausescu Speech

AU040812 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0608 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Third Congress of the Working People in Industry, Construction, Transportation, Goods Turnover, and Finance in Bucharest -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: The third congress of the working people in industry and other economic sectors, which is a high forum of our revolutionary workers democracy, represents a political event of historic significance for our socioeconomic development and Romania's progress toward new peaks of socialist progress and civilization. [applause]

From this great rostrum of our high forum of revolutionary workers democracy, I take great pleasure in extending to you, participants in the congress, all working people, and the entire Romanian nation warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

The third congress of working people, that is, of the owners, producers, and end-users of everything that is being attained in Romania, will examine the work carried out since the previous congress and will discuss and establish, in a spirit of high revolutionary responsibility, the necessary steps to commendably fulfill the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring our country's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

The problems included in our congress agenda have been discussed in detail by management bodies and party cadres, by democratic bodies, and by the general meetings of working people in all fields of activity; these agenda items have been unanimously adopted by the Grand National Assembly as bills. This congress, attended by more than 11,000 delegates representing the workers class and technical intelligentsia of our fatherland, winds up a democratic discussion in which all the people participated; in this discussion the nation unanimously decided the future course of our fatherland for the ninties and the next century. [cheers, chants]

Therefore, one can reliably state that our plans and programs for the fatherland's socioeconomic development up to 1990 and, in the long run, up to year 2000 represent the creative collective thinking and will of the owners, producers, and end-users of all the material and cultural assets in our fatherland, that is, the collective thinking and will of all the people, who are fully masters of their destiny and who are consciously building -- in full unity under the leadership of our Communist Party -- their own free and independent future, a socialist and communist future. [cheers, chants]

I believe it is my high patriotic duty to recall at this great forum of our workers democracy the long road of struggle and sacrifice covered by our people over more than 2,500 years since the documented existence of the Dacians, who were the most just and courageous among the Thracians, and the 600th anniversary this year of the reign of the great voyvode Mircea the Great in Wallachia, an event which marked the rebirth of the Romanian people and the start of the struggle against foreign domination, for independence, and for the formation of the Romanian people and nation and the independent united nation state. [cheers, chants]

We honor and will always honor our glorious past of heroic struggle for the formation of our people and nation; we will always honor our forefathers, the millions of unknown heroes, who did their best, spared no effort, and gave their lives, thus making the supreme sacrifice for the freedom and existence of our people and nation. [cheers, chants]

This year we also celebrated almost the 100th anniversary of the creation of the first party of the workers class and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP, which raised to a higher level our revolutionary struggle against oppression and for social and national justice, thus honorably fulfilling its task of organizing and leading the struggle to attain revolutionary changes, carry out the socialist revolution, and successfully build socialism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

The road of struggle and sacrifice of the workers class from its emergence on the historical scene up to its transformation as the leading class of the entire nation has been long. We greatly honor the sacrifices of revolutionaries and patriots who gave their lives for the victory of the revolution, for peace, and for Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

We pay homage to all our forefathers who -- at various times in our long history of struggle, sacrifice, and work -- gave their best to serve the fatherland and the people, who are the true builders of history. We owe them and will always owe our full gratitude, honor, and regard. [cheers, chants]

Now, when the glorious people have become full masters of their destiny, the best way to honor our glorious past is to do all we can to promote the socioeconomic development of the fatherland, to raise the material and intellectual level and the well-being of the entire nation, to further strengthen the independence and sovereignty of Romania, and to ensure the bright communist future of our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

In the spirit of high revolutionary responsibility for the present and future of our nation, we should do all we can to ensure that the decisions of this great forum of workers democracy will pool and the people's creative efforts to firmly implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and promote Romania's firm advance along the road of progress, well-being, socialism, and communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in the 1981-85 5-year plan, Romania has convered yet another important stage along the road of socioeconomic development, greater material and cultural well-being for all the people, and a higher overall level of socialist civilization. In this period industrial production has increased by more than 21 percent and agricultural production by more than 10 percent. On this basis, national income increased by more than 24 percent. Our national wealth has also registered a strong increase; in 1985 our national wealth amounted to about 4,000 billion lei, of which fixed assets amounted to almost 3,000 billion lei. The socioeconomic development has ensured appropriate conditions for raising the living standard. In the past 5-year plan period, the working people's real remuneration increased by 8 percent and the peasantry's incomes by about 12 percent. At the same time, children's allowances increased by 30 percent along with social rights and expenditures, which amounted to abut 4,700 lei per capita in 1985.

In this period, we attained an investment volume of more than 1,146 billion lei, we commissioned about 2,500 new facilities in all counties. It is worth mentioning here the completion of the Danube-Black Sea Canal. At the same time, we carried out a vast housing program and built many sociocultural units. We can state that in the years of socialism, particularly in the more than 20 years since the Ninth Party Congress, our country has registered great socioeconomic changes. Our towns and villages have acquired a new image, thus ensuring increasingly better living conditions for all our fatherland's citizens.

On the 42d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, Romania presents itself as an industrial-agrarian country in full development. In 1986, industrial production is 111 times higher than 1944 and agricultural production has increased by more than 4 times. We should point out that we had to overcome many difficulties during the previous 5-year plan; these difficulties were caused by the world economic crisis and certain contradictions in our society. However, even in these conditions we succeeded in making important progress in our fatherland's overall development along the road of socialism and in strenthening the country's material and intellectual capacity. At the same time, we concentrated our efforts in the past 5-year plan on consolidating the great achievements of the seventies in order to create the necessary prerequisites for the transition to a new socioeconomic development stage. In spite of all this, being revolutionaries, we must openly admit certain serious shortcomings in various sectors during this period, these shortcomings had a negative impact on the fatherland's development. However, even in the difficult conditions of the 1981-85 5-year plan we could have obtained much better results in all fields if we had worked in all sectors with greater responsibility and exactingness.

I mention all this because now, when we are embarking upon the new 5-year plan, we should draw all the necessary conclusions and resolutely work to eliminate shortcomings and deficiencies and ensure the proper organization of activities in order to unflinchingly implement the targets established by the 13th RCP Congress.

Looking back at the great achievements in the years of socialism, including those of the past 5 years, we can proudly assert that, under the leadership of our Communist Party, the Romanian people have attained outstanding successes, thus raising our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

All these great achievements clearly demonstrate the correctness of the policy of the RCP, the leading political force in our society, which is creatively applying generally valid truths and laws and the principles of scientific socialism to concrete conditions and realities prevailing in Romania. All these great achievements prove the superiority of the socialist system and are the outcome of the heroic work of our wonderful workers class and of the peasantry and intelligentsia, who are unflichingly implementing, in full unity, the domestic and foreign party-state policy. These achievements are the result of the self-denying activity of all our people, full masters of their destiny, who are consciously fashioning their own future. [cheers, chants]

From this high rostrum of our revolutionary workers democracy, I extend to the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and the entire nation warmest congratulations for all these achievements as well as wishes for new successes in implementing the socioeconomic development program and raising our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization and further strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, the third working people's congress takes place in the first year of the eighth 5-year plan, when all our people have embarked with all their might on the task of implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward the communist society. The strategic goal of the 1986-90 5-year plan is Romania's transition to a new development stage, from a developing socialist country to a country of medium development. By the year 2000 our fatherland will become a comprehensively developed socialist country in which the communist principles of work, distribution, life, and revolutionary ethics and equity will increasingly assert themselves. The new 5-year plan marks the transition to an intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other national economic branches and to a new quality of all the people's work and life. The attainment of this strategic goal and of intensive development require as an objective prerequisite the implementation of the new scientific-technical and agrarian revolution and the application of new revolutionary changes in organizing and running all activity on the basis of the latest world scientific-technical achievements, law-governed social realities, and overall human knowledge.

The RCP Central Committee plenum and the plenum of the Working People's National Council and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council have discussed and adopted the uniform national plan for the country's socioeconomic development in 1986-90. This plan became law once it was unanimously adopted by the Grand National Assembly. In the 1986-90 5-year plan, our industrial production will increase at an average annual rate of 7.5-8 percent, in accordance with plan provisions. By applying the measures on scientifically organizing production and work, we will ensure appropriate conditions for further increasing production. All prerequisites exist for doubling industrial commodity production in the eighties. Likewise, national income will increase during the current 5-year plan at a rate of more than 10 percent. For the entire eighties, we should more than double national income. I consider it necessary to emphasize that during the eighth 5-year plan, the entire industrial commodity production surplus will practically be attained on the basis of greater labor productivity, which will double; in 1990, it will be more than 2.2 times higher than in 1989. The national income will increase at an annual rate of 10 percent; in the 1989-90 period, it will increase about 2.5 times. At the same time, we envisage a strong increase in efficiency and profitability in all spheres of activity.

In keeping with plan provisions and the measures to modernize and scientifically organize production and work and to improve the new economic-financial mechanism, one can say that the new 5-year plan is a decisive stage in implementing the party program for modernizing and raising the technical and qualitative level of production and increasing the efficiency of the entire national economy. [applause]

By fulfilling our socioeconomic development plans and programs in the current 5-year plan, Romania will cover a decisive stage for our people's future and for our fatherland's firm progress toward the golden dream, communism. [cheers, chants]

We must be fully aware of the fact that any lags during the current stage will seriously affect the entire socioeconomic development of our fatherland for a long time. The participants in the congress, the working people, and the entire nation are well acquainted with the provisions of our socioeconomic development plans up to 1990 and the year 2000. Therefore, I will not dwell too long on them; I would only like to point out certain problems on which we should concentrate our main efforts.

First, we must work resolutely to develop the energy and raw materials base in order to secure appropriate conditions for the expedient unfolding of all activity. The plan provisions in this field make it possible to solve the energy problem in general terms by 1990. It is necessary to take all steps to commission all coal-based power stations, hydropower stations, and nuclear plants and ensure their proper functioning. At the same time, we will have to intensify steps to reduce energy consumption, to recover and reuse certain energy sources, and to attain new energy sources. In this respect, highly responsible tasks devolve on the Ministry of Electric Power, the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum, and Geology, and all consuming ministries.

All steps should be taken to implement the programs on increasing the reserves of useful minerals and developing the raw and other materials base. The ministries in charge of the production of raw and other materials should resolutely work to commendably implement the provisions of existing plans and programs. At the same time, all ministries should take resolute steps to reduce material consumption and to recover, recondition, and reuse materials, subassemblies, and parts, which will ensure about 50 percent of the requirements for raw and other materials in many sectors and even more in other sectors.

Intensive development requires firm steps to raise the technical and qualitative level of products so that they can meet production requirements in all respects and further increase our competitiveness on foreign markets. Everybody should properly realize that the new development stage of the Romanian socialist society requires, as an objective prerequisite, that the entire production process be based on the latest achievements of science and technology. This is the decisive element of asserting the force and superiority of socialism and ensuring the active participation of our state in the international division of labor. As I have already said, we should pay particular attention during the current 5-year plan to strongly increasing labor productivity by scientifically organizing work, standardizing technologies, and introducing automation and robots, in accordance with the requirements of each sector of activity. At the same time, we should resolutely work to strongly increase economic efficiency and the profitability of all sectors. In accordance with the provisions of established programs, all steps should be taken to ensure that each unit and each sector of activity operates on the basis of self-management and self-determination and that each product is manufactured with maximum efficiency and profitability. We must do all we can to constantly cut back on consumption and to manufacture each product with the lowest of expenditures, because only thus will we be able to ensure a great increase in the national revenue and in the people's wealth in general -- a guarantee of the homeland's contant development and of improving the general well-being of our entire nation.

The intensive development of the Romanian economy, the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of products, and an increase in productivity and efficiency can be achieved only on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology. This is why one can state that in the eighth 5-year plan and up to the year 2000 the role of science and education and of culture in general will increase vigorously as decisive factors for the successful construction of the communist society and for constantly raising the level of civilization and the material and cultural strength of our homeland.

It is necessary to intensify research and the activity of perfecting and renewing the production process, to discover new energy sources, and to create new materials and technologies which will cut back on energy and raw material consumption and permit a better utilization of raw and other materials and of the work performed by all our people. We must further strengthen cooperation between research, education, and the production process. Let us pursue the finalization, as soon as possible, of research work in all areas and the rapid introduction of the results of that research in the production process. In this area, too, we must shorten, as much as possible, the research, production, and (?end-product) cycle. The results of research work must be reflected in the technical and qualitative level of the new products and in a more vigorous increase in economic efficiency and labor productivity.

As the national program of scientific-technological research stipulates, any improvement and any new product must be characterized by better parameters from a qualitative and technological viewpoint and in terms of performance and economic efficiency. We have reached such a decisive development stage for our people that scientific research and Romanian technology must act with great courage and determination and with great responsibility and exactingness to modernize and improve the technical level of the overall activity so that the participation of Romanian science will play a decisive role in implementing the party program and in raising the level of civilization of our homeland.

It is necessary to constantly perfect education and to strengthen its link with science and the production process in order to ensure the necessary cadres of workers and highly qualified specialists for all areas of activity. We must firmly apply the provisions and laws in education and the programs of polyqualification and of fashioning workers and specialists armed with multiple and excellent knowledge in various fields so that they are able, in keeping with our society's socioeconomic requirements and with the new achievements of science and technology, to change from one activity to another more easily. Generally speaking, determined measures are necessary in all areas to perfect the training of cadres and the activity of remaking them and of constantly improving their professional and technical knowledge. We must never forget that intensive development, a new quality, a new efficiency, and high productivity can be achieved only with working people who are highly qualified and bear great responsibility. [applause]

Neither automation nor use of robots can replace man. In the following period, in the future, and always man will continue to represent the decisive factor of progress and civilization and of socioeconomic development. Therefore, we will have to do our utmost to continuously raise the general level of technical, scientific, and general cultural knowledge of all working people and of all our people. This is the guarantee of our homeland's steady progress onto the highest peaks of progress and civilization, this is the guarantee for the victory of communism in Romania! [applause]

The uniform national plan for socioeconomic development in the eighth 5-Year Plan period envisages the attainment of an investment volume of about 1,400 billion lei. A significant part of these investments are directed toward the development of the energy and raw material base and carrying out irrigation and land improvement work. In all sectors of activity the investments must ensure the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and all the other sectors of the national economy and also raise the technical and quality level of all socioeconomic activity. At the end of the eighth 5-Year Plan period, the national wealth will be about 5,500 billion lie, of which fixed assets will represent about 3,800 billion lei. Lie has demonstrated the correctiness of our party policy of allocating an important part, about 30 percent, for development. On this basis, we will ensure the more marked progress of socialist property and will ensure the general progress of our homeland. We will have to consolidate and constantly develop the socialist state and cooperative property, the basis for firm progress toward new peaks of progress and civilization, toward improving the nation's well being and strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignity. Considering the great sum designated for investment, resolute measures are required in all sectors for good management, with maximum efficiency of investments, for reducing investment costs and increasing the efficiency of each invested leu. It is necessary to practically renounce new constructions, and investments should be directed toward modernizing machines and tools and developing the existing capacities according to the most advanced techniques. I would like to very seriously draw attention to the fact that we must put an end to random construction and to the tendency of some unit managers to build all kind of buildings without any justification, just wasting the national wealth. We must put an end to this irrepsonsible attitude for the good of our entire nation. [applause]

Only in this way will we be able to ensure the fulfillment of the intensive development program and the raising of the technological level and of economic profitability. The plans and programs of activity envisage great measures in the field of modernizing transportation, which has to appropriately satisfy the needs of the entire national economy, and at the same time it should lead to a cutback in transportation costs. Generally, more determined actions should be taken in all sectors of activity, on the basis of established plans and programs, in order to unflichingly implement the 13th congress decisions on the harmonious development of all socioeconomic branches. In the current 5-year plan period we will also continue to ensure the harmonious development of all counties of the country. This is an orientation which represents one of the great achievements of our party policy. In 1990 industrial production will be at least 50,000 lei per inhabitant in all counties, and in 8 counties it will exceed 100,000 lei. Agriculture, services to the population, and other activities will also develop and will raise the general level of socioeconomic development of all the counties, towns, and communes of our homeland. On this basis, ever better working and living conditions will be ensured, and there will be true equality of rights for all Romania's citizens. [applause] At the same time, the general development, the organization and perfection of the production activity and the remuneration system, and raising the professional and cultural level will bring closer the working and living conditions in villages and towns, thus leading to the homogenization of our society and to building the unitary society of working people. We must achieve a true revolution in people's way of thinking and working, in their professional, technological, scientific, and cultural level, and in shaping the new man with a high revolutionary and patriotic awareness. This lawful revolutionary process will represent a great qualitative change in social relations and in all the people's way of thinking and living. I repeat again, it will be a true revolution, with profound consequences for the future activity of building communism. [applause]

Dear comrades, the 1986-90 5-year plan envisages a strong development of international economic exchange and of foreign trade activity. In many sectors production for export represents more than 30 percent. Resolute measures are therefore needed to develop international economic relations with all countries, regardless of their social system. In accordance with the long-term program for cooperation with CEMA member-states, we must work to perfect the cooperation and production-sharing activities with a view to appropriately fulfilling -- within the framework of cooperation with CEMA member-states -- our energy, raw material, machinery, equipment and other needs. The improvement of cooperation and specialization and the establishment -- where it seems necessary -- of joint companies must be based on and must consider the independent development of each national economy. Under no circumstances should we follow the example of the multinational imperialist societies, which, as a matter of fact, have become means of oppressing other people.

Cooperation, I repeat, specialization, when it seems necessary and is possible, must be based on the national property of each country and on the fact that the product or part of the national product should belong to each country and nation, in accordance with that country's participation in this activity. We cannot establish an kind of supranational companies [applause]

At the same time, we must actively participate in improving the activity of CEMA and the system of prices so that specialization and production sharing and exchanges reflect the new relations of full equality and mutual advantage and contribute to the more intensive progress of each socialist CEMA member-country and of the socialist countries in general. Likewise, taking into consideration the increasingly greater role played by science and technology, we should actively participate in implementing the technical and scientific cooperation program up to the year 2000 so that within this cooperation, we will be able to raise production to the highest technical and quality level. We must see to it that the science and technology of socialist countries should be not only at the same level with the latest discoveries in the international arena, but that in many fields it should rank first. It is not a secret to anybody -- as a matter of fact the developed capitalist countries permanently declare it -- that now the decisive role in the competition between capitalism and socialism is played by the development of modern science and technology. The capitalist countries state that they would like to retain their superiority, in this field and leave socialist countries behind. This concept, as a matter of fact, rises from the capitalist class system, which views everything, including science, from the angle of narrow, selfish interests and not as a contribution to the general development of cooperation, to the socioeconomic progress of each nation, and to the cause of international peace. We must embark most resolutely on scientific and technological research activity in order to bring about the failure of these plans. We speak out for international scientific and technological cooperation with all countries and for general progress, and not in order to leave behind one or another group of states. Scientific-technological cooperation among all countries, regardless of their social system, should be an imporatant factor in ensuring international economic stability, eliminating underdevelopment, and romoting relations of full equality and mutual advantage and should serve friendship and peace throughout the world. [applause]

We are also determined to act most resolutely to develop economic relations and scientific-technological cooperation with the socialist countries that are not CEMA member-countries. We believe that cooperation in production and in science and technology with all socialist countries is of decisive importance for the progress of each country, for strengthening independence, for reasserting the force and security of socialism, and for increasing the socialist countries' contribution to the general cause of progress and peace throughout the worked. [applause]

At the same time, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we will broadly develop economic relations, including production sharing, where it is possible in the field of science and technology with all countries, regardless of their socialist system. We attach great importance to and we broadly develop relations with developing countries. I wish to reiterate our belief that this group of countries have many possibilities to solve, with their own forces, many important problems, including problems in the field of modern science and technologies. Likewise, we will continue to develop relations in the economic, technical, and scientific fields with developed capitalist countries. We speak out for a broad cooperation with the Common Market countries and with the Common Market itself. We are ready to conclued a general agreement and to establish diplomatic relations. Likewise, we deem it necessary that direct relations be established between the Common Market and CEMA in accordance with the tasks devolving on each of them. Taking into consideration the existance in various parts of the world some economic bodies for economic cooperation, we are ready to develop broad relations with the countries belonging to these organizations and with the respective bodies themselves as well. We are determined to actively participate in the international division of labor and in the exchange of material and cultural values among all nations of the world. In this spirit, each ministry, each economic center and unit should act most resolutely to implement the general policy of expanding international economic relations, of completing export production in a timely manner and at a high quality level, and ensuring that Romanian products are competitive with and comparable to the best similar products in the world. We speak out for and we will develop broadly barter trade and the long-term agreements which give far reaching and secure prospects to international relations. We are determined to do our utmost in order to eliminate, in the shortest time possible, our foreign debt and ensure an active balance, this being a condition of particular importance for the continuation of the development of our international economic relations. We must do all we can to expand economic relations with all countries, to eliminate restrictions and artificial barriers, and to fight any tendencies of using economic exchanges for political purposes and for interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Economic exchanges and production sharing should be based on equality and mutual advantage and should always serve the cause of friendship among nations and peace throughout the world. [applause]

Dear comrades, the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development and the other programs ensure, together with the overall development of our country, a constant improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of our people -- the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania. [applause]

In the eighth 5-Year plan, too, some 70 percent of the national income will be allocated for the consumption fund and some 30 percent for the socioeconomic development fund. On this basis we will ensure an increase of some 6 percent in the real incomes of the working people and peasantry, an increment in social expenditures, and the implementation of other measures aimed at improving the general well-being of our people. We will achieve some 750,000 new apartments and thus will resolve, in general terms, the problem of housing for all working people by 1990. Already now, there is no need to build new apartments in a number of counties, and in some cities we even have a surplus of housing. In the current 5-year plan we have to conclude the planning and organization on a modern basis, of our cities and villages and to begin the modern planning and organization of communes. In our country's capital we will conclude the construction of the new political-administrative center, the modernization work on the Dimbovita River, the construction of the subway, and other general modernization and organizational work. We will continue to allocate important funds for education and health -- important factors for raising the general standard of living and level of civilization of our people.

Special attention must be paid in all sectors and units to applying the socialist principles of remuneration on the basis of the overall contract system. We must always proceed from the fact that the incomes of each working man and of each citizen in our homeland must be determined by work alone and by the contribution made to the country's development. In keeping with provisions and our remuneration system, incomes are unlimited; on the other hand, no one can have guaranteed incomes without working. We ensure and guarantee for each citizen working conditions in keeping with our society's requirements for equal remuneration for equal work. We firmly apply the principle: from each according to capability, and to each according to the work performed. And we apply the principle: neither work without bread nor bread without work.

In the past 20 years we took radical measures regarding the ratio between the incomes of various categories of working people by firmly applying the principles of socialist ethics and equity. We have established and we will perfect social and production relations, as well as the income system, so that they will contribute to giving an impetus to the productive activity and also ensure an appropriatel level of income for all working people. We are against the leveling principle and we are also against an exaggerated differentiation.

Once again I want to repeat, our society can tolerate unlimited incomes as a result of work performed. Thus, there will certainly be people with higher incomes and others with lower incomes. However, all of them have the same conditions and it is in their power -- through their work, their activity, through improving their training, and on the basis of their own exactingness -- to produce as much as possible, to give as much as possible to society, and to earn high incomes. [applause]

The society we are building is a society of creative work and of social justice and equity. We must always bear in mind that man himself--the supreme creation of nature -- is a result of work. Thus, the formation and development of man can be achieved only through work, as can the creative activity aimed at material and cultural assets in all areas.

The working people's councils must watch over the implementation of these principles of revolutionary ethics and equity. We have eliminated for good the exploitation of man by man. There is no room and there will never be room in our society for those who want to live without working, or at the expense of the work performed by others. We will constantly watch out to ensure the supreme right of our people to work, so that each citizen in our homeland will be able to perform useful work in keeping with his training to ensure this livelihood on the basis of honest work, thus also contributing, in close cooperation with the other working people, to the development of the country in general and to improving the people's general well-being. We must always bear in mind that the well-being of each person can be achieved only on the basis of prosperity and an increase in the wealth of the whole nation. [applause]

Dear comrades, for more than 15 years the management of socioeconomic activity has been performed on the basis of the principles of worker's self-management and economic financial self-administration. In this respect we have gained a great deal of experience, both positive and negative. Life, the true judge, has demonstrated the correctness and viability of self-management and of the democratic forms of organization and management. However, we must frrankly state that not all sectors have firmly applied these forms, specifically the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism. Taking all this into consideration, we have taken new measures to perfect the overall system of worker's self-management and economic-financial self-administration. The new measures that have been adopted and that are very well known aim at strengthening the responsibility of the managerial councils and of general meetings in the management of the overall socioeconomic activity.

We have proceeded from the need to set proper norms for material expenditures, work, and for circulating funds and assets, so that at all times each sector, each unit, and throughout the country we will be able to establish what is being manufactured, at what technical level, and at what costs the given production is being achieved. It is necessary to take very responsible action to strengthen order and discipline in all areas and in all units. Each working people's collective has to administer a part of the overall wealth of our whole people, thus it is responsible toward the people and the bodies of the state of the workers revolutionary democracy in connection with how it administers and manages that part of the national wealth. We have introduced the principle of profit sharing. The working people, as producers and owners of the wealth entrusted by our society to each working collective and through participation in the development fund with social shares, are also personal owners of a certain part of the wealth of the given units. As owners, producers, and end users, the working people and the managerial councils are fully responsible for the progress of activity, for fulfilling production plans, and for improving product quality and increasing economic efficiency.

We have decided to proceed to strengthening the principles of self-financing and of substantially reducing bank credits; and we want to intensify the production process, shorten the production cycle from the arrival of raw materials in units and up to commodity production and its sale. We have worked out new norms for production. Generally speaking, we aim at improving the material and financial turnover, at increasing the circulation of money and of our currency -- important factors for economic stability and efficiency.

Establishing these measures, we proceeded from objective economic laws and from our own experience, that of other socialist economies, and from the experience of capitalist economies. We did not take account of cliches or dogmas. We proceeded and continue to proceed from realities of our society by firmly observing the principles of scientific socialism. Acting to eliminate certain mistakes and certain failings, certain discordance and certain outdates forms which are no longer in keeping with the new development stage, by no means do we think of turning back; we do not intend and will never intend, in any form, to make room for the penetration, in various forms, of capitalist forms in our economy. We will always act to perfect the forms of management [Ceausescu corrects himself] self-management and self-financing on a socialist basis and by strengthening socialist ownership -- the base and the only way to ensure the victory of socialism and communism and to ensure the well-being of our people in general. [cheers, chants]

We believe that we now have a system of self-management and an economic-financial system in keeping with our society's development stage which smoothly combine general interests with the personal interests of each owner and producer and of each working man. We are firmly determined to continue to do all we can to implement all programs and measures unflichingly, so that workers self-management and economic-financial self administration will be able to operate in all sectors and so that the creative energies of all working people will be given impetus in building socialism and communism.

All collective leadership bodies, the ministries -- both economic and coordinating ones -- are duty-bound to take firm measures to unswervingly implement all norms and principles of self-management and self-administration in all areas. It is ncessary to continue to perfect the planning and management system; we must see to it that the new managerial councils in branches of activity will play a more important role in the proper coordination and progess of the overall activity.

We view the uniform national socioeconomic development plan as an objective requirement for the development of the socialist society which eliminates the random factor in the production process and in sales. Life has demonstrated that it is necessary to have a system of stable prices, both for output and for sales, which will take account of real production costs and will eliminate anarchy and profiteering. By no means can we permit in any sector, including retail trade, prices to be set at random or, as the Olt people say, to be regulated by the market.

Generally speaking, it is necessary for the central bodies -- beginning with planning, the financial bodies, and supply to play their role in the proper organization and performance of the overall activity under better conditions. At the same time, we must ensure a better operation of the Council of Ministers as the collective leadership body of the overall socioeconomic activity. It is also necessary to increase the responsibility of the working people's councils in ministries to a greater extent, as well as that of the National Council of Working People, to ensure a proper operation of the overall democratic framework of leading the socioeconomic activity.

In 15 years of activity, the working people's councils, as collective leadership bodies of owners, producers, and end users, have fully proved their viability. In industry and other economic areas, and in research, education, and other social areas there are more than 28,600 managerial councils incorporating more than 412,800 workers, technicians, engineers, professors, scientists, economists, educational cadres, physicians, clerks, and other people. More than 40 percent of the members of these councils are workers, technicians, and foremen coming directly from the production process. To this we must add the working people's councils in agriculture and in the cooperative system which amount to some 1,600 representing a total of more than 197,000 members, of which more than 100,000 are peasants. The county working people's councils in agriculture ensure the coordination and management of regional units and of the overall activity. Countrywide, we have the National Council of Working People, the Higher Agricultural Council, the Council of Science, education, and the Council of Culture and, as is known, every 5 years congresses are held by all these branches. At the same time, every 5 years the congress of people's councils is held.

Within the framework, I will not refer to the state democratic bodies or the mass and civic organizations which play a very important role in the system of the workers revolutionary democracy.

This very congress, the great democratic forum of the working people is a telling expression of the new democratic framework which we have achieved and which represents a new form of the people's participation in leading overall activity. The increasingly closer cooperation between the state bodies and the new democratic bodies at a national level and in counties and their more and more organic integration must lead to a new democratic system in which the people will represent the decisive factor. We can correctly state that we have achieved a unique democratic system which ensures the participation of all social categories and of all people in the conscious leadership of our entire country. [applause]

We do not deny and do not underrate other democratic forms. However, we are against absolutizing or recognizing capitalist or another democracy as a model. The democratic bodies we have set up, I want to repeat, ensure the participation of all our people and all social categories in the country's leadership, who, having the same interests, aim at the same political and socioeconomic goals. The great changes in the development of the forces of production, the new forms of ownership of the means of production, and the development of science, education, and culture require new forms of leadership in which the masses and all our people will have a decisive say.

We must always bear in mind that the improvement of leadership and the planning of the economy in keeping with the new development stage and in concordance with objective laws must increase the responsibility and the active participation of the working people and all our people in the leadership of the overall society. Workers revolutionary democracy, the participation by the masses and our people in our society's leadership, is a decisive factor for eliminating social and national inequalities and for socialist and communist construction. We are building socialism for the people and with the people. This means that the people are a decisive factor in everything that is being achieved in our homeland and that the people, acting consciously and in conformity with the general development requirements, are freely building their independence and their golden future -- communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I deem it necessary to refer -- at the working people's congress, too -- to the need to constantly enhance the leading role of the party in all areas. All party bodies and organizations must act in the spirit of communist responsibility to ensure the proper operation of all socialist democracy bodies and the firm application of the worker self-management and self-administration and to unite the efforts of all working people and of all our people in implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state.

The party's leading role cannot be achieved only on the basis of declaration; it must materialize on the basis of an active participation by each Communist in the unswerving implementation of the party decisions and of the country's laws. The party's leading role is expressed in the activity carried out by each party committee, organization, and member. The further strengthening of the party's leading role in all areas must be achieved through an organic integration of the Communists, the party bodies, and organizations in the activity of state bodies and of the new democratic bodies.

Being the ruling party, the party cannot stay above or outside the society's leadership bodies. And, I want to repeat, it must integrate itself in their activity and must play an organzing and stimulating role in the overall activity. The party bodies must not, in any form, serve as substitutes for state bodies, working people's councils, or mass organizations. However, they are obligated to ensure the proper operation of these. The party members in those bodies and in all sectors of activity are responsible to the party bodies for their activity and the activity of the bodies of which they are members. The great revolutionary changes, the new socioeconomic realities, the achievements of science and of world knowledge require an intensified political-educational activity, an increase in the revolutionary awareness of the working people and of all our people, and the fashioning of a new man, conscious builder of the new social system.

Let us base our entire political-educational activity on the revolutionary concept about the world and life -- scientific socialism and dialectical and historic materialism -- let us arm the party and all our people with the most modern achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge in general. We must constantly bear in mind that we must act and work as revolutionaries, that the revolution has not been concluded and that it continues under the conditions of the new development stage; we must bear in mind that we must always struggle for further and further discoveries in all areas. Let us perfect our political-social thinking and concept. In no area, and not even in social sciences, has the revolutionary process been concluded and it will never conclude. To be a communist and a revolutionary means to act always against everything that is old and outdated and to boldly promote what is new in all areas. It is true, it is necessary to be aware and understand the new tendencies and to act so that they will assert themselve with all their strength in society.

Drawing conclusions from the past, we must always look ahead, be bold, and have confidence in the people's masses and in the people, and true forger of history. Thus, we will act as revolutionaries and be able to understand events and the requirements of the development stage in which we are carrying out our activity and, thus, we will be able to seek the best ways to ensure our firm advance toward the golden dream -- communish. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we have wonderful prospects for our homeland's development up to 1990 and beyond to the year 2000. We have clear programs and measures for all areas. What is decisive now is the organizational activity, practical work, and the strengthening of order and discipline to implement all programs and decisions. We have everything available that is needed. We have an excellent guide -- the RCP, which has demonstrated through deeds that is is honorably fulfilling its role. Most of all, we have a wonderful workers class, wonderful people who, fully united, are following the party and its domestic and foreign policy in the firm belief that this is a guarantee for Romania's progress toward the golden dream, for improving our general well-being, and for strengthening the independence and sovereignty of our homeland.

Let us do all we can -- each one at his work place -- to be up to the party's and people's trust and to spare no efforts in implementing the targets of the Eigth 5-year plan, the 13th party congress decisions, and the party programs of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. Only by optimally implementing -- each one of us our tasks and responsibilities will be able to demonstrate that we are fulfilling our duties toward the party, the homeland, and toward the people and that we are working for the golden present and future of Romania. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of our plans and programs for socioeconomic development can only be carried out successfully in conditions of peace and international cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. Proceeding from this, Romanian participates actively in all international activity and in resolving the complex problems of our age, to the benefit of cooperation and peace and of each nation's independence. We are firmly convinced that disarmament, peace, and cooperation with all states can serve the cause of progress and peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

We firmly base our relations with all states on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We attach particular importance to expanding and deepening relations of cooperation with the neighboring socialist countries and all socialist states. We advocate strengthening cooperation and solidarity with socialist countries, on the basis of respect for each state's independence, with the belief that this full in accords with the interests of each socialist country and the cause of socialism, progress, and peace in the world.

International life is characterized by the further existence and even shaarpening of a number of contradictions between certain states and groups of states. The contradiction between developing countries and the developed capitalist countries continues to accentuate. Generally speaking, international relations are characterized by serious tension, as a result of the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the maintenance and extension of certain conflicts, the use and threat of force, and interference in the domestic affairs of other states. All this increases the danger of a new world war which, in the current circumstances, would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, something which would lead to the destruction of the conditions for the existence of life itself on our planet.

It is true that, at the same time, we have witnessed an intensification of the actions of the public opinion and various political, scientific, and cultural forces, including religious ones, in favor of disarmament, against war, and for peace. A number of discussions and negotiations are in progress; however, thos does not mean that we have reached a certain point of detente in international life. One can say that there is a relative balance between fundamentally opposed (?forces) in international life. Life and reality prove that the forces advocating the arms race and the policy of force cannot act as they would have liked to; at the same time, the realistic forces advocating disarmament and peace are not strong enough to bring about a change in the course of world developments. One can talk about a real start of detente only when nuclear testing stops and the nuclear and conventional arms race comes to a halt and when steps will be taken to truly reduce military troops, armaments, and military expenditures. Without such concrete steps, no negotiations -- although they are important and necessary -- can be considered as real steps toward detente, disarmament, and peace. Therefore, one can state that the key problem of our age is changing the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe and promoting a new policy of detente, disarmament, cooperation, and peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

This requires an end to the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and steps to bring about disarmament and eliminate the danger of a new world war and to secure the supreme right of nations and people to existence, feedom, independence, life, and peace. In the current international circumstances, there is no issue more important than disarmament and peace. Therefore, we should do all we can to unite the efforts of nations and of progressive forces everywhere to end the arms race on earth and in space. There is no justification for a continuation of the arms race and for an increase in military expenditures, which have reached the huge sum of $1 trillion. One should put an end to any actions aimed at militarizing outer space and to any star wars preparations, something which increases the danger of a nuclear war and enhances the possibility of the destruction of life on our planet. It is much better to undertake joint actions to protect the environment, to combat drought, hunger, underdevelopment, unemployment, and drug consumption, and to solve other problems related to promoting socioeconoimic progress and ensuring the well-being, freedom, and independence of each nation.

Romania fully supports the disarmament program in three stages up to the year 2000 proposed by the Soviet Union. Our country speaks out for immediately halting nuclear tests and ending the introduction of weapons into outer space. From this high rostrum of the working people's congress, we welcome the USSR decision to extend its nuclear testing moratorium and again appeal to the United States and other nuclear states to end all nuclear tests as soon as possible. [applause]

At the same time, we consider that a number of proposals advanced by the United States and other countries represent a real basis for attaining disarmament agreements. Likewise, we consider the conventional disarmament program -- which envisages a 25 percent reduction of armaments, troops, and military expenditures by 1990 -- as an integral part of nuclear and overall disarmament. We also speak out for further reducing conventional armaments up to the year 2000 by at least 50 percent. We believe that one should speedily proceed to organizing negotiations betwen the two sides -- with the participation of all European states -- on implementing this program and reaching appropriate agreements on nuclear arms.

In our opinion it is high time that the other states possessing nuclear weapons should also participate in these negotiations, even if a transition to the destruction of their weapons comes after the United States and the Soviet Union substantially reduce their nuclear arms.

We also believe that the European states and other countries in the world are directly interested and should actively participate in reaching an agreement on ending nuclear tests, reducing nuclear weapons, and halting the militarization of space.

A very serious situation has recently emerged in Europe, with the deployment of new nuclear weapons, a process which is still in progress. This endangers the existence of each nation and peace in the world. In this respect, Romania speaks out for speedily reaching an agreement on halting the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe and proceeding to the destruction of existing ones and the concurrent elimination of chemical weapoons. From the high rostrum of this great democratic forum of our working people, we appeal to the heads of state and government, the governments, pooliticians, and the nations of Europe to act jointly with all our might to eliminate nuclear weapons and save Europe from destruction. [cheers, chants]

In view of the need to speedily adopt real disarmament measures, Romania believes that a very important step would be for a number of states, including socialist ones, to proceed to a unilateral cutback of troops, armaments, and military expenditures. In this respect, we appeal to all European states to reduce armaments by at least 5 percent, even before an appropriate agreement has been reached. As far as our country is concerned, Romania is ready [gata] to achieve a 5 percent cutback on arms, troops, and military expenditures by the end of the year. If it is not posible to reach an agreement with other states to proceed together to such a reduction, we will submit this proposal to the entire nation, so that it can decide in a referendum on the transition to a unilateral reduction of about 5 percent of arms, troops, and military expenditures. I believe that the congress will agree with that. [cheers, chants]

Such a step cannot endanger the sovereignty of any state. On the contrary, it will open the way for a transition to serious negotiations and will expresss the desire of European states to act for disarmament and peace. This would be in full accordance with the requirments of the European and world public opinion.

Generally speaking, we advocate broad cooperation between all European states, regardless of social system. We speak out for a united Europe of peace, cooperation, and understanding. Only thus can our continent -- which has contributed so much for world civilization -- play an ever more important role in solving the complex international problems and promoting the struggle for disarmament and peace. In this respect, we speak out for concluding the Stockholm conference with appropriate agreements, which can contibute to strengthening trust, security, and cooperation in Europe. We believe that the proposals advanced thus far by various states and groups of states represent a real basis for reaching an appropriate agreement.

There are now several proposals concerning the number of troops that should participate in military maneuvers: one proposal envisages 18,000 troops and the other proposal mentions the figure 6,000. Maybe both sides should meet halfway and rech an agreement, which would mean the figure of 12,000 troops participating in maneuvers. We think that this figure is large engough. One could proceed in the same way with other proposals as well. Proceeding from the need for a real understanding, we believe that each side should meet the other side part way in order to reach the necessary agreements.

We also advocate the speedy conclusion of the Vienna negotiations with an agreement between the two sides on reducing troops and armaments in central Europe. Romania attaches great importance to developing understanding and cooperation in the Balkans and turning this region into an area of peace, without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases. We believe it is high time for the Balkan countries to work to overcome various problems and distrust between themselves, to the benefit of their socioeconomic development and of independence, peace, and cooperation. We also speak out for the creation of such zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in northern and central Europe and in other continents.

Our country firmly speaks out for ending all military conflicts and resolving all contentious problems between states by peaceful means alone, through direct negotiations between the interested sides and with the assistance of international organizations. In this respect we advocate a UN-sponsored international conference on solving Middle East problems, with the participation of all interested states, including the PLO and Israel. We believe that a just and lasting peace in that region should be achieved on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of a Palestinian state, and guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

We also advocate a speedy end to the war between Iran and Iraq, which is causing huge casualties and material damage to both countries; both sides should renounce all military actions and proceed to resolve all problems through negotiations, in a spirit of full equality, mutual respect, independence, and sovereignty.

We condemn most firmly the racist policy of apartheid and the repressive actions of the South African authorities against the majority population in that country. We demand that an end be put to South Africa's aggressive actions against independent and sovereign countries. We support most resolutely the struggle waged by the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, for Namibia's independence.

Generally speaking, Romania actively supports the struggle to completely eliminate all forms of colonialism and consolidate the freedom and independence of all peoples and nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in view of the serious economic situation and the widening gaps between rich and poor countries, we believe that most resolute steps should be taken to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order. In this respect, Romania speaks out for organizing a UN-sponsored international conference, with the equal participation of all developing countries and the developed states, in order to reach agreements and understandings aimed at facilitating the faster progress of all countries, particularly those lagging behind, and also ensuring the harmonious development of all states and of the world economy.

We also advocate a global solution to the problem of the developing countries' debt. We speak out for cancelling the debts of the poorest countries; reducing other debts by 50-70 percent; rescheduling the repayment of the rest of the debts over 15-20 years at a 3-4 percent interest rate; and granting new credits to developing countries under advantageous conditions and at reasonable interest rates in order to promote their socioeconomic development. One should properly understand that unless the problem of foreign debt and underdevelopment is rapidly solved, one will reach an impossible situation which will seriously damage the entire world economic development and overall peace and cooperation in the world.

We attach great importance to the conference of nonaligned countries in Harare, Zimbabwe. We believe that everything should be done to adopt common stands on key problems of the contemporary world and to overcome certain differences and misunderstandings between nonaligned countries, something which would present a very significant step toward increasing the role and importance of these states in resolving the serious problems facing mankind today.

Romania speaks out for improving and simplifying the activity of the United Nations and other international bodies and for increasing its role in the resolution of complex international problems, to the benefit of all states in the world and of cooperation and peace.

Since we are at the congress of the working people of Romania, I would like to again reiterate our solidarity with the workers and people of socialist countries and of the countries struggling for a transition to socialism and for social progress and peace; we express our solidarity with the workers class and people of developing countries and the capitalist countries in the struggle for progress, peace, and equal cooperation among all nations. [cheers, chants]

Romanian workers and all our people will always be at the side of the workers' class and the world progressive forces in the struggle waged against war and for disarmament, detente, and peace, for building a world of equality, of a better and more just life on our planet. [applause]

We will broadly develop solidarity and international relations with Communist and workers parties, with socialist, social-democratic, and other parties and other democratic forces and movements which speak out for peace and for a world without arms and without wars. We always start from the fact that the differences in the way of development or the forms of socialist construction, as well as other problems, should not hinder broad cooperation on issues of joint interest. Although international problems are very serious and complex, we firmly believe that it lies within the power of progressive forces everywhere and of all peoples -- through ever broader solidarity and cooperation -- to halt the dangerous course of events, and determine the triumph of reason, of a policy of detente, peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

From the high rostrum of the working people's congress in Romania, the great forum of the workers revolutionary democracy, I would like to express again the unflinching determination of the Romanian workers and of all our people to cooperate more strongly with all the people of the world and make their active contribution to achieving disarmament and peace, to ensuring the free and independent development of all nations, and to achieving a world in which every nation can develop as it wishes, without the fear of any interference in its domestic affairs, can freely build a life of well-being and happiness, and can live in peace! [applause]

Dear comrades, discussing the issues included in the agenda regarding the socioeconomic developoment in the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and in the future, up to the year 2000, we must more resolutely work to appropriately fulfill the plans and programs set for the first year of the 5-year plan. Eight months have passed and we can say that generally we have attained a number of good results, both in industry and agriculture. Nevertheless, some shortfalls and lags are still being manifested. Still, there are possibilities and we have everything available to conclude this year with good results in all sectors of activity. During the next 4 months, most determined actions should be taken to completely fulfill the plan provisions, the export plan, and all the other indicators.

Within the debates that will take place in plenum and in councils, all issues will have to be thoroughly discussed, in a critical and self-critical spirit, and the necessary measures will have to be established to strengthen responsibility, discipline, and order in all fields of activity. The best proof of the conclusions that will be drawn during these debates will be the way in which the plan for this year will be fulfilled, and thus the solid base for the successful fulfillment of all 5-year plan provisions will be set.

I wish to express once again my belief that the proceedings of the third congress of the working people in industry and the other economic branches will be an important event in improving the activity of all working people's councils, in continuously strengthening the working people's revolutionary democracy, the workers' self-management, and financial-economic self-administration, in establishing the necessary measures to unflinchingly implement the 13th RCP Congress and the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society end of the country's progress towards communism. [applause]

The critical and self-critical analysis of the activity carried out so far should determine a general improvement of the activity in all sectors and the more marked increase of the revolutionary spirit in the work of all working people and of all working people's collectives. I believe that all the participants in the great forum of the working people and all people at their workng place will do their utmost to unflinchingly fulfill all the plans and programs that have been adopted, thus ensuring the firm and strong development of our homeland, the rise of the material and spiritual well-being of all our people, and the continuous strengthening of the homeland and Romania's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

We are discussing a large scale program, which demands revolutionary spirit ans self-denial from all working people and all our people. We start off on a long road of struggle and work. We will have to overcome many difficulties and we will travel unknown roads toward the pinnacle of communist civilization. Life and events have demonstrated that nothing can stop the determined progress of our people toward communism. [applause]

I stress again that we have everything we need to overcome all the barriers and continue our progress toward the pinnacle of well-being and happiness of our whoe nation. We should pledge to the working people and the people in general that we will do everything we can to fulfill the great objectives; thus we will ensure our homeland's more marked socioeconomic development nand we will raise it to new peaks of progress and civilization, of well-being and happiness. [applause]

We must always work in a revolutionary and communist spirit, of high responsibility for the present and future of our homeland and of our people. Only in this way will be fulfill our duties to the people, the workers class, and to Romania's future. [applause]

I wish full success to the proceedings of the great forum of the workers' revolutionary democracy! [applause]

I wish you, the participants in the proceedings of the working poople and all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people new and ever greater successes in all their activity! [applause]

4 Sep Afternoon Session

AU041823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1986 -- After President Nicolae Ceausescu made an exposition, debates in plenum started with regard to the items on the agenda. In the afternoon the proceedings were held in eight commissions: the raw materials, fuel and energy commission, the metallurgical and machine-building industries commission, the chemical, petrochemical and light industries commission, the industrial constructon and building materials commission, the transport and telecommunications commission, th ecommission for economic-financial affairs, consistent application of the new economic mechanism and self-financing, the commission for unitary managment and planning of socioeconomic activities, for self-administration, manpower and cadres training, higher standards of living and steady growth of the quality of life, for political-ideological activities, and the foreign economic relations and international cooperation commission.

The eighth congress of production, purchase and sale cooperatives and the seventh congress of handicraft cooperatives also opened.

During the debates in plenum and commissions as well as in the congress of production, purchase and sale cooperatives and the congress of handicraft cooperatives, the speakers were highly appreciative of the exposition President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered at the opening session, a document of exceptional theoretical and practical value, which constitutes itself a programme of action of the working class, of the entire people for the building of socialism and communism in Romania.

The speakers expressed the wish of millions of participants in the general meetings held in enterprises and ocunty conferences prior to the congress that the RCP and Romanian state leader be reelected chairman of the National Working People's Council.

The participants in the debates surveyed the activity of collective worker management (broadly), and set concrete ways and means providing for the appropriate fulfillment of the 1986 and five-year plan provisions, the firm application of the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism, the deepening of revolutionary worker democracy in accordance with the new development stage of the country. The pledge of all the people working in industry and the other economic sectors was expressed to mobilize their creative energies toward fulfilling plan indicators at a higher level of quality and efficiency scoring new remarkable achievements in all spheres, for the continuous flourishing of socialist Romania.

The proceedings continue.

Congress Resumes 5 Sep

AU050313 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0650 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/9/86 -- In the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the works of the third congress of people working in industry and other economic sectors of Romania were resumed in Bucharest, on Friday morning. More than 11,00 delegates from all over the country attend the great forum of worker democracy of Romania.

TEXT OF HASANI SPEECH AT HARARE SUMMIT

LD032123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0523 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, the president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke today in the general debate at the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare. The text of his speech follows:

Mr President, dear friends:

It is with special pleasure that I greet the heads of state and government, delegations of the nonaligned countries, senior representatives of friendly observer-countries, and guests of the conference.

Allow me, on behalf of the SFRY delegation and myself, to express my warmest thanks for the hospitality and attention which is being shown to us here. The efforts and enthusiasm which the government and the people of Zimbabwe have invested in the organization and successful work of the conference are worthy of admiration.

We are sincerely glad that this, our eighth successive summit, is being held in Zimbabwe, which in these last 6 years, since the gaining of independence, as well as during its heroic struggle for national liberation, has proved its orientation toward the original principles of nonalignment.

This is an opportunity to congratulate you once again most cordially, Mr President, on your assumption of the duties as chairman of the conference of the Nonaligned Movement in the period ahead. We are deeply convinced that under your chairmanship, too, the movement will fully reflect the political wisdom, determination, and courage which you demonstrated so powerfully in the struggle for the freedom and independence of Zimbabwe. In performing these responsible duties which are of importance to all of us, you can count on the full support and cooperation of Yugoslavia.

I would also like to pay the greatest tribute to friendly India, and I express my thanks, in particular, to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for his efforts to strengthen the unity and action of the nonaligned. It is with the greatest respect that we evoke the memory of the great stateswoman Indira Gandhi, whose place in the overall development of the policy of nonalignment remains indelible.

Mr President, the policy of nonalignment has deep roots in Africa. Grown up in the fire of anticolonial revolution, African countries have, precisely in nonalignment, found support for the preservation of their difficultly acquired independence, and for full social, political, and economic emancipation, giving them impetus and power.

This is a continent of great human and natural potential, but poverty and hunger continue to be a heavy burden on it. In the immediate neighborhood of Zimbabwe, a battle is being waged for human dignity, freedom, and truth. This summit of ours, here in the south of Africa, is an expression of the greatest support and solidarity with the oppressed population of South Africa, the people of Namibia, and the frontline states.

Violence strengthens the thirst for freedom, and repression increases the desire for truth. Racist terror, mass murder, the persecution of the majority of the population, and the aggressive policy of the regime in Pretoria have made the region of South Africa one of the most explosive crisis flashpoints. Yugoslavia's stance is clear and unambiguous. The international community will realize its obligation to humanity if it uses all means for the final liquidation of the system of apartheid as a crime against humanity. We resolutely advocate comprehensive sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria. Special responsibility here lies with Western countries. We condemn the on-going attempts to evade these just demands of the international community and the democratic public of the world. The political, material, military, and every other help of our movement to the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa lmust be more effective.

At the same time, Yugoslavia is constantly involved in implementing as urgently as possible the UN plan for the complete independence of Namibia. We do not accept any conditions whatsoever on its freedom and independence. Support and assistance to the armed struggle of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the peoples of Namibia, continues to be our primary task.

With a policy of force and aggression, South Africa is attempting to destabilize independent neighboring countries and endanger their territorial integrity. It continues to occupy part of Angola. The nonaligned countries are justified in demanding of all foreign forces that they cease to support the separatist movement, UNITA, and make a practical contribution to the solution of the crisis in South Africa. Also, we are obliged to continue our concrete assistance to the frontline states. We fully support the declaration on South Africa submitted by the African group of nonaligned countries.

Dear friends, since the Delhi summit there has not been a significant reduction of tensions in international relations. Crises, bloc policy and action from a position of strength, pressures, aggression, and intervention -- all these continue to be characteristics of the time in which we live. The independence and secure development of many countries, particularly nonaligned countries, has been endangered. In the aspiration for dominance and influence in the world, confrontation is not ceasing.

As early as at the first conference in Belgrade, the nonaligned have been appealing to the good sense and maturity of humankind, and for complete nuclear and conventional disarmament under international control. Since then stockpiles have increased many times and their destructive power has been perfected. A balance of fear is not, nor can it be, a guarantee for peace and security. It is understandable that the voice of humankind is speaking out more powerfully than ever before against armaments. As the largest force for peace in the world, the Nonaligned Movement is obliged to make this voice effective -- to demand resolutely the urgent cessation and banning of all nuclear tests, the banning of the extension of the arms race into space, the reaching of an agreement on the radical reduction, with the aim of complete elimination, of strategic medium-range and tactical nuclear armaments, and all other systems and means of mass destruction as soon as possible. Yugoslavia supports all constructive initiatives which lead toward disarmament.

On this occasion, too, we express our principled support for dialogue between the big powers for overcoming this unfavorable situation. It is essential, however, that this dialogue lead, as soon as possible, to concrete, positive results.

Peace, security, and disarmament are portentious questions of the world. They cannot, therefore, be the monopoly of the big powers. Detente can only bear fruit if it is a universal process, and if it is a field for the involvement and responsibilities of all countries. There can be no stable peace and security if they are exclusively dependent of the decision making and agreement of the big powers and their bloc organizations. Real, comprehensive detente should encompass all countries and all regions of the world. In this process, we must continue to insist resolutely on the military disengagement of the big powers and blocs from the nonaligned areas of the world.

It is justifiably expected of the nonaligned countries that they be fully involved and come up with their own concrete and realistic proposals for the solution to the vital problems outlined above.

There is not one nonaligned or any other developing country which has not been affected by the current unfavorable situation in international economic relations. The dramatic increase in the gulf between North and South is threatening to erupt into unforeseen instability. It is a worrying fact that the growth rate in the greater part of the Southern Hemisphere has for a long time been below the level of the population growth rate, particularly in Africa. How can development be ensured in conditions of profound inequality and the constant outflow of wealth from the developing countries to the developed countries, which has taken on enormous proportions recently? Last year and this year, solely as a result of the fall in price of raw materials, including oil, a further redistribution of income has come about to the benefit of developed Western countries, to the tune of over $130 billion.

The burden of the debts of the developing countries is a reflection of the most drastic form of this outflow and not only imperils their economic development but also brings into question the process of world reproduction. Despite all the internal efforts and renunciations of the indebted countries, their indebtedness is increasing. The conditions on which the ability of the indebted countries to meet their obligations depend are worsening -- protectionism is on the increase, interest rates continue to be high, foreign exchange rates are unstable, and there is a reduced inflow of financial funds for development.

Partial measures which are offered as a solution to the problem of debts, although they temporarily mitigate the burden of payments, lead to the further exhaustion of the indebted countries. The problem of debts is also used for the imposition of a specific system of development which represents an unacceptable interference in internal affairs.

It must be clear today that debts are the joint problem of both creditors and debtors. Therefore, they have joint responsibility for their solution. At present, it is shifted solely to the shoulders of the debtors. Debts cannot be solved without a dialogue between the creditor government, the debtor, and international financial and banking institutions. The repayment of debts is only possible in conditions of rapid economic growth of the indebted countries and the greater influx of foreign exchange funds.

While the developing countries are still fighting to overcome the difficult legacies of the past, science and technology are conquering new fields. Unless the developing countries are involved in these trends, in time they will lag behind permanently. That is why we must insist on equal participation in the results of technological progress and on the obligation of developed countries to cooperate with developing countries.

At the same time, it is essential that in this exceptionally important area, too, we improve the mutual cooperation between the nonaligned and the developing countries. The recent meeting of a number of developing countries in Brioni in Yugoslavia on the topic of the "Technological Revolution and the Developing Countries" represents a significant initial step in this direction.

We are still a long way from establishing a new international economic order. We must be persistent in our struggle for these new relations and rely increasingly on our own efforts, while at the same time strengthening cooperation with developing countries,particularly those prepared for this. In a world of increasing interdependence, it is a misconception that the North can exist without the South, just as the South cannot exist without the North. As a result, international cooperation for the development of all is an objective necessity.

In many declarations our orientation has been for the mutual cooperation of the nonaligned and the developing countries. In practice, certain steps have been taken, but they are not on a level of our needs and possibilities. It is necessary to integrated, our economies more soundly on long-term bases and strengthen the awareness of reciprocal reliance and the unity of our action in all areas of international economic relations. This will strengthen our economic power and our positions in negotiations with the developed world. I am convinced that the formation of our permanent ministerial committee for economic questions will certainly contribute to this.

Mr. President, world crisis flashpoints are permanent sources of instability, tension, and the danger of the expansion of conflicts. Almost all of them, as a rule, are in the areas of the nonaligned countries. We simply cannot reconcile ourselves to such a situation. It is essential that we make more energetic joint efforts to find a permanent and just solution to the crises which are burdening international relations.

I have already spoken of how Yugoslavia views the crisis which is shaking South Africa. In the Near East, the expansionst and aggressive policy of Israel and the support which it is offered from outside are frustrating any sort of progress. This crisis has, for decades, been one of the most serious hotbeds of world instability. It is our duty and obligation to continue the active operation to influence all responsible factors in order to achieve the legitimate aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people to form, under the leadership of the PLO, their own state. We advocate the convocation of an international conference on the Near East as soon as possible, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the equal participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We express full support for the unity and independent action of the PLO.

We believe that there is every reason for the mandate of the committee of the nonaligned countries for Palestine, led by the chairman of our movement, to be extended. There is an objective need for such a body, with its initiatives, to make a contribution to the common action of the nonaligned for a just and comprehensive solution to the Near East crisis and the Palestinian question.

The tragic development of events in Lebanon, caused by Israeli agression and fratricidal war, requires our still more resolute support for efforts to renew national unity, the implementation of full sovereignty and the territorial integrity of nonaligned Lebanon.

Nonaligned Nicaragua continues to be exposed to coarse pressures, interference, and intervention with the intention of destabilizing it and of changing its internal system. Assessing such behavior as impermissible, on this occasion, too, we express our broadest solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and their struggle for the defense of their independence and their own path of development. Yugoslavia fully supports the action of the Contadora Group and support groups for the just solution of the crisis in Central America.

As hitherto, we resolutely advocate the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Cambodia, and the respect for the legitimate rights of the peoples of these countries to determine their own future freely and independently. We fully support the efforts of the UN secretary general to solve the Afghanistan problem. Also, Yugoslavia sees a constructive initiative which deserves our support in the recent eight-point proposals of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The DPRK proposals for the peaceful unification of this divided country and the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea enjoy our permanent support.

On this occasion, too, Yugoslavia stresses its full support for the preservation of the independence, territorial integrity, and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus. We resolutely oppose attempts to divide this nonaligned country and are for the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory and an agreement between the two national communities.

Supporting the right of the Saharan people to self-determination, we are convinced that the only way to solve this problem is through negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario, and in a referendum on the basis of the appropriate resolutions of the OAU and UN General Assembly.

Unfortunately, this is the second summit we are holding in conditions of the bloodletting in the Iran-Iraq war which, with the huge number of victims on both sides, is seriously imperiling peace and security in the whole region. We resolutely repeat the demand that there be a cessation of hostilities forthwith and that the Nonaligned Movement invest fresh efforts which would help these two nonaligned countries to come to a political, equitable, and honorable solution for both sides by political means. The war between these two nonaligned countries once again warns of the need to find most favorable methods to solve all disputes between nonaligned countries peacefully, as required by the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and the principles of the UN charter.

As a Mediterranean country; it is logical for Yugoslavia to be concerned at the development of events in this region. In the Mediterranean region there are existing and potential dangers for new crises. For decades now military forces, fleets, and armed bloc forces have been concentrating there. In recent times, threats and the use of force against the nonaligned countries of the region have become more frequent. All of us on the shores of the Mediterranean sense this danger. The recent violent armed attack and the constant threats and pressures on Libya are the best illustration of this.

Yugoslavia believes that all this requires the broadest cooperation and involvement of all the nonaligned countries, and particularly members of our movement from the Mediterranean area, in order to overcome the existing situation and open up a process which would lead to the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and military threats.

To this end we attach great significance to the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean.

On the European Continent, despite the most profound divisions, a dialogue, within the framework of the process of CSCE, has been maintained in even the most difficult conditions. Through negotiation and cooperation a collective awareness in Europe is developing and being strengthened on the necessity of mutual cooperation. The nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe play a very significant role in strengthening this consciousness. Through their independent action, the policy of nonalignment is affirmed and its contribution to the overcoming of the unfavorable situation in international relations is confirmed.

Yugoslavia has always started from the standpoint that the United Nations is an irreplaceable international forum for the maintenance of peace and security, for the solution of all world problems, and for the implementation of the goals and tasks which we, as a movement, have set ourselves. The nonaligned countries have made a major contribution to the growth of the United Nations into a universal democratic forum, in which all its members participate equally in consideration of the vital problems of the day. We are, however, deeply concerned by the fact that the United Nations and multilateral cooperation in general, are exposed to premeditated pressures and attempts on the part of the big powers to diminish and limit its role and significance. We expect that at this summit, too, we agree on joint action for the preservation of the democratic character of the world organization, the strengthening of its role, and its more efficient functioning.

Mr President, the complexity of international relations and the need for the more effective involvement of the nonaligned requires of us that we constantly perfect the forms and roads of our action, and that we always assess our experiences critically. In all questions (?which) we solve, at this summit, too, we must be guided only by that which ensures the unity of the movement, which its future requires, and which ensures the implementation of the principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment.

Our movement is in all questions oriented toward the interests and goals of the policy of nonalignment and not toward the standpoint of one or another power. It has not had, nor does it have, prejudices against anyone, but has assessed the value of everyone's policy according to its results. The Yugoslav delegation is also guided by this at this summit.

At this conference there is a powerful and convincing reverberation of the voice of concerned humankind, concerned that in a time of huge, epoch-making achievements in many fields of human endeavor, there is still insufficient unity and creative effort for a world in which every nation is to live peacefully and go about its business freely. Only free and equal nations can put the finishing touches to the building of world peace.

This is a crucial time for all of us. The extent to which the nonaligned movement will adapt its action successfully to it depends very much on us ourselves. It is, therefore, essential that the nonaligned countries today, more than before, through carefully worked out and concrete proposals, actions and initiatives, involve themselves more actively in overall processes in the world. Hence the task of all of us to make this summit a summit of the true unity, action orientation, and close cooperation of the nonaligned in all fields.

ZEMLJARIC TALKS WITH JALLUD IN TRIPOLI

AU041136 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] Tripoli — Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the celebrations of 1 September Libyan Revolution Day, yesterday had a lengthy talk with Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the top Libyan leadership. Zemljaric and Jallud talked about the world situation and bilateral relations, and particularly about economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the cooperation so far, but at the same time pointed out the need for and possibility of expanding it, despite international economic problems and difficulties the two countries are having at the moment.

HASANI CONGRATULATES AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031129 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the anniversary of the September Revolution, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent on behalf of the Presidency a telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

HASANI CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041224 Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent on behalf of the Presidency a telegram to Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has sent a telegram with best wishes to Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

PRESIDENCY MEMBER DOLANC VISITS GREECE, REVIEWS TIES

For Athens reportage on the visit to Greece by Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee, including his talks with Foreign Minister Papoulias, see the Greece section of the 4 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SUNDIC VIEWS U.S. INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

LD040958 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Renewing its anti-Libya campaign, which once again is not devoid of saber-rattling, the United States has once more resorted to a method which has long since been transcended to settle accounts with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi: a call to Libyans to decide his fate. This is, in fact, basically an appeal to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi, because -- according to a State Department statement -- Libyan action at home and abroad has increased the isolation of the Libyan people in the international community. This so-called concern of the United States for the fate of a small nation inevitably recalls the darkest days of the Cold War, when any means were used in order to make a disobedient state see reason and to punish it.

The latest campaign against Libya has coincided with the beginning of the holding of the eighth conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare. This time Al-Qadhdhafi is accused of preparing fresh terrorist acts against the United States. At the same time, the United States is demanding that its allies in Europe impose the strictest sanctions against Libya. Walters, the U.S. ambassador at the United Nations, has been touring the European capitals the last few days with the aim of winning over Western Europe to everything which the United States could undertake against Libya, if it assesses that this is necessary.

Of course, it is self-evident that no one, including the Western European allies, can pass judgment on these U.S. assessments, even if they do not agree with the threats and actions against Libya.

Meanwhile, Libya has energetically refuted all the U.S. claims and invited the UN Security Council to form an international commission which would examine the justification of U.S. allegations. Washington has not reacted to this, because it is obvious that there is not a single international organ which could bring about a change in U.S. behavior in the case of the Libyan-U.S. dispute. The United States simply does not allow this, for the simple reason that, in its assessment, Al-Qadhdhafi must go. In any case, the sanctions to date against Libya have not been without effect, especially with respect to Libya's indecision on whether to remain in the Nonaligned Movement or to join the Warsaw Pact. Al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Harare with this indecision but also with the intention of seeking from the movement the impossible: its alignment with the Warsaw Pact, which, he alleges, is the only bloc capable of resisting the imperialist pressure on Libya. This wavering on the part of Al-Qadhdhafi is precisely what the United States wanted to achieve -- that is, to put it bluntly, to compromise his position in the Nonaligned Movement and to further isolate him. The United States is conscious of the fact that the movement will not want to follow Al-Qadhdhafi's threats of using his secret army against the United States nor his thinking on the need to redirect the movement onto some other course -- that is, incorporation into the Warsaw Pact. However, regardless of all of Al-Qadhdhafi's misconceptions about how to best confront imperialism, U.S. behavior toward Libya, especally its appeal to Libyans to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi, is in no way justified. This is crude interference in the internal affairs of a country and a direct threat to peace in that part of the world.

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PREPARATIONS FOR 'FRIENDSHIP-86' EXERCISES

LD060946 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] [Announcer] Today's preparations for the joint Friendship-86 exercises are taking place on the river. Taking part are members of Czechoslovak and Soviet ground and air forces.

The crossing of a waterway is one of the frequent tasks of joint exercises. This is why considerable attention is given to various aspects of combat activity under these conditions. Taking part in the preparations on the river bank, on the water, and even underwater are motorized rifle units, tank troops, and engineers.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The exercise is in full swing, but if you have a moment could you tell me when you will finish your basic military service?

[Unidentified soldier] My basic military service ends this September.

[Reporter] Have you taken part in a similar exercise before?

[Soldier] Well, I have never taken part in such a large exercise.

[Reporter] This is training that is currently going on. What do you think is the most important way to ensure that everything runs as smoothly as today?

[Soldier] Well, everything must be coordinated. This demands a certain amount of daring and decisiveness. You simply cannot be afraid. [end recording]

[Announcer] It is not just activity on the water that demands daring. Consider, for instance, this situation, where we watched Soviet airmen conduct helicopter troop landings. These boys who were jumping out of helicopters while flying near the ground are not even 20 years old.

The preparation for the exercises was also watched today by representatives of the command of the participating armies.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Comrade minister, what is new in this year's Friendship-86 exercise, and how is it presently shaping up?

[CSSR Defense Minister Vaclavik] The Friendship joint exercises take place in the spirit of the tradition of cooperation of the Warsaw Pact fraternal armies. The exercises fulfill a single goal: They strengthen our determination to jointly defend the results of the peaceful work of our people in the countries of the socialist community. Notification was given of the Friendship-86 exercise in the spirit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We have invited observers from a number of countries, who will have the opportunity to watch the combat activity. This also emphasizes the view of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw pact member states in Budapest which took place in June this year that there should be an exchange of more detailed information on military exercises; this will serve to strengthen mutual trust. [end recording]

[Announcer] The results of today's preparation for the exercises correspond to all norms and requirements of contemporary battle activity.

SOCIALIST YOUTH END MEETING 29 AUGUST

LD292112 Budapest MTI in English 1940 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI) -- The 13th five-day youth meeting of socialist capital cities came to an end in Budapest Friday. Participants included representatives of Addis Ababa, Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Hanoi, Havana, Kabul, Managua, Moscow, Phnom Penh, Prague, Sofia, Ulaanbaator, Warsaw, and Vientiane.

In his closing address, Peter Kiss, first secretary of the Budapest committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), stressed the contribution of the meeting to intensifying friendship among young people from the capital cities of socialist countries.

He stated the participants declared unanimously that peace is indispensable for the accomplishment of tasks faced by the youth. They agreed on the need to call the world's peace-loving young people to work to consolidate peace, and expressed the conviction that the material and intellectual resources wasted for armament should be turned to solving the global problems of humankind. Therefore, they support all proposals aimed at creating a happy peaceful future free of weapons, easing the tense international situation, settling disputes through negotiations and halting the arms race which serves the interests of the aggressive circles of imperialism.

The delegations voiced their agreement with the endeavours of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to attain a general all-out disarmament, foil the U.S. plans on the militarization of outer space and place international relations on novel bases.

The 14th youth meeting of the capitals of socialist countries is to be organized in Warsaw.

On Friday the heads of delegations were met by Mihaly Jasso, secretary of the Budapest committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest municipal council. Then the heads of delegations paid a visit to the Central Committee of Kisz, where they were met by First Secretary Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP Political Committee.

ATA COMMENTS ON MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION

AU041017 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Dangerous Increase of Tension in the Mediterranean" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 4 (ATA) -- The latest developments in the Mediterrarnean, the American threats and blackmail for aggression against Libya are constantly and dangerously increasing the tension in this region. The heightening of tension in the Mediterranean is in the service of the imperialist policy of the U.S.A. Firstly, by punishing Libya, the Americans seek to warn all those peoples and countries which oppose the American policy. Secondly, the heightening of tension is also linked with the efforts of Washington to impose the Reagan plan on the Arab peoples which is a trap for them. Washington sent General Vernon Walters to Europe in order to cover up these aims as much as possible. In Washington it was officially stated that his mission is linked with "the American need for consultation with the allies over the situation created in the Mediterranean". However, let us recall that Walters also came to Europe for "consultations" with the allies at the beginning of April and as soon as he left the American "F-111" aeroplanes took off from Britain, carried out their aggressive incursion against Libya. These events show once again what grave, incalculable consequences the policy and bandit-like acts of American imperialism have for the Arab Mediterranean and European peoples.

GREEK COMPOSER THEODORAKIS INTERVIEWED

AU061516 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 6 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" carries today the interview of the outstanding Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis granted to the Albanian television reporter before his departure from our country, which says among others: I am one among those Greeks who have followed always with great interest what is made in Albania and I may say that I knew more or less what I was going to see in Albania. I know very well that Albania is making something of world importance because although with a small people, Albania has decided to live self reliantly and in this way it creates a fact, an international example and says to all the peoples: rely on your own forces, because what is said that a people cannot live without support, without foreign credits is a myth. At the beginning I knew Albania prior to revolution and I knew that it was one of the poorest countries of the world. Today, after all these years, I see that the Albanians have won the most important thing: they may live, progress, and get schooling. Albania has laid the foundations of its life. And on what basis, on the basis of self-reliance. And what makes me say with respect is that everything made here is yours, it is neither a present, nor a loan and depends on nobody. I think that if someone wants to be right, proud and pure-hearted he should be indebted to nobody, for nothing, he should lead his life proudly. Albania has reached this. I knew this and I am satisfied that I now see it with my own eyes and rejoice over this.

I had also great emotion and joy to see my works interpreted together with those of the Albanians in the same program: symphony pieces up to my songs. I am filled with emptions from this gesture and for the results as well. I saw that in regards to music Albanians have no reason to envy the musicians of other countries and this is one of the positive achievements of contemporary Albania because 30-48 years ago, no one of them existed. I think that you are on a very right road because, from the traditional song, the contemporary song, down to the symphony works develop here, but the difference is that not everything is given from the foreigners is copied mot a mot [as received]

I would like to say something about the very pleasant meeting with your head of state and party. I know that he is busy with great problems, therefore it was a special honour made to me personally, but also as a representative of the generation of the resistance in Greece. I appreciate this and I think that Albania through its chairman honours the entire generation of the Greek and anti-fascist resistance because just like me, in your country too the leaders belong precisely to the period of resistance. I entered the war in 1942, hence I am a veteran of the anti-fascist war. We fought against the same enemy: Italian, German fascist, the tools of Gestapo, the Albanian and Greek reactionaries and fascists, always on the same front. I think that the struggle of one helped the struggle of the other and Ramiz Alia is precisely the personification of the same generation, because perhaps we are of the same age. I would like to say that what impressed me most besides the qualities, virtues of a leader of the party, was his nobility, the natural nobility, his great culture, his cordiality. This shows that he is a son of the people, whom the post has not departed from modest, cordiality and warmth that must characterize the genuine revolutionaries, the genuine leaders.

Answering to the question which are his artistic aims for the future, Mikis Theodorakis said that he will continue his creative work in all the genres of music. We have decided in principle with my friends, the Albanian composers and authorities to come again on May 25 next year in Tirana and to have the possibility to stay many days, to acquaint in a more general way the Albanian people with my work. I want to bring here my folk orchestra, to give concerts of folk music, etc. Within these 10 days, May 24 -- June 10, I will travel round Albania in order to get better acquainted with the achievements of the Albanian people and exchange views because our fate is common, the enemies are the same. In this way I will become a good friend, well informed in order to tell in Greece what I have seen here with documents.

Theodorakis Departs 5 Sep

AU061517 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 6 (ATA) -- The friend from Greece, the outstanding composer Mikis Theodorakis paid visits to the districts of Kruje and Durres. In the city of Kruje he visited the "Gjergj Kastrioti Skanderbeg" Historic Musem where he was acquainted with the figure of our national hero and the struggles of the Albanian people under his leadership, whereas in the city of Durres he visited archaeological centers. The friend from Greece, Mikis Theodorakis left our country on September 5. He was seen off at the border point of Kakavija by the secretary of the Writers' and Artists' League Feim Ibrahimi and other comrades.

SWISS TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES FOUR-DAY VISIT

AU051135 Tirana ATA in English 0954 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 5 (ATA) -- A Swiss Government trade delegation, headed by the ambassador and the envoy of Federal Council on Trade Agreements, Philippe Levy, visited our country on September 1-4. It conducted talks with the government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania, headed by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi on the further development of the trade exchanges between the two countries.

The delegation was also received by the Minister of Foreign Trade, Shane Korbeci as well as the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari.

Upon its stay in our country the delegation visited the Museum of National History in Tirana and "Gjergj Kastrioti Scanderbeg" National Museum in Kruje, where it got acquainted with the century-long history of the Albanian poeople and the successes achieved in the socialist construction of the country. The delegation also visited the "Enver HOXHA" Automobile and Tractor Combine in Tirana.

The delegation left the country yesterday/

VOLUME CONTAINING ALIA'S SPEECHES PUBLISHED

AU071314 Tirana ATA in English 0901 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 7 (ATA) -- The book by Comrade Ramiz Alia "Speeches and Talks 1985" came off the press and was put into circulation. the materials contained in this volume, which is published on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, belong the April-December 1985 period. They express the profound veneration and the great respect for the life and immortal work of our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, they also give valuable orientations for the strengthening of the unity of our people round the party, the strenghtening of the work of the party and its leading roles in the entire work of the country. The materials in the volume also deal with many important political, economic, social and cultural problems of our present time.

The main materials include the speechs: "Enver Hoxha and His Work Lives and Will Live Forever", "Enver Hoxha -- Banner of the Struggle for Freedom and Socialism", "Albania Will March Always Ahead on the Road of Socialism", "The Innovative Movement -- Revolutionary Movement of Our Time", the closing speech at the 13th plenum of the CC of the PLA "The Organisation, Management and Control -- Vast Reserves for the Growth of Production" etc.

A considerable part of the materials in this book are published for the first time. The volume has an index.

CARCANI VISITS LUSHNJE DISTRICT COOPERATIVES

AU031004 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Press Review -- ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, September 3 (ATA) -- ZERI I POPULLIT and the other newspapers give prominent coverage to the visit that Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Commitee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers made to the district of Lushnje, where he met with cooperativists and other agricultural workers of this district. Leaders of agricultural economies and enterprises informed Comrade Adil Carcani of the mobilisation of the agricultural workers to frontally realize all the tasks. In his meetings and talks with working people of agriculture, Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated them on the results achieved in the growth of the agricultural and livestock products. He also laid down some tasks regarding the attainment of the objectives set in implementation of the decisions of the recent plenums of the CC of the party and the instructions of comrade Ramiz Alia. In this way the agricultural working people of Lushnje district will go to the 9th Congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding with even greater successes in their work. [passage omitted]

TODOR ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATED ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

AU071837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received numerous greetings messages on his 75th birthday. In the morning he was most cordially greeted by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, the chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, and the secretaries of the BCP Central Committee. Best wishes were conveyed by the leaders of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, combat friends, associates, and landsmen.

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov the personal greetings of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the BCP Central Committee members of the State Council and the Council of Ministers and representatives of the National Assembly, the okrugs, sociopolitical and mass organizations, creative unions, and working collectives expressed love, respect, and gratitude to our first party and state leader. The leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also testified to their countries' respect for Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Receives Award

AU071836 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The highest Bulgarian order -- the Georgi Dimitrov Order -- was awarded today to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council. This award is a recognition of his exceptional merits to the party and the people in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, and in construction of the socialist society, his great contribution to strengthening peace and security, and the unity and cohesion of the world revolutionary and progressive forces, and on his 75th birthday.

The celebration, which took place at the Boyana residence, was attended by members and candidate members of the Politburo and BCP Central Committee secretaries, deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, members of the State Council, secretaries of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, BCP Central Committee department heads, ministers, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly,and first secretaries of BCP okrug committees.

The national anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was played. The decree on awarding Comrade Todor Zhivkov was read by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council. The order was awarded by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council. The persons attending the celebration most cordially greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov on his 75th birthday and the great distinction, and wished him good health, long life, and new successes in his highly responsible work.

Today the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers gave a cordial dinner on Comrade Todor Zhivkov's 75th birthday. Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed warm words to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. [passage omitted]

ZHIVROV, ATANASOV CONDOLENCES OVER USSR SHIP ACCIDENT

AU061829 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] To Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

To Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on our own behalf, we are expressing the most sincere feelings of sympathy on the occasion of the accident involving "Admiral Nakhimov" passenger ship, which caused the loss of human lives.

We would like you to convey sincere condolences to the families and friends of those who perished during the accident.

Signed:

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

AFGHANISTAN PRIME MINISTER KESHTMAND CONCLUDES VISIT

AU081211 Sofia BTA in English 1119 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) -- Mr Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, paid a brief visit to Bulgaria. He had a friendly meeting with Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Today the guest departed.

BCP CONTROL CHIEF MEETS CUBAN COUNTERPART

AU052007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Nacho Papazo, chairman of the BCP Central Auditing Commission, has led a meeting with Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Control-Revision Commission [as heard] of the Cuban Communist Party. An exchange of views took place in a friendly atmosphere on the control and auditing activities of the two fraternal parties.

YORDANOV RECEIVES POLAND'S CULTURE MINISTER

AU071533 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Georgi Yordanov has received Kazimierz Zygulski, Poland's minister of culture and art. During their talks it was stressed that the two countries' intellectual exchange is developing along an ascending line. Positive results have been achieved in all spheres of cultural cooperation.

KHRISTOV LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO IRAN

AU071805 Sofia BTA in English 1703 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, September 7 (BTA) -- Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, who paid a visit to Iran as head of a Bulgarian economic delegation, was received by the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i. He also met Dr Abbas Ali Zali, minister of agriculture, Eng. Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry, Mr Hasan Abedi Ja'fari, minister of commerce, and Mr Golam Reza Aqazadeh-Khoi, minister of oil. The talks gave a high assessment to the cooperation between the two countries. They discussed and outlined measures for the broadening and adding to the forms of trade and economic cooperation.

GRIGOROV LEADS DELEGATION TO KEKKONEN FUNERAL

AU061554 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation led by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, has left for Helsinki. It will take part in the funeral ceremony for the eminent long-lived political leader Urho Kekkonen, the former president of Finland.

UN DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY MARTENSON ENDS VISIT

AU071833 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 7 (BTA) -- Mr Jan Martenson, UN deputy secretary general on disarmament issues, paid a visit to Bulgaria from September 3 through 7 at the invitation of Bulgaria's foreign minister, Petur Mladenov.

At the talks Mr Petur mladenov and Mr Jan Martenson discussed the main issues of the international situation and the ways to consolidating peace and security in the world and to achieving progress in disarmament. Special attention was devoted to the role of the UN in this field. The two sides noted the importance of the decision of the USSR to extend the term of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests.

Mr Jan Martenson also met Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. They discussed some Bulgarian disarmament initiatives at the United Nations as well as issues of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the UN Disarmament Department.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU TO VISIT 11, 12 SEP

AU031340 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Mr Andreas Papandreaou, prime minister of Greece, will pay a working friendly visit to Bulgaria on September 11 and 12 at the invitation of State Council President Todor Zhivkov.

LEADERS TAKE PART IN ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION

AU051813 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Sept 86

[Text] An expanded session of the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers was held today. The participants were Comrades Grisha Filipov and Andrey Lukanov, members of the council, and leaders of central departments and economic organizations, and others. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic Council, and it examined questions relating to the smooth fulfillment of the plan, and the creation of conditions for its overfulfillment. The meeting also considered the tasks for the scientific and technological organizations to improve the structure and quality of production, as well as the preparations for the Plovdiv autumn technical fair and other matters. Appropriate decisions were adopted on the matters discussed.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 17 AUGUST - 6 SEPTEMBER

AU062003 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 17 August through 6 September notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP central Committee and minister of interal affairs, attended a festive meeting held at an unidentified garrison to mark the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Border Troops. (1730 GMT 26 August)

Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, officially opened a large new department store in the town of Vratsa. (1730 GMT 5 September)

Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, officially opened new housing units in the city of Blagoevgrad. (1730 GMT 6 Sepgember)

IMPROVEMENTS MADE AT BELENE NUCLEAR POWER STATION

AU021034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] New and highly efficient technological methods are applied in the nuclear power station near the town of Belene. In building the subreactor cushion [pod-reaktorna vuzglavnitsa] in the first power station unit, rolled concrete was used. Compared with traditional technological methods, this new method helps to provide a more solid foundation.

All technological processes are mechanized and this will permit approximately 30 percent savings of cement, as compared to the amount used under the former working methods.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR PROCURATOR REKUNKOV

Received by Lenart

LD041435 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a delegation of the USSR Procuracy today in Bratislava headed by Aleksandr Rekunkov, the procurator general. The subject of their friendly talk was the role of the public prosecutor's department in the drive for higher standards of civic life in the conditions of building an advanced socialist society, and for greater productivity and better work in the spirit of the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress. They paid particular attention to the opportunities provided by socialist law in the process of enlivening the development of international cooperation, and to closer cooperation between both countries.

The members of the Soviet delegation were also received by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier. They briefed one another about ways of improving the work of the bodies of the procuracy and making it more effective, in the effort to consolidate socialist legality and discipline in the interests of accelerating the socioeconomic development of both fraternal countries.

The delegation of the procuracy was then received in the state rooms of Bratislava Castle by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council. He told them about the current tasks of the supreme representative and legislative body of the Slovak SR [the Slovak National Council] in the eighth electoral term.

Meets With Kempny

LD061316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, today received a delegation of the USSR Procuracy headed by Aleksandr Rekunkov, procurator general of the USSR. The two officials discussed topical questions of strengthening legality, morality, and discipline in the economic sphere and the struggle against bribery, unjustified enrichment, and all forms of economic crimes. Aleksandr Rekunkov stressed the importance of the correct role of the management system in eliminating economic crimes and the need for managers to take personal responsibility for economic results, order, and labor discipline. Josef Kempny then briefed the guests on the legislative activity of the Czech National Council and on its cooperation with organs of the Czech Prosecutor's Office.

Husak Receives Procurator General

LD051409 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] In Prague Castle today, Comrade Gustav Husak received Aleksandr Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial talk they discussed the important tasks and activity of the public prosecutor's department in the current conditions of building an advanced socialist society.

They particularly emphasized the role of the organs of the public prosecutor's department in protecting the socialist state, its social system, and the rights and justified interests of citizens and organizations, and on the activity of the public prosecutor's department in strengthening socialist legality in all spheres.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLAND'S ORZECHOWSKI

Arrives 5 Sep

LD050928 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Poland's minister of foreign affairs, arrived today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at Pragues Ruzyne Airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, and other officials.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD052148 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Polish colleague Marian Orzechowski said today the creation of a comprehensive system of international security was one of the most important tasks of the present time.

The system should cover problems in the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres which could be discussed in the United Nations in order to extend the material, political-legal and moral-psychological basis for its implementation.

The ministers agreed in their talks on the first day of Marian Orzechowski's visit that prime attention must be given to a comprehensive program of complete liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000, with a ban on offensive space weapons.

The ministers appreciated thefact that the Soviet Union again extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions up to the end of December 1986 as an act which should be followed and a new proof of the Soviet goodwill to achieve a basic turning point in disarmament.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Marian Orzechowski agreed that favourable atmosphere would be created for the forthcoming follow-up meeting to the Helsinki conference in Vienna by successful completion of the present stage of the Stockholm Conference where some progress has been made but where it is necessary that the NATO states show political will to finally solve some partial problems.

The ministers also discussed the situation in areas of tension and conflict from the Middle East to Central America and called for their elimination in a peaceful and just way.

They agreed with satisfaction and strengthening in the political economic, cultural and other fields.

Bohuslav Chnoupek today received a high state distinction, the Komandoria with the Star of the Order for Merits for the Polish People's Republic he had been awarded by the Polish State Council in appreciation of his contribution to the development of all-round relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia and to the consolidation of unity and cooperation between states of the socialist community.

The distinction was presented to the Czechoslovak minister by Marian Orzechowski at a ceremony at the Polish Embassy.

Orzechowski Comments on Talks

LD052356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Czechoslovak radio correspondent's report on interview with Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 5 September, with recorded remarks by Orzechowski in Polish fading into Czech translation]

[Text] [Orzechowski] First of all, I would like to stress the cordiality and hospitality I have encountered in your country, Czechoslovakia, during my official visit. I was received first of all by Gustav Husak, general secretary and president of the republic, which I regard as being of symbolic importance in that it underlines the friendly relations between our countries. During my talks with the highest Czechoslovak party and state officials, and with Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, we discussed the successful development of Czechoslovak-Polish relations and all-round cooperation. The political will of both sides to further raise the level of these relations was mutually voiced. During the talks, both sides pointed to the big significance of the consistant implementation of the provisions adopted at meetings held between the highest representatives of both countries. I would like to stress the need to tap the still considerable reserves in all areas of mutual relations, and to speed up the social and economic development of both Czechoslovakia and Poland following the congresses of our parties.

[Correspondent] Marian Orzechowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, went on to stress: This calls for an intensification of our relations and new thinking. Orzechowski added that large reserves exist between both countries in the economic field, for instance in specialization and coordination in production, direct cooperation between enterprises as well as in scientific and technological cooperation. He said: We also noted that there was a need for more active coordination between our two countries in the international field for the benefit of peace, security and equal cooperation. We voiced full support for the peace program of the Soviet Union and the resolute will of both Czechoslovakia and Poland to contribute actively to its gradual implementation. Today it is no longer enough merely to talk about peace, security and cooperation, but it is necessary to act concretely, courageously and fearlessly, said Marian Orzechowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, at the close of the interview.

Toasts Exchanged

LD052202 Prague CTK in English 2041 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner in honour of his guest, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and said during their talks they had confirmed complete agreement of views on all questions of the present complex international situation.

"We attach primary importance to further cementing the unity of the socialist countries and systematically promoting coordination of their foreign political line within the Warsaw Treaty," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Appreciating the extension of the Soviet freeze on nuclear tests he added the flexibility of Soviet foreign policy again confirmed that mutually advantageous compromise is vital for constructive diplomacy.

He underlined Czechoslovakia's incessant effort for the liquidation of hotbeds of international tension by talks and condemned Washington's threats against Libya and Nicaragua. He also welcomed the non-aligned summit in Harare which will hopefully contribute to the preservation of world peace and installation of more just relations between states, to the development of broad international cooperation without any discrimination and to the support of national liberation forces in the south of Africa.

Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski noted with satisfaction that Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation has reached an unprecedented level in almost all spheres.

All common effort is aimed at limiting and gradually removing the use of force from international relations. It is the basic prerequisite for saving mankind from a general nuclear catastrophe. It is at the same time the main precondition of restructuring international relations which must be dominated by the imperative of the will for peaceful coexistence and not by force, the Polish minister stressed.

Rohlicek Receives Orzechowski

LD052247 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK) -- The importance of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, for fulfilling the tasks of economic growth in the two countries was stressed by visiting Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and Czechoslovak deputy premier Rudolf Rohlicek here today.

During their debate, the two officials discussed ways of extending their countries' participation in promoting socialist economic integration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). While discussing international issues, Marian Orzechowski and Rudolf Rohlicek spoke highly of the extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Meets With Colotka

LD061629 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Government, today in Bratislava received Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit.

Comrade Peter Colotka pointed out that the recently approved long-term program of development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between both countries up to the year 2000 creates prerequisites for further development and deepening of fraternal Czechoslovak-Polish relations.

He went on to say that at a time when the present policy of world imperialism is pushing human civilization to the brink of a nuclear precipice it is necessary once and for all to put an end to the arms race. He emphasized that Czechoslovakia and Poland fully support the peace policy of the Soviet Union, in particular the historic peace initiatives put forward this year by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

Holds Press Conference

LD052215 Prague CTK in English 2009 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK) -- At a press conference here today, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski appreciated the course and results of his talks with top Czechoslovak Communist Party and state representatives and with his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Minister Crzechowski said both sides had pointed out the great importance of consistently implementing the resolutions adopted at meetings between the top representatives of the two countries Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski. They also pointed out the need to make use of the considerable reserves in all fields of bilateral relations for speeding up socio-economic development in Czechoslovakia and Poland after the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

This requires intensification of relations, Marian Orzechowski said, and added that there are large reserves inter alia in the economic sphere, e.g. in specialization and cooperation in production, in direct cooperation between enterprises and in scientific-technical cooperation.

The two sides had stressed the need for more active cooperation in the international sphere to the benefit of peace, security and equal cooperation. They expressed full support for the peace program of trhe USSR and their countries' determination to contribute actively towards its gradual change into the reality of the present-day world, Marian Orzechowski said.

Visit Ends; Communique Issued

LD072153 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Bratislava Sept 7 (CTK) -- Politburo member of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski ended his two-day official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek last night and left here for home.

A joint communique on the visit published in Prague today said that the two foreign ministers during their talks expressed the resolution to promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance whose 20th anniversary will be observed next year.

The communique stressed that promotion of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland corresponds with the interests of the two countries and their peoples and of the whole socialist community, and contributes towards the further strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty and deepening of cooperation in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Evaluating the present international situation the two ministers stated that it remains tense and dangerous due to the policy pursued by imperialist states.

They condemned the policy from the position of strength in various parts of the world, the policy of neo-globalism, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and discrimination and exploitation in the sphere of economic relations. Both sides resolutely denounced attempts to throw doubts on the post-war political and territorial realities in Europe. The dangerous activity of revanchist forces, particularly in West Germany, endangers peace and and security in Europe, the communique said.

Both side expressed full support for the peace program of the Soviet Union and confirmed the resoulution of their countries to contribute towards its implementation in a close alliance with other Warsaw Treaty member states.

They called for an immediate implementation of the program of the liquidation of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear ones, in harmony with the proposal delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986. They appreciated as extremely important the decision of the Soviet Government to extend its unilateral freeze on nuclear explosions.

Marian Orzechowski and Bohuslav Chnoupek underlined the necessity of active effort to create a comprehensive system of international security. They also stressed the importance of reaching an agreement on a complete liquidation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

Both sides pointed to the significance of new proposals for a substantial reduction of conventional armament and armed forces in Europe. They spoke for a successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference and expressed the hope that the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would become a significant impulse for the development of the all-European process.

Poland appreciates the propoal submitted by the governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR concerning the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe whose realization would be an important step towards a complete and general liquidation of chemical weapons. At the same time it expresses readiness to join the proposed agreement provided that this zone is similarly extended in the West, the communique said.

Czechoslovkia and Poland attach great significance to the implementation of the proposal for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe, the communique said and added that both sides spoke in favour of the formation of an international system of safe development of nuclear power industry and of the calling of an international conference under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to discuss this issue.

Marian Orzechowskik and Bohuslav Chnoupek highly appreciated the growing role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle for averting the war danger, liquidation of the existing hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, for independence and establishment of a just international economic order, against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid.

The two ministers stressed that their countries will also in the future develop active cooperation in the sphere of foreign policy, and confirmed that the Warsaw Treaty is an irreplaceable instrument of the defence of socialism and a significant factor in efforts to preserve peace in Europe and the world.

The talks were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and confirmed full identity of views on all the discussed issues, the communique stressed.

HUSAK CONFERS HONOR ON BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

LD052242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, has conferred the Order of the Republic on Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on his 75th birthday in recognition of his special services to the socialist construction of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the promotion of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Cooperation.

Comrade Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory letter to Comrade Todor Zhivkov on his 75th birthday. He paid high trubute to Comrade Zhivkov's many years of meritorious activity in the highest party and state posts of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The persistent endeavors he has made in the joint struggle for the preservation of peace and averting nuclear war has brought him high international recognition and authority. In the letter, Husak assessed with satisfaction the level and intensity of fraternal ties between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, between the communist parties and the people of both countries in all areas of political, economic, cultural, and social life. He singled out Comrade Zhivkov's great personal contribution to the development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation. Comrade Gustav Husak also sincerely congratulated Comrade Zhivkov on received the Order of the Republic and wished him good health and many further successes in the years to come in his work for the good of the Bulgarian people and in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

BRIEFS

PROGRESS ON GAS PIPELINE -- According to an inter governmental agreement, Czechoslovakia will build, out of the total of 5,100 km of Progress gas pipeline, 365 km in the direction away from the Czechoslovak border. Two compressor stations will also be built. The entire gas pipeline is to be completed in the first half of 1988. The agreed participation of Czechoslovakia in the building of gas capacities in the USSR, however, is broader than that, the documents to date specify it will last until year 1991. [Summary] [Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Sep 86 LD]

DPRK NUCLEAR DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation of the DPRK State Committee for Atomic Energy led by its chariman, (Choe Sa-kim), left Prague today. During their working visit to Czechoslovakia, the Korean guests visited the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez, the nuclear power station at Dukovany, the ZES (Power Engineering) plant of the Skoda regional enterprise in Plzen, and the Tesla Nuclear Technology Instruments Research Institute (VUPJT) at Premysleni. During the visit they discussed matters of the development of bilatteral cooperation between both bodies in training specialists from the DPRK for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 3 Sep 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

Honecker Speech at USSR Pavilion

AU031420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 86 p 6

["Speech by Erich Honecker" on the occasion of visiting the USSR pavilion at the Leipzig Fair on 31 August]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kolesnikov, dear Comrade Kochemasov, dear friends and comrades:

I very cordially welcome you to Leipzig, the international fair metropolis. At the same time, I would like to thank you for the friendly reception you gave me and the delegation of the GDR party and state leadership in the collective exhibition of the USSR.

Convincing Proof of the Transition to the Course of Intensification

Our visit to the Soviet pavilion is one of the good traditions that have emerged from our close cooperation, common interests, and friendship. We visit the USSR's collective exhibition of achievements with particular interest. It forms us about the results and projects which demonstrate the accelerated transition of the Soviet economy to the course of intensification. This is convincingly shown by numerous exhibits with a top scientific-technological standard, in particular in the area of consumer goods industry, which also includes toys for children.

The high level of science, technology, and culture, the great abilities of scientists, engineers, skilled workers, kolkhoz peasants, and lay artists of the USSR are also reflected in the contribution made to your pavilion by the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. All this is characterized by the efforts to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Party Congress. We wish you -- from all our heart -- further sucess on this path.

Dear Soviet comrades and friends, here, in this place, I would like to express once more our full agreement with the proposals of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for freeing the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. It is entirely in this spirit that, as is well known, the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact states seized on significant initiatives toward disarmament.

Latest Disarmament Proposals Meet With a Wide Echo

The latest proposals from Mikhail Gorbachev -- the extension of the nuclear test moratorium by the Soviet Union -- have met with a strong response from us and from the entire international public. In fact, this halt -- if the United States also carries it out -- is designed to introduce a change toward disarmament.

We think that no politician on this earth has the right to disappoint the hopes of mankind for securing peace, rather, each one should see it as his duty to act with realism and reason, and to make his contribution toward this. The GDR will always be found at the side of those to who the preservation of peace and the avoidence of a nuclear inferno are the most important concerns. It will do everything in order to bring about an improvement of the international situation.

Political Dialogue Both Indispensible and Effective

Political dialogue proves to be an equally indispensable and effective instrument to solve questions that are outstanding in international relations. Therefore we will go on using it. At the same time, the GDR has made efforts to expand trade and economic relations as a factor in maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations among nations.

The policy to safeguard peace motivates our country's people to achieve the highest performances in strengthening the GDR. The decisions of the 11th SED Congress show the way for this. Their purposeful implementation in all areas of societal life is the focus of active and creative work.

Particularly here, at this Leipzig Autumn Fair, one can feel this. Key technologies and their economically effective application characterize more and more the exhibits of the GDR's combines and enterprises. This leads to good product quality, to highly productive manufacturing processes, and results in speedily increasing service value for the user. During the course of this morning we had various meetings with representatives of companies from socialist and non-socialist countries. In all these talks the importance of the Leipzig Autumn Fair for the further development of world trade was stressed. At the same time, it was pointed out that this is a contribution to safeguarding peace. They are all impressed by the proportion of products with which our combines are maintaining international top achievements, with which they stand in the front ranks of science and technology. All this has increased.

New Quality in Cooperation

The GDR's economic efficiency is developing in line with the demanding standards set by the 11th SED Congress. The fact that science and production have joined in a firm alliance in the interest of high economic and social results is increasingly paying off. The strong agreement between the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the 11th SED Congress is clearly reflected here. In the GDR this process is taking place on the basis of the socialist planned economy with its backbone, the combines. Top efficiency and most modern scientific-technological standards -- these are the criteria that increasingly determine the new quality which is emerging in the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, we have agreed with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. We can already be proud of the things we have achieved in this process in the interest of our two countries. We are convinced that new solutions which strengthen the potential and the efficiency of the USSR and the GDR can be realized with technical knowledge and imagination. This is the path, dear comrades and friends, that we want to follow in economic cooperation with the socialist cuntries in general, in line with the CEMA comprehensive program. Enormous possibilities are opening up here.

Trade Contacts Are Expanded in the Tested Ways

At the same time, trade and economic relations are being expanded on a wide international scale in tested ways, as is clearly shown at this Leipzig Autumn Fair, in which exhibitors and visitors from more than 100 countries are participating. International trade is an inseparable part of our world today. Nobody will be able to prevent its expansion in the spirit of peaceful cooperation among the peoples. We want to continue to make our contribution so that trade will develop for mutual benefits in the spirit of fruitful cooperation.

Dear Soviet friends and comrades: I wish you successful days in Leipzig. Let us drink to:

-- the glorious CPSU, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, our friend Mikhail Gorbachev;

— to the unshakable friendship between our parties, states, and peoples;

— to the preservation and safeguarding of world peace.

Beil Meets USSR, CSSR Ministers

AU051319 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Gerhard Beil, GDR minister for foreign trade, conducted a friendly talk with Vsevolod Vorontsov, USSR deputy minister for foreign trade, on the exchange of goods and mutual payments in 1987. The partners in the talk agreed that the fundamental agreements concluded between the general secretaries of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, and of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, on the universal deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation are being successfully implemented.

Gerhard Beil also received Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister for foreign trade. The partners agreed that stable foreign trade relations continued to dynamically develop in 1986 and that the GDR and CSSR foreign trade and industrial enterprises are making all necessary efforts regarding deliveries in accordance with the agreements. Thus a contribution is being made to implementing the long-term agreement on the goods exchange for the 1986-90 period. This is in line with the basic agreements between SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker and CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak on shaping the fraternal relations between the two states.

Gerhard Beil and Alois Hloch discussed measures on preparing the goods exchange in 1987.

USSR Envoy Hosts Dinner

LD060909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) — The responsible action of the Soviet Union toward the fate of mankind, its advocacy for preventing a nuclear catastrophe in word and deed, is being met in the GDR with a very positive response. This was emphasized by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin on Friday during a dinner given by Vyacheslav Kochemsavoc, USSR ambassador to the GDR, in honor of the Soviet Government delegation at the Leipzig Fair.

The visit by the delegation headed by Vladislav Kolesnikov, minister of electronics industry, has helped to further deepen the truly fraternal and close cooperation between the GDR and USSR. This corresponds to the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbavchev. We are firmly resolved to do everything, Mittag said, to fulfill them in the spirit of greatest efficiency.

During this 5-year period, trade between the GDR and USSR is to reach R82 billion, Mittag said. Development has shown that the decisive growth in efficiency in the cooperation between the two countries was a result of the comprehensive development and application of key technologies. This was especially true of microelectronics, modern computer technology, biotechnology, the use of modern materials and technological processes.

This is a decisive source for the new quality of cooperation. We shall thus proceed successfully on the path of the objectives as marked out in the complex program, the speaker said.

In his remarks Ambassador Kochemasov stressed the significance of the Leipzig fair, which had once again done justice to her role in peaceful world trade, especially toward the deepening of bilateral relations. The cooperation now has to be raised to a qualitatively higher level on the basis of the two parties' programs. He expressed his appreciation of the success achieved in the GDR, the spirit and dynamism in industry, science and technology as well as in public life.

REPORTAGE ON STOPH VISIT TO FINLAND FOR FUNERAL

Vayrynen Greets Stoph

LD062309 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Helsinki, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, arrived in the Finnish capital on Saturday. He will take part in the funeral of the deceased former president of the Republic of Finland, Dr Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, which is taking place tomorrow in the cathedral in Senate Square in the Finnish capital.

On his arrival at Vantaa airport near Helsinki, Prime Minister Stoph and his entourage were given a cordial welcome. On behalf of the Finnish Government, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen greeted the guests and expressed thanks for the great sympathy of the GDR and the leading representatives on the death of Urho Kekkonen. Willi Stoph is accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

Lays Wreath at Kekkonen Coffin

LD070933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0839 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Helsinki 7 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR delegation to the funeral of Finnish statesman Dr Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, led by Prime Minister and State Council Deputy Chairman Willi Stoph, laid a wreath at the coffin of the deceased in Helsinki cathedral on Sunday morning. The wreath's ribbon carries the inscription: "To the Great Statesman and Good Friend of Dr Urho Kaleva Kekkonen in Honor and Remembrance. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman." The delegation, which also includes Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and the GDR's charge d'affaires in the Republic of Finland, Ludwig Schirrwagen, honored the former Finnish president with a minute of silence. [passage omitted]

Meets With Koivisto

LD072122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Helsinki, 7 Sep 9 (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is in Helsinki for the funeral ceremony for the deceased former Finnish state president, Dr Urho Kekkonen, had a talk with the president of Finland, Dr Mauno Koivisto, on Sunday.

Willi Stoph conveyed the deeply felt condolences of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and the deep sympathy of the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR. He paid tribute to Urho Kekkonen as an outstanding statesman who used all his strength for safeguarding peace and disarmament and for the success of the CSCE and, thus, for the peaceful future of his people as well. Willi Stoph emphasized the great personal contribution of the deceased for the development of friendly relations between the GDR and Finland.

The interlocutors assessed the development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Finland as an example of mutually advantageous cooperation and of the vitality of peaceful coexistence. An important contribution was thus being made to the maintenance of peace at the same time.

HONECKER GREETS BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY

LD062252 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Erich Honecker conveyed a greetings address to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and State Council chairman, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. It pays tribute to the great personal contribution by Zhivkov to deepening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist states as well as to safeguarding peace. The proven work of Todor Zhivkov in the highest party and state functions made Bulgaria a respected country in Europe and in the world. Erich Honecker expresses the conviction that the close and fruitful cooperation between both countries will continue to develop successfully. At the suggestion of the Politburo and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, Todor Zhivkov was awarded the Karl Marx Order.

KESSLER RECEIVES SYRIAN NAVAL OFFICIAL

LD041031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0934 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister for national defense, today received a delegation of the Syrian Armed Forces led by Admiral Mustafa Tayyar, chief of Naval Operations of the Syrian Arab Republic. The delegations will visit troop units and teaching institutions of the People's Navy during the next few days.

Army General Kessler and Admiral Tayyar described the delegation's visit to the GDR as very useful for the further deepening of the friendly relations between the two states and armies.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR

LD061515 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today received the Iraqi ambassador, Riyadh Ali Sabic al-'Azzawi, to accept his credentials. Both politicians stressed their countries' interest in continuing the long-standing and proven cooperation to mutual advantage. Erich Honecker spoke in favor of the soonest possible end to the military conflict between Iraq and Iran. The conflict should be solved by peaceful political means.

POLISH PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Economic Document Signed

LD051105 Budapest MTI in English 0925 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- The Friday programme of Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, currently on an official friendly visit in Budapest, began with closing plenary talks. The negotiating groups, headed by prime ministers Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and Zbigniew Messner of Poland, assessed the outcome of negotiations and repeated their intention to further develop successful relations in all fields of cooperation in keeping with Mutual interests. At Friday's plenary talks in Budapest, prime ministers Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and Zbigniew Messner of Poland commissioned the Hungarian-Polish commission on economic, technical and scientific cooperation and other bodies to work out an operational schedule on the accomplishment of the tasks envisaged. Following the talks, deputy prime ministers Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol, co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Polish commission on economic, technical and scientific cooperation, signed a document including the order of implementation of the economic chapters of the two countries' complex programme in the presence of Gyorgy Lazar and Zbigniew Messner, heads of the two negotiating groups.

Kadar Meets With Messner

LD051108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar has received Zibigniew Messner, premier of the Polish People's Republic, who is in our country on an official, friendly visit. They exchanged opinions on the tasks of socialist-building that were on the agenda, on the development of the multilateral relations between the two countries, and on new possibilities for developing cooperation. Reviewing the international situation, they praised the efforts of the socialist countries in the interests of strengthening peace, disarmament, and international cooperation. Premier Gyorgy Lazar attended the meeting. Lazar earlier held a concluding discussion with Zbigniew Messner, the premiers charged the Hungarian-Polish economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee as well as other organs with working out a plan of measures to implement the tasks now defined. Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol, deputy premiers and cochairmen of the cooperation committee, signed a document on the order of implementation of the economic sections of the complex program between the two countries.

Joint Communique on Visit

LD052026 Budapest MTI in English 1835 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Joint Communique on Messner's Visit" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official friendship visit to the Hungarian People's Republic on September 4-5 on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary. Zbigniew Messner met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The joint communique issued on the visit points out that the prime minister stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Polish cooperation was developing with success in the spirit of traditional friendship, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in compliance with reciprocal interests, in all fields of life. The parties took a stand for the comprehensive development of relations.

It was emphasized that the regular meetings between Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski are of decisive importance from the aspect of strengthening friendly ties between the two peoples and cooperation between the two countries.

Gyorgy Lazar and Zbigniew Messner assessed economic cooperation and its prospects as favourable. Bilateral trade turnover increased from 658 million roubles in 1981 to 1,087 roubles by 1985.

On the basis of plan coordination for 1986-1990 the parties signed a long-term commercial agreement. In the current five-year plan period the value of exchange deliveries is to account for 6,300 million roubles, 31 per cent more than in the previous five-year period.

Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol signed an operative schedule for the implementation of the economic chapters of the complex programme of developing relations. The joint plan includes long-term tasks in mining, energetics, the development of new materials and components, road vehicle industry, electronics and automatization, the pharmaceutical industry, the production of plant protectives and synthetics, and biotechnology.

Both sides attribute utmost importance to cooperation in technical and scientifc development, specialization and production. The need to introduce more advanced forms of technical and scientific cooperation and of more intensive exchange of technologies was emphasized.

The parties extended several arrangements and agreements in force and decided to expand their scope. They emphasized the significance of achievements in the vehicle industry, electronics, machine engineering and the chemical industry. The parties held it expedient to raise the efficiency of economic cooperation, particularly through the foundation of joint ventures and direct contacts between economic organizations.

The prime ministers held it important to prepare within a short time an inter-governmental agreement on the principles of the joint work of companies and organizations, and direct cooperation between Hungarian and Polish companies, research and designing institutes and other organizations.

The prime ministers stated with concern that the international situation is still marked by dangers and tension as a consequence of the endeavours of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, mainly in the United States, to gain military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member states and step up the arms race.

They firmly reiterated that they would make every effort to achieve a favourable turn in the international situation, eliminate the arms race on earth and prevent its extension to outer space, avert the danger of a nuclear war, and promote genuine disarmament.

They again assured of their support the programme put forward by the Soviet Union in January 1986 for the full abolition of nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000. They emphasized the timeliness of the highly important proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member states at the June session of the Political Consultative Committee for considerable reduction in European armed forces and conventional armament.

The parties hold the opinion that it would be a decisive step towards halting the nuclear arms race in the United States, following the example of the Soviet Union, also ceased thermonuclear tests.

Gyorgy Lazar and Zbigniew Messner emphasized that unconditional respect for the unviolability of territorial-political realities that had emerged as a consequence of the Second World War and post-war development is a fundamental condition of creating an atmosphere of confidence and constructive cooperation and the protection of peace in Europe. In this aspect they condemned the dangerous activity of the known revanchist forces.

In the interest of strengthening the positive processes of international life the parties strive for the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament to yield results as soon as possible. The two prime ministers reconfirmed the deep interest of their states that the process of security and confidence in Europe should gain further ground. The representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic will act at the Vienna meeting of the conference of security and cooperation in Europe in this spirit.

The parties took a stand for the settlement through political means of conflicts and hotbeds of tension in the Middle East, Central America and other parts of the world. Such a settlement would make a considerable contribution to improving the international atmosphere.

The cordial and friendly talks were marked by full identity of views and mutual understanding. The talks contributed to the strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic, and the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples.

Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, invited Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Poland. Gyorgy Lazar accepted the invitation with thanks.

Messner Departs

LD060743 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Shortly before our broadcast Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, left Hungary. [passage ommitted]

Prior to his departure, Zbigniew Messner gave a statement to the press. He said he was completely satisfied and expressed his thanks for the good working atmosphere. Speaking about economic issues, he highlighted that the idea of setting up joint enterprises was raised. But this can only be brought into existence if the guarantee can be made that such enterprises, even on an international scale, will work effectively. On the other hand, there are big possibilities for the development of scientific-technological cooperation. In the future, for example, the relations of higher educational organizations will be strengthened. Polish agricultural university students will carry out production practice in Hungary. This will have professional as well as political advantages, for they will be able to see agricutural work of a high standard and will be able to convince themselves about the superiority of collective farming over private farming, said the Polish prime minister in his statement.

LOSONCZI LEADS DELEGATION TO KEKKONEN RITES

LD061453 Budapest MTI in English 1427 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI) -- Headed by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council and member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a delegation left for Helsinki on Saturday to represent the Hungarian People's republic at the Sunday funeral of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, former president of the Republic of Finland.

The delegation includes Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Arpad Hargita, Hungarian ambassador to Helsinki.

GENERAL SECRETARY OF WFTU MEETS OFFICIALS

Kadar Receives Zakaria

LD061311 Budapest MTI in English 1535 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- On Friday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), currently paying a working visit to Hungary on the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, also met Ibrahim Zakaria. In the course of the cordial talks the parties discussed current international issues and tasks of the trade union world movement. Present at the meeting was Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and elected president of WFTU.

Efforts for World Congress

LD052304 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- The Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (CCTU) held a session on Friday. The session was also addressed by General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

The session discussed a report by CCTU President Sandor Gaspar on the international activity of Hungarian trade unions and preparations for the 11th trade union congress.

The report states that over recent years the Hungarian trade unions have developed cooperation with the partner organizations of the socialist countries, and the class-struggle minded and progressive trade unions of the capitalist and developing world.

The report also states that representatives of the Hungarian trade unions as members of the committee responsible for the wording of the main document of the 11th world trade union congress commented on the draft and conveyed proposals to the WFTU secretariat. The Hungarian trade unions promote the strengthening of the world federation and its better adaption to changed conditions.

Outlining the work and aims of WFTU, Ibrahim Zakaria stated that over recent years the world federation has established new ties that have increased its influence and prestige. It set the aim that the forthcoming congress be attended by the greatest possible number of organizations which should express and co-ordinate their opinions on fundamental issues such as the preservation of peace, disarmament, economic crisis and unemployment, and the protection of union rights.

The session unanimously approved the composition of the Hungarian delegation participating in the world trade union congress. The delegation will be headed by Sandor Gaspar. CCTU Secretary Sandor Nagy pointed out that it required great efforts to improve the economic situation and that some unfavourable measures that have been unavoidable have been understood by the majority of workers. As the measures taken by the government this year were based on a realistic assessment of the situation, the unions supported the steps aimed at promoting convertible exports and raising efficiency, and did not oppose the measures that limited, if required, the outflow of earnings to establish a balance of performance and wages. They also approved and hold important the new processes of economic rehabilitation combined with the protection of the fundamental rights of employees for which appropriate guarantees were established.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER RETURNS FROM PARIS

LD061417 Budapest MTI in English 1833 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (Mti) -- Laszlo Somogyi, Hungarian minister of construction and town planning, who opened the "Glimpse on Hungary" Exhibition on the first floor of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, returned to Budapest on Friday. The minister held talks with Pierre Mehaignerie, French minister of regional planning, housing and transport.

POLITBURO'S HAMORI VISITS MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

LD061057 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Csabe Hamori has spent the day in Pest County. The member of the party's Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth League, first visited Szigetszentmiklos; he then called on the Duna producers' cooperative. He also inspected the Csepel car factory and held a meeting of activists on political, economic and cultural issues

MINISTER EXPLAINS INTERNAL, PRIVATE TRADE CHANGES

LD052305 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar held a press conference on the amendment of the law on internal trade and the law decree on private trade on Thursday. Giving the grounds for amendment Zoltan Juhar said that since 1978 several new forms of operation have been introduced in trade and changes effected in the regulation of company work, and new method and means have gained ground in tourism. Under the amendment which is to take effect on October 1, 1986 it will be the priority aims of internal trade to guarantee a supply that complies with demand, and expand commercial, catering and tourist services, as against the previous priority of distribution. Several administrative restrictions will be removed, such as the application for companies to engage in wholesale trade. The amended law decree declares trade will also be an important supplement of state-controlled and cooperative trade in the long term. It significantly facilitates private traders that people can now act as private traders and private artisans sumultaneously. The amendment also includes some restrictions such as the necessity for small private traders to obtain a trader's certificate on the basis of qualification. Certificates will be withdrawn if traders do not personally work in their shop. Local councils will be entitled to order private traders to sell milk and bread, and have a greater say in determining the opening hours and the date of summer holidays. The amendment strictly declares that shops must have a Hungarian name exactly determining their specialization. Exceptions to the rule will include the regions with national minorities where bilingual insciptions will be allowed, and the tourist centres where international names may also be used, the minister said.

JARUZELSKI GREETS BCP'S ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY

LD072350 Warsaw PAP in English 1528 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7 — Wojciech Jaruzelski, on behalf of the PUWP CC, Council of State and his own, has sent a message to General Secretary of the CC Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council Todor Zhivkov in connection with his 75th birthday.

The message contains wishes of further fruitful work for the good and prosperity of the socialist Bulgaria and also of personal success for the Bulgarian leader.

In the message, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed Todor Zhivokov's special personal commitment to many-sided development of friendship and cooperation relations linking the PUWP and BCP, both countries and nations. "We are convinced that the relations will continue to strengthen and develop with benefit to Poland and Bulgaria and the whole socialist community" wrote Wojciech Jaruzelski.

ORZECHOWSKI, OTHERS ATTEND KEKKONEN FUNERAL

LD072353 Warsaw PAP in English 1919 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Helsinki, Sept 7 — Urho K. Kekkonen, outstanding statesman and president of Finland in the years 1956-81, was buried today.

Poland was represented at the funeral by Vice-President of the Council of State Tadeusz Mlynczak, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski and Poland's Ambassador in Helsinki Henryk Burczyk.

LEADERS GREET SRV OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051256 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Greetings from W. Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and State Council chairman, and Premier Z. Messner to Vietnamese counterparts on SRV national day]

[Text] To Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and chairman of the State Council of the SRV, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, in Hanoi:

Dear Comrade: On the occasion of SRV national day, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Polish people, and on our own behalf we send our cordial congratulations and best wishes to you, the CPV, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The victory of the August revolution 41 years ago turned a new page in Vietnam's history. Under the leadership of the CPV headed by the great Ho Chi Minh, and in close alliance with the socialist countries, your heroic people won a number of memorable victories, threw off the yoke of colonial dependence, victoriously repulsed imperialist aggression, and brought about the unification of their homeland.

Socialist Vietnam enjoys the true authority in the international arena, and its constructive foreign initiatives continue crucially to help strengthen peace and promote stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Our people view the Vietnamese people, their struggles, and their achievements in rebuilding and comprehensively developing their country, in line with the CPV's directives, with profound respect. Your development expresses your fine country's determination to construct socialist society and to strengthen its defense and independence.

We wish to express our profound conviction that the traditional fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will continue to gain strength and develop in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism for the benefit of our countries and the entire socialist community.

Dear Comrades, please accept our most sincere wishes for further achievements in constructing socialist Vietnam and in consolidating peace in Southeast Asia.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

MACHINE INDUSTRY RESULTS 'UNSATISFACTORY'

LD052141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The leadership of the Central Control and Audit Commission chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak has conducted a talk with Janusz Maciejewicz, Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry; and Kazimierz Furmanczyk, first secretary of the PZPR enterprise committee at the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry.

While evaluating the results achieved by the minister in 1985 and the first 7 months of this year, it was noted that the quantity is good; however, the variety and implementation of tasks is unsatisfactory. In particular, there is a lack of visible improvement in the quality of production.

In numerous explanations and answers, Janusz Maciejewsicz and Kazimierz Furmanczyk explained the factors affecting the work of the ministry and presented plans for the implementation of tasks defined in the 10th congress documents.

It was pointed out to the minister that enterprise management was needed, the competence [words indistinct], more activity to improve quality of production including the growth of production for exports and execution of efficient work at the ministry.

ZNAKI CZASU REJECTS MARXIST EDUCATION, UPBRINGING

AU031458 Paris ZNAKI CZASU in Polish No 2/1986 pp 177-182

[Piotr Wierzbicki article: "What Should the School Be?"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The October 1985 issue of NOWA SZKOLA, a periodical of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, contains the following directives to be followed in general education lycees in the 1986-1987 school year:

"The socialist character of the school as an institution that educates and trains students is most fully expressed in the dialectical treatment of natural and social reality and in a class analysis and evaluation of the phenomena and processes of community life." (page 381)

"The process of education and upbringing should be inspired by the permanent values of Marxist ideology and by its practical implementation in Poland." (page 381)

"General education lycees should enable students to acquire a high intellectual culture and extensive modern knowledge about nature, society, civiliazation, and culture as the foundation of the scientific view of the world and of the ideological orientation toward life; about the theory of scientific socialism; about problems of the struggle for socialism; and about the virtues of socialist ideology and the Marxist view of the world as the platform on which to choose one's own orientation and direction of practical social commitment." (pages 382-383)

"General education lycees should foster one's conviction of the high virtues of the socialist system of values as the aims of individuals and communities and as criteria for evaluating the aspirations of individuals and communities." (page 383)

"General education lycee graduates should acquire a scientific view of the world in line with their personal commitment to intellectual, emotional, and social development." (page 384)

"A new subject called religious knowledge will help to expand one's general knowledge of man and society and to raise one's humanist culture and education. This new subject will furnish young people with scientific knowledge about the laws and development of religion as a social and historical phenomenon and about religion's function in the life of individuals and communities." (page 390)

These quotations show that the educational authorities want to ensure that one of the school's main tasks is to teach students the principles of dialectical and historical materialism and the Marxist view of the world called "the scientific view of the world." [passage omitted] Today no one can seriously assert that Marxist-Leninist thinkers are the most brilliant exponents of the materialistic stream of philosophy. Marxism-Leninism is wrong about the superiority of the socialized economy over the free-market economy. It is obsolete with regard to natural philosophy because it bases itself on 19th century ideas about the universe. It is in conflict with the general moral standards of European culture, because it is a doctrine of class hatred and of violence (worldwide revolution). "The scientific view of the world" in the Marxist-Leninist edition is very far from being scientific. [passage omitted]

The directive that a lycee student should "acquire a scientific view of the world" means that those teachers who refuse to instill such a view into students because they are Christians or because they doubt its scienteific character are not fit to be teachers. However, the PPR Constitution states that in Poland no one can be discriminated against on account of religious convictions. [passage omitted]

For students themselves this directive means that those of them who acquire "the scientific view of the world" will fulfill the school's demands and will be regarded as good students, but those who fail to acquire that view will disappoint the school and will be regarded as bad students. [passage omitted] Rewarding students for adhering to the view of the world that is in conflict with their religious or philosophic convictions and punishing students for refusing to adhere to the doctrines that are in conflict with their faith and view of the world are forms of discrimination forbidden by the PPR Constitution. [passage omitted]

The school is to instill Marxist views into students.... Well, someone may ask, why all this rumpus when the church instills into students the religious view of the world during religious instruction. [paragraph continues]

The point is that there is a crucial difference between the function of the church and the function of the school: Religious instruction is voluntary and students may skip it, may be bad in learning it, and may even rebel against it without any consequences for their personal careers. On the other hand, one must attend school, which is a monopoly of the state, and one must obey its requirements in order to avoid the risk of losing opportunities for education and participation in public life. [passge omitted]

A new subject -- religious knowledge -- is to be introduced into lycees. This subject taught by representatives of individual religions and presented from the position of structural anthropology may be a fascinating scientific discipline, but presented from the position of the "scientific view of the world" as something that does not search for the truth because it already knows it and as something that is designed as a psychological foundation of the struggle against religion may beomce only a permanent festering source of conflicts that harass the school. [passage omitted]

GLEMP SPEAKS AGAINST NEW RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

AU051202 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 35 31 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Sermon delivered by Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, at the 15 August Jasna Gora rites in honor of Our Lady]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] This summer I had some joyous experiences when I went to visit various groups of young people who were learning, during summer vacation, how to practice their faith. We can say that this year no one has tried to interfere with these groups and that the authorities have been tolerant not only toward them, but also toward other religious groups, including the Jehovah's Witnesses, who -- although not reguistered as a religious organization -- have no difficulty in using sports stadiums for their rites. For example, not so long ago they were permiatted to use the Gwardia stadium in Warsaw for such rites.

During the rock music festival in Jarocin, anarchist, subversive, and blasphemous ensembles made their appearance side by side with cultural ensembles. All this took place in an industrous township in Wielkopolska region, where people could fall asleep only around 0300 when the terrible noise subsided, but had to get up at 0600 to go to work. When you see all this happen in Poland you ask yourself: Is this liberalization or just another step toward ideological friction? [passage omitted]

The faithful, who follow the precepts of reason, are very careful to ensure that their religious rights are not violated and that no one tries to uproot religion from their hearts because faith is a most unusual value, one that makes possible a fuller communion with God. Efforts to justify and defend one's faith are especally meaningful now when a new subject is to be introduced into schools -- the subject of religious knowledge. This subject continues to cause concern for several reasons. It is useless to tell us that this new religious instruction is not atheization and that it is supposed to expand one's intellectual horizon and to teach one humanism, tolerance, and respect for different convictions. We listen to these fine words in the same way as Red Riding Hood listened to the wolf, and want to ask the following questions:

Is religious knowledge really such a necessary school subject when neither textbooks nor instructors are available for it?

Is it really necessary to add yet another subject to the curricula, which are already overburdened?

Will not honest instruction in national culture consisting of the rich humanism of Polish literture and of the rich history of Poland and the world be able to create a cultural Pole who has respect for other faiths and beliefs?

We could pose more questions, especially since this sudden solicitude for humanism, to be acquired precisely through knowledge of many religious faiths, is a very surprising event in the system of official Marxism. We must bear in mind at this point that Marxist knowledge is at issue, and not any scientific knowledge. Scientific knowledge of religious phenomena and Marxist knowledge of them are two different things.

The theory that religion is moribund occupies a key position in Marxist religious science. This theory proclaims that religious faiths continue to die out as social and economic conditions develop and that this process should be accelerated. In the postwar period we have already experienced a period of such acceleration, when bishops and priests were thrown into prisons, when fake trials were held, when all church construction was halted, when the true church press was gagged, and so on and so forth. This whole period wrought unspeakable havoc not only among believers, but among the entire nation as well. Was anyone punished for this crime? What is the present evaluation of that period? Well, the evaluation is that the process of making religion die out was accelerated a little too strongly. You could just as well say that a cup of tea was sweetened by one spoonful of sugar too many. Polish theoreticians of religious knowledge lightheartedly call this period of terrible wrongs, of trampled human dignity, and of attempts to wreck the Church's unity with the people "an excessive acceleration of the process through which religion dies out." These very same people are now busy drawing up religious knowledge curricula, which are supposed to train young Poles in culture and in openness to humanist values.

We declare that our Church, which is steeped in the Second Vatican Council's teachings about the issues agitating the world, has never fostered and does not foster fanaticism, intolerance, triumphalism, and disregard for other poeople's attitudes. All those who have embraced the Church, which teaches love, are perfectly well aware of this. Nevertheless, the Church will defend the faith and one's right to believe. If religious knowledge as programmed in Poland does not amount to atheization or to a direct attack on God, then it certainly amounts to an intention to hamstring religious attitudes, which are man's road to God.

Dear brothers and sisters, my remarks are not tragic. Religion is not dying. On the contrary, faith that continues to brave adversities becomes more mature, more conscious, and more effective in relying on God. Faith is God's gift. [passage omitted]

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF WORKING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Ceausescu Reelection Speech

AU051045 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 5 September session of the Third Working People's Congress in Bucharest -- recorded]

[Text] [Cheers, chants] Esteemed comrades: I would like to thank all participants in this congress, the working people, and the entire nation for their trust in reelecting me as chairman of the National Council of Working People, this high democratic forum, which, together with other bodies of our society, is designed to pool the efforts of our entire nation to unswervingly implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and promoting our progress toward communism. I assure you that I will do all I can to ensure -- together with the National Council and other bodies of our socialist democracy -- the unflinching implementation of all decisions and socioeconomic development programs in our fatherland.

I stress that we must all become involved and show a spirit of greater exactingness and responsibility in all fields of activity. We have far-reaching programs; however, their implementation requires intensive activity in all fields. Now, on my reelection as chairman of the National Council, I repeat that we need discipline, order, responsibility, and a revolutionary and communist self-denying spirit from all party-state cadres and all working people; we need a spirit of revolutionary self-denial from the entire nation. Socialism, communism, the elevation of our fatherland to a pinnacle of progress and civilization, and ensuring Romania's bright future can only be attained through work and the unity of the entire nation, thus demonstrating the strength of a people who are master of their destiny and who are consciously and freely fashioning their golden future, communism. [prolonged cheers, chants]

I again thank you and the entire nation, and I wish full success to all our people, so that we can ensure, in full unity, the further progress of our fatherland and its free and independent future. [cheers, chants]

5 Sep Proceedings

AU051700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/86 -- After the solemn moment in which Nicolae Ceausescu was reelected chairman of the National Working People's Council, the congress continued its proceedings with debates on the items included in the agenda. In the afternoon the proceedings were held in the eight commissions as well as within the Eighth Congress of Goods Production, Purchase and Sale Cooperatives and Seventh Congress of Handicraft Cooperatives.

The proceedings continue.

Arms Reduction Resolution

AU061401 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1027 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- The resolution on the five-per cent reduction of arms, troops and military expenses and the calling of a referendum, endorsed by the Third Congress of Working People of Romania reads:

Voicing the unfaltering resolve of the whole Romanian people to carry through its bold economic and social development plans and programmes, to live in a world of peace and international understanding, the great forum of Romania's revolutionary worker democracy backs and approves the new, peace initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu who, from the high congress rostrum, calls on heads of state and government, politicians, on all the peoples to work, alongside all peace-loving forces, for the elimination of nuclear arms, for saving Europe, mankind as a whole, from destruction, in defence of the foremost right of individuals to free and dignified existence, to life and peace.

In connection with President Nicolae Ceausescu's assessment on the need for an immediate passage to concrete, effective disarmament measures, through steps taken by some states, socialist ones included, for the unilateral reduction of arms, troops and military expenses, the resolution points out, the Third Congress of Working People of Romania unanimously backs the appeal to all the states of Europe to make an at least five-per cent reduction of arming, even before an appropriate accord is reached on that question.

The eleven thousand participants in the great forum of revolutionary worker democracy give their full approval to President Nicolae Ceausescu's new initiative for Romania's five per cent cut in its arms, troops and military expenditure before the year's end. The working People's Congress fully agrees to submit that proposal to the whole people to decide, in a referendum, on a passage to a unilateral, roughly five-per cent, reduction of the country's arms, troops and military expenses.

Expressing its conviction that the adoption of that measure poses no threat at all to any state's security and that, on the contrary, it paves the way for a passage to serious negotiations, proving the European states' will to work for disarmament and peace, the document reads in conclusion:

The congress is firmly convinced that Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu's new peace initiative will widely appeal to the working people, all the peoples, the progressive and democratic forces everywhere, that it will go down as a political action of worldwide reverberation, in accordance with the lofty goals of the International Year of Peace, with the foremost aspiration of all world nations after progress, understanding, security and peace.

Congress Ends; Officers Elected

AU061404 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1033 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1986 -- The Third Congress of People's Working in Industry and Other Sectors of the Romanian Economy concluded on Saturday afternoon, in Bucharest, at the end of three-day proceedings (September 4-6).

The congress elected the National Council of Working People and its Executive Bureau. As we already announced, chairman of the National Council of Working People was elected Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania.

The over [word indistinct] delegates, representatives of the working class, technical intellegentsia, all working people in Romania unanimously decided to adopt the opening speech made by Nicolae Ceausescu as programme of work and action of all working people, of the whole Romanian people.

Endorsed were also the "appeal of the Third Congress of Working People in the Socialist Republic of Romania for Nuclear [as received] and Disarmament, for Peace" as well as the "Resolution of the Third Congress of Working People on a Five-Per-Cent Reduction of Arms, Troops, and Military Expenses and Calling of a Referendum."

President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered the closing speech.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1300 GMT on 6 September carries a similar item which adds the following:

"The congress elected Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Constantin Dascalescu and Emil Bobu as first deputy chairmen of the National Council. Comrades Stefan Andrei, Maria Bradea, Lina Ciobanu, Nicolae Constantin, Ioan Foris, Maria Nacu, Mihalache Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Cornel Pacoste, Barbu Petrescu, Gheorghe Petrescu, and Constantin Popa were elected deputy chairmen of the National Council. Comrades Ion Bucur, Ion Catrinescu, and Radu-Paul Paunescu were elected secretaries of the National Council.

"The Executive Bureau of the Working People's National Council was also elected. In accordance with the law, the Executive Bureau numbers 41 members. Comrade Emil Bobu was elected as chairman of the Executive Bureau."]

Ceausescu Concluding Speech

AU061834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1986 -- Taking the floor at the end of the Third Congress of Working People in Industry and Other Sectors of the Romanian Economy, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the forum's proceedings were held in an atmosphere of full unity round the RCP, the leading political force in Romania. The president showed that the proposals advanced and pledges assumed during the congress proved a high sense of responsibility, the people's unanimous determination to work for the improvement of activities, the unswerving implementation of Romania's socioeconomic development programmes and the growth of the people's welfare.

The proceedings have displayed the broad democratic character of the working people's councils, of the congress and the National Working People's Council that provide for the working class, the working populations's, the people' participation in the active and purposeful management of the country's general progress.

By unanimously adopting the socioeconomic development plans and programmes, the Working People's Congress concluded democratic debates on the attainment of the fundamental target set by the Thirteenth RCP Congress, the RCP programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out also showing that Romania had realistic programmes and plans which accord with the country's material and technical-scientific power, and which should be firmly translated into fact.

The president also underlines the need for a lofty revolutionary conscience, a new spirit of fight and work, the application by all working people of the latest achievements in science and technology, in all fields of activity, so that a march forward be made in the new stage of the socialist revolution.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the need that party and state cadres should carry on their activity more particularly in units where material production is achieved and where socioeconomic problems occur and must be solved.

Referring to the way in which action should be taken to resolve international issues Romania's president said: Suffice it not that we have succeeded in preventing the war so far. This is a great achievement but huge quantities of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in the world apt to destroy mankind, annihilate life on our planet. We the generation of today are responsible for having failed to prevent this tremendous stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. Nobody can justify in any way such an accumilation of means apt to destroy mankind. That is why when we discussed in our congress that everything should be done for disarmament and peace, when we adopted the appeal to all governments and peoples of the world we have done it in a high sense of responsibility to our people as well as to mankind as a whole, for the future and the existence of life on our planet.

A radical turn should be made in international relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized. The use and threat of force should be given up and all the interstate litigious issues should be solved through negotiations alone. Any other way, force, interference in the internal affairs of other states are incompatible with the people's interests and aspirations after freedom and independence.

Declaring for a resolute fight against any form of terrorism which has always run counter to the masses' interests, the Romanian president stated: Revolutionary changes, revolution were not and cannot be accomplished through terroristic actions of any kind, but through the joint, revolutionary fight of peoples, through constructive actions, through fight for the elimination of what is obsolete, through the building of a new order, a better and more just one.

At the end of his speech President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need to act for the enthronement in international relations of respect for other peoples, of each nation's right to choose the development path it wishes, without any outside interference. We must do our utmost for the rally of all forces and peoples, for the triumph of reason, for the victory of peace, for disarmament and for a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peace and equal collaboration among all the nations, the RCP and Romanian state leader said.

CPCZ'S JAKES IN BUCHAREST FOR TALKS WITH ANDREI

LD080941 Prague CTK in English 0912 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest Sept 8 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and Secretary Milos Jakes arrived today on a working visit to Bucharest. He was met at Otopeni Airport by Stefan Andrei, Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee alternate member and Central Committee secretary. Milos Jakes and Stefan Andrei will hold talks on some questions of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations and exchange experiences from the fulfillment of conclusions from the two fraternal parties' congresses. Milos Jakes will also visit some industrial plants in Bucharest.

CPC DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS ION STOIAN

AU041825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1659 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1986 -- A delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party led by Xie Fei, alternate member of the CC of the CPC, assistant secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the CPC, paid a friendly visit to Romania over August 21 - September 4 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The Chinese guests had talks at the Constanta, Arad, Timis and Caras-Severin county committees of the RCP, saw round places of economic, social and cultural interest in Bucharest and the aforementioned countries.

At the end of their visit the delegation of CPC activists were received by the Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. a The talk conducted on the occasion in a warm and friendly atmosphere was attended by Hu Haongliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Bucharest.

IRAQI FRONT DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU041723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1258 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1986 -- A delegation of the National Progressive Front of Iraq, led by Hashim Hasan 'Aqrawi, member of the Higher Committee, state minister, paid a visit to Romania over August 26 - September 4. The Iraqi delegation were received at the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Grand National Assembly (the parliament) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the talks held on these occasions an extensive interchange of information was made on those bodies' activity and concerns and the wish was expressed to further develop the ties between Romania and Iraq, between the two countries' peoples. The guests also visited economic and socio-cultural units in the countries of Prahova and Constanta and met with representatives of those countries' councils of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT RECEIVES TOTU IN HARARE

AU041955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 4/9/1986 -- The president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana, received Ioan Totu, Romanian foreign affairs minister, head of the Romanian delegation to the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare. Warm messages were exchanged on the occasion between the presidents of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe. President Canaan Sodindo Banana was highly appreciative of the principled stance, understanding and tireless activity President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania carries on for the benefit of peace, as well as of Romania's militant solidarity with the Zimbabwean people, with the other peoples of Austral Africa. During the interview questions were approached related to the steady development of the cooperation between the two countries in all areas of mutual interest, just as current international issues debated by the Harare conference. [sentence as received]

NAM SUMMIT DELEGATES MEET FOREIGN OFFICIALS

Hasani, Alfonsin Khamene'i

LD031352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1208 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) -- President of Yugoslavia Presidency Sinan Hasani, who heads the Yugoslav delegation at the Eighth Non-aligned Summit in Harare, today met with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and exchanged views on some items on the conference agenda.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation also today had talks with Iranian president "Ali Khamene'i. The two statesmen considered certain questions relative to the work of the eighth summit as well as bilateral relations.

Dizdarevic, Counterparts

LD032001 Belgrade TANJUG Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ralf Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today continued an intense exchange of view with his counterparts from nonaligned countries on the themes which are on the agenda of the eighth summit. He had separate meetings with the foreign ministers of Malta, Trigona; of Morocco, Filali; of Jordan, al-Masri; and of Romania, Ioan Totu, whose country is present as a guest at the summit.

Dizdarevic, Andersson, Faysal

LD032007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today continued a very lively diplomatic activity by having separate meetings with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Faysal.

In these meetings they are reported to have exchanged views on current political and economic problems which are on the agenda of the eighth summit in Harare.

Saudi Arabia is a full member of the Nonaligned Movement, while Sweden is present as a guest at the summit.

Orlandic, OAU Leader

LD042040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1454 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 4 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Member Marko Orlandic met here today with Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee Hashim Mbita.

Orlandic and Mbita expressed satisfaction with the preparation and course of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, which was proceeding in the spirit of support to the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, i.e., the Front Line countries and the liberation movements.

Mbita informed Orlandic of the OAU assistance to the liberation movements in southern Africa. In this context they noted that the situation in Namibia and South Africa calls for intensifying assistance and support to the liberation movements in those countries.

Orlandic, ZANU Politburo Member

LD031243 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Marko Orlandic, member of the Yugoslav delegation at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, met today with Nathan Shamuyarira, Politburo member of Zimbabwe's ruling party ZANU [Zimbabwe African People's Union].

They exchanged information on the activities of the LCY and ZANU, and discussed possibilities for promoting mutual cooperation. They also discussed a number of topics on the summit agenda -- Africa's south, debts, the crisis in the Middle East, and the Iran-Iran war.

HASANI QUESTIONED ON SUMMIT'S OUTCOME

AU061603 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Report by Miodrag Vukovic from Harare]

[Text] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, together with the members of the Yugoslav delegation, met today with the Yugoslav reporter who are covering the summit in Harare. Speaking about the summit, it is almost impossible not to mention the preparatory period, Hasani stressed in talks with our journalists. The summit was proceded by numerous consultations and meetings of heads of states or governments and foreign ministers.

The hosts, especially Prime Minister Mugabe, made exceptional efforts to make the summit a full success. As regards the summit itself, Hasani stressed, it ran without any difficulties. At the beginning we feared that the summit might be unilateral, that it might discuss exclusively the problems of the south of Africa and African troubles, and that other global problems might be pushed to the background.

It has been shown, however, Hasani emphasized, that the summit, in the plenary session and in the two communities, has dealt and deals with burning issues which indeed burden the international community and the Nonaligned Movement in general. Fear also existed, Hasani stressed, about the election of the future host of the ninth summit or, rather, that it might obscure all other questions. As the days passed, we were more and more convinced that the proper problems were indeed discussed and that a unified position was achieved as regards further activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

Thus, the summit did not get stuck; on the contrary, it is emerging stronger on questions of the action capability of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Iraqi-Iranian war seemed to be a problem that would cause a storm at the summit, Hasani emphasized. Nevertheless, the feeling of all the countries that this conflict should be resolved as soon as possible has been manifested. Other important questions, such as the hotbeds of crises, also received appropriate treatment.

On this occasion again, Hasani stressed, Yugoslavia extended full support to the liberation movements and the frontline states. In many questions, he emphasized, one did not strive for genaralized declarations, but specific forms were found. In this connection, Hasani mentioned the declaration on the south of Africa, the setting up of a solidarity fund for aid to nonaligned countries, and others.

Nonaligned Unity 'Confirmed'

LD0671834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, who heads the Yugoslav delegation at the eighth summit in Harare, paid special tribute to the people of Zimbabwe, its government, and Prime Minister Mugabe for all they did for the exceptional preparations for this supreme summit of the nonaligned, ensuring its constructive work and successful completion.

In an interview with Zimbabwean television, Hasani underlined that Yugoslavia regards nonalignment as the sole prospect for the world's peaceful development and for peaceable settlement of the social contradictions and probelms confronting mankind today.

Nonalignment, the president of the SFRY Presidency went on to stress, is a unique global policy, independent of military blocs and all other world divisions. It has no prejudices against anyone at all, but evaluates the values of all policies in accordance with their results.

Hasani assesed that the proceedings of the eight summit had confirmed the complete unity of the nonaligned in respect to such an orientation by the movement and nonaligned policy.

Evaluating the global dimensions of the problem of indebtedness of developing countries, Hasani said that this is a consequence not only of indebtedness in order to achieve more rapid economic development, but also of circumstances these countries have been unable to influence. In this connection, he mentioned the increase in interest rates, the fall of raw material prices, and the instability of currency exchange rates. All this is a direct consequence of the extreme failure in the way the existing system of international economic relations functions, which should be the common concern and responsibility of both developing and developed countries.

Hasani expressed satisfaction that these evaluations are contained in the economic section of the eighth summit final document, and that this also contains a call for a joint solution to the problem of debts and development as a global problem, in the interest of the prosperity of both North and South.

Later in the interview, the president of the SFRY Presidency expressed Yugoslavia's concern over the events burdening the overall situation in the Mediterranean. However, he put forward the opinion that these events can be settled, in spite of the extreme difficulty.

It is our wish that the Mediterranean be transformed into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons and military threats. In this context, Hasani recalled that preparations are under way for a ministerial conference of the Mediterrean nonaligned countries, which should help to open up the broadest possible prospects for peaceable cooperation in this region.

Hasani said that Yugoslavia seeks the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, as well as from the territory of other countries. At the same time, he expressed particular support for the sovereign rights of the peoples of Nicaragua and the efforts of the Contadora Group.

In regard to the problem of southern Africa and apartheid, Hasani laid even greater stress upon Yugoslavia's well-known standpoints in support of the elimination of the shameful system upon which the Pretoria regime rests. In this respect, he underlined the broad agreement of the nonaligned which was also expressed at this summit. The president of the SFRY Presidency offered the same support to the frontline countries, stressing that this should find concrete expression at the political, economic, material, and military level.

LIBYAN PILOTS TRAINED IN EXCHANGE FOR OIL

DW080945 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Sep 86 P 17

[Unattributed report: "Oil for Military Aid"]

[Text] Yugoslavia, which is short of foreign currency, pays a part of its oil debt by supplying Libya with military services. On the Adriatic Island of Krk, close to Rijeka, a training camp for pilots has been set up near a civil airfield, where Libyan pilots are trained in great secrecy by Yugoslav officers. The training planes for Al-Qadhdhafi's pilots are multipurpose fighter planes of the Soviet Mig-21 type, of which Libya has 55 at present.

KARACHI TERRORISM 'MOST STRONGLY CONDEMNED'

LD061415 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1253 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- The official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has announced that Yugoslavia most strongly condemns the senseless terrorist act of the hijacking of the Pan American aircraft at Karachi airport, which has led to a large number of innocent victims-- citizens from more than one country.

These tragic acts of violence once more stress the vital need for an uncompromising and effective struggle aimed at suppressing all forms of international terrorism, which threatens the lives of people, international security, and peace.

Proceeding from its principled policy, Yugoslavia calls for the promotion of cooperation among the states and for the efforts of the international community aimed at stamping out this evil.

ARMY GENERAL STAFF CHIEF ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM

LD040831 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, 3 Sep — A delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, headed by Maj Gen Miodrag Ivanovic, deputy chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, arrived in Stockholm on a visit to the Swedish National Home Guard. The delegation was met by Maj Gen Robert Lung, chief of the National Home Guard.

The Yugoslav military delegation was today received in separate visits by Lt Gen Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and Lt Gen Erik Bengtsson, commander in chief of the Army.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD051223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG) — The Federal Executive Council [FEC] will persevere in its course of consistently implementing the measures adopted. Also, when proposing economic policy measures, it will continue to support the creation of conditions for the functioning of economic regulations and the market, as was stated at the FEC session today. The statement of the Federal Secretariat for Information at this session reads:

The FEC examined the current economic situation in the country at today's session, presided over by Branko Mikulic.

During the discussion the FEC noted that the economic situation remained complex. Although this summer's measures of economic policy, adopted by the SFRY Assembly and the FEC, have not yet been fully implemented, understandably enough, the FEC stated that industrial production had been revived to a certain extent, employment increased, while the turnover from tourism was expected to be as planned.

The FEC also noted that, despite the measures taken, there was no change in halting negative trends in many spheres of economic life, particularly inflation, exports, and efforts to bring general and individual consumption within a realistic framework. [passage omitted]

The FEC points out the necessity of the broadest mobilization of all the creative forces of society aimed at surmounting negative tendencies which characterize our economic developments. The council also notes that economic and other measures, to be passed in the autumn, will encourage the previously adopted measures and create conditions for the more comprehensive stabilization of economic trends. The most important factor is consistence in the realization of the stabilization policy and the broadest involvement in work of all the subjective forces of society aimed at eliminating the causes of economic stagnation.

The FEC considers that the basic strategic tasks, which should be supported by everyone, are: increased production and exports; the curbing of prices and inflation; the realization of the plan for the autumn harvest; the realization of the plan for the autumn harvest; the realization of financial discipline and responsibility in general; the coordination of personal incomes with the growth of production and labor productivity; and the further restriction of noneconomic investments. [passage omitted]

The FEC also examined a number of questions concerning economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries. The council reported on the course of preparations for the strategy of the technological development of Yugoslavia. Full support was given for attempts to produce the development strategy and adopt it as soon as possible.

The FEC passed a decision to give humanitarian aid to the victims of gas poisoning in Cameroon.

LCY PRESIDIUM EXAMINES ECONOMIC FAILURES

LD031252 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the problems of realizing economic policy measures this year. At the session, the introductory report was submitted by FEC President Branko Mikulic.

Though certain measures have already been undertaken, it was said at the session, economic trends have not been stabilized, nor have negative trends been halted. Because of these problems, better results and a more consistent implementation of the economic policy in the essential sections of production can be achieved primarily through the widest mobilization of subjective forces, on the bases of the decisions of the 13th Congress.

It is necessary to stimulate even more resolute, concrete action by workers for strengthening the material basis of associated labor. In so doing, all social subjects must make efforts to reduce consumption within the established framework, consistently implement the income policy, curb inflation, and solve the problems of losses. At the session, it was stressed that the LC should eliminate manifestations of indecision and vacillation, as well as once again review the questions established in the long-term program of economic stabilization. It is also necessary to understand that problems will not be solved solely by measures of the organs of the sociopolitical communities, but also by work collectives and their activity. The presidium instructed the presidium of the republican central and provincial committee to work on these tasks even more consistently.

In the continuation of the session, the presidium discussed the Central Committee's work program for the period until next summer, which will be sent to the Central Committee members. The presidium also endorsed a program of its own work for the same period and discussed some other questions.

JUSTIFICATION FOR INCOME RESTRICTIONS QUESTIONED

AU061826 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30-31 Aug 86 p 2

[Ivan Torov article: "Who Ate the Accumulation?"]

[Excerpts] It is an old truth that one has to prepare well for any political action, and solid arguments are necessary lest the action turn into a mere mobilizing move without any real interest and proper participation on the part of those who are called to action by the political faction. [passage omitted]

Guided by the general request that one should get out of the crisis more quickly and more energetically, the LC, immediately after the 13th LCY Congress, set in motion the entire political machinery, especially in the federation, which resulted in a series of "packages" of regulations and intervention measures by the Federal Executive Council intended to redirect the economic currents. Earnings came under the first blow, and several grave accusations were made about them in June and July, from the accusation that they "feed" inflation to the basic accusation that the work collectives, with their virtually unjustified increase of earnings, "ate" their own accumulation.

The Picture Changes

An intervention law on limiting the growth of earnings was adopted, and all who distributed more than their share were ordered to repay the excess. The political faction very quickly supported this move by the federal government as an energetic step to discontinue spending a nonexistent income. Occasional remarks that in taking action against inflation it is unnecessary to strike first at the earnings of producers have been considered, and are still considered to be undermining the FEC's efforts.

The economy at that moment reacted in the only way it could at the end of the first half-year: by keeping silent and waiting. Many were confused (until then it was persistently said that real earnings have been lagging for years) and there were quite a few people who simply did not know what to do, just as the federal administration for a long time was not sure how to implement this law.

All in all, a climate was created in which the economy was considered to have fostered inflation to a great extent, and it was clear that the excess earnings must be paid back, even at the price of examining the political responsibility of those who would turn a deaf ear.

By the end of August, however, it appears that the entire case about personal incomes is assuming a different course, and the matters are becoming somewhat clearer. Although it is not known whether the numerous summer strikes in many collectives because of announced or, in some cases, actually reduced earnings have contributed to it, it is only now that more realistic talks about the essence of the distribution problem have begun to be held after all.

Data has been produced to show that about 1 million employed persons received higher personal incomes in the past 6 months and that it may be said for 3.3 million workers that they respected the regulations and the agreed criteria. The excess payments, Federal Executive Council spokesmen informed the public, amount to only 4 percent, which is not a particularly large sum in comparison with some other overruns in society. [passage omitted]

Even the trade unions, which rather openly supported the limitation of earnings at the beginning, have been increasingly expressing reservation about the sense and justification of at least parts of the government intervention law, if not all of it. [passage omitted]

At the latest session of the Trade Union Council Presidium, Marija Todorovic, president of the trade unions, bearing in mind the latest data, pointed out that associated labor husbanded really prudently, and Bernard Jurlina loudly asked whether it was really necessary to disturb the public with an intervention law because of a 4 percent excess in payments. And another thing: Both the trade unions and a Federal Executive Council spokesman have already indicated that some changes in the laws on earnings will have to be considered in the fall because it has been shown that they contain some big shortcomings.

Businessmen, for their part, present counterarguments: "If the FEC wants to strengthen the accumulation of the work organizations through a limitation on earnings, why is a similar law not adopted to limit the allocations from the economy's income?" Belgrade businessmen have calculated that it would mean much more for accumulation if the additional 50 billion dinars taken from Belgrade collectives through taxes and contributions rather than 2.8 million dinars unjustifiedly spent on higher personal incomes were paid back. [passage omitted]

If, therefore, a possible change in the law on the limitation of earnings is being announced, if the picture about earnings in the economy is essentially different from the one presented when the law was adopted, and if it is admitted to some extent that the effect of the law will not increase accumulation funds much, then the serious question arises: Have we not initiated another political action without having first had a proper picture of the situation and without assessing in the best way possible reaction and consequences, especially as regards the motivation of producers to achieve significant stabilization tasks while distribution is restricted?

After all, it appears that the fear and the conviction that an explosion of earnings had taken place were to a great extent groundless, and this may ultimately have far-reaching consequences for the fate of the forthcoming actions and measures by the LC, the Assembly, the FEC, and society.

VILLAGE THREATENED BY TOXIC WASTE; TO BE RELOCATED

LD061818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Pristina Municipal Assembly has concluded that it is essential to find a solution for the resiting of the village of Krusevac, near Obilici. This is a settlement right next to the Kosovo thermal power stations and chemical industry plants; its inhabitants are constantly assailed by toxic wastes -- sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, phenol and ashes -- and threatened by flooding. Three months ago, for instance, houses in Krusevac were flooded by phenol effluent from the nearby chemical plant.

Krusevac village has 88 households with about 700 members. The commission which established the pollution of the site considers that the Kosovo Electrical Industry, whose industrial plants have inflicted problems on the local populace, should also make a contribution toward securing a new location and resiting the village.

This is the second settlement in Pristina municipality which it has been deemed necessary to resite. In the spring Pristina sociopolitical structures first of all accepted a request for resettlement from the inhabitants of Badovac, on the grounds that they would be vitally endangered by the slag heap from the Kisnica and Novo Brdo lead and zinc mines being raised right above the village itself. A site for the relocation of Badovac has since been found on the territory of the same local community, that of Gracanica, and the municipal town planning institute is currently working on planning the new settlement. In this case, too, a share of the financial burden for resettlement will have to be borne by the Kisnica and Novo Brdo mines whose installations are threatening the life of the village.

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'FRIENDSHIP-86' EXERCISES OPEN IN CSSR

LD081529 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, attended today's opening of the planned exercise of group troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army entitled "Friendship-86." The number of troops taking part is 25,000. The aim of the exercise is to improve the commanders and staff in planning and controlling a defense operation, conducting defense in uneven terrain by day and by night, overcoming a water obstacle, and carrying out a counterstrike. Another important aim of the exercise is the reinforcement of international unity between the soldiers of the exercising armies of the Warsaw Pact.

Soviets Observe Exercises

LD081715 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] In the presence of Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, the planned exercise of the ground troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army, "Friendship-86", opened today. [passage omitted]

The troops exercises were also observed by Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states at the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense; Colonel General Viktor Yermakov; and the commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia. [passage omitted]

CEMA FORESTRY REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN PRAGUE

LD090725 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Under the slogan For Speeding Up Scientific-Technological and Social Development of Forestry, the 15th meeting of leading representatives of forestry and timber industry of the CEMA member states opened in Prague today. Present at the deliberations was Comrade Frantisek Pitra. The regular meetings of forestry experts have been taking place since 1972. Now experts from nine countries will have talks, above all on rationalization, extraction and cultivation of forests. The need for uniting forestry policy is witnessed, for example, by the fact that the CEMA countries share about one-fifth for the wealth of forests on our planet and one-sixth of the world extraction of timber.

PACT READY FOR LAND, AIR CONTROLS ON MANEUVERS

LD052309 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] At the Stockholm Confidence-Building and Disarmament Conference it was proposed on the Hungarian side that military maneuvers on land in which 16,000 or more soldiers take part should be announced in advance. Ambassador Karoly Szigeti stressed that the Warsaw Pact states are ready for an agreement connected with land and air controls. According to a Bulgarian proposal, an agreement should be concluded to the effect that from now on on military maneuvers should be held in which more than 75,000 soldiers participate.

POLISH CSCE ENVOY VIEWS REMAINING PROBLEMS

LD040851 Warsaw PAP in English 2057 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, Sep. 3 -- The Stockholm conference is very close to reaching its aim but the remaining, still unsolved problems may pose obstacles, head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski told a weekly press conference in Stockholm today. Asked to define the obstacles still to be dealt with, the ambassador said that that were connected with setting numerical ceilings over which it would be obligatory to notify military activities, with the contents of information the states will agree to release together with such notifications, with the final agreement on means restricting military activities, and with the methods of the on-site inspections. Solutions in these four groups (of problems) might be decisive for the conference's success. The international context of the conference and its growing impact are being increasingly widely emphasized not only due to the problems discussed at it but also due to the fact that it is to wind up its present debate just before the upcoming Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting. The socialist countries at the conference have displayed a special interest in its success. Hardly anybody is today questioning the thesis that the Soviet Union, Poland, and other socialist states act as the driving force in the negotiations.

GDR, CSSR, FRG ENVOYS DISCUSS CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD051936 East Berlin ADN International Service in Germany 1536 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, 5 Sep (ADN) -- The ambassadors of the GDR, CSSR and FRG to the Geneva disarmament conference met on Friday for further talks on chemical weapons disarmament in all its aspects. The significance of regional measures to eliminate chemical weapons was stressed by the representatives of the GDR and the CSSR. Referring to the "principles and main lines for future negotiations between the GDR, CSSR and FRG on the formation of a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe," they reaffirmed the proposal for trilateral talks between authorized representatives of the three states.

SFRY ENVOY ON GENEVA CHEMICAL ARMS BAN TALKS

LD291839 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, August 29 (TANJUG) -- The committee on a ban on chemical weapons will continue work until the next meeting of the disarmament conference, which closes this year's seven-month session in Geneva this evening. Delegations of forty countries, including Yugoslavia, feel tangible progress has been made in the negotiations on a convention to eliminate and ban chemical weapons, assessing this as the session's greatest success. The above was confirmed by the conference secretary general, Yugoslav diplomat Miljan Komatina in a meeting with reporters today. Komatina underlined that the extension of the committee's work is motivated by the desire to maintain the stepped up pace of negotiations on a ban on chemical weapons.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON STOCKHOLM TALKS

AU030855 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 86 p 4

[By correspondent Gabor Miklos: "The Decisive Phase Of The Stockholm Conference -- Interview With Ambassador Karoly Szigeti, Head of the Hungarian Delegation," date and place not given -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] The Stockholm conference, where representatives of 35 European and North American countries -- the signatories of the Helsinki document -- are talking about confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe, has come to its final round. Karoly Szigeti, Hungary's ambassador in Sweden and head of the Hungarian delegation to the Stockholm conference, answered the questions put by our paper's correspondent, Gabor Miklos. [passage omitted]

[Miklos] How did the statement adopted at the recent session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Executive committees and the Budapest appeal affect the negotiations in Stockholm?

[Szigeti] The documents adopted in Budapest represent further proof of the fact that the socialist countries are striving for peace, security, and disarmament in Europe. While generally welcoming the concepts included in the appeal, representatives from both the Western and the nonaligned countries felt that the best time to discuss proposals concerning the reduction of conventional military forces and armaments would be during the second phase of the Stockholm conference, in the so-called disarmament phase. [passage omitted]

[Miklos] What stage has finally been reached in working out the final document?

[Szigeti] It is very difficult to determine this precisely as we have to find the common denominator between the monitoring security [ellernorzo biztonsagi] interests and conceptions. In these conditions, it is possible to achieve agreement only through detailed work, through mutually acceptable compromises, and the consensus of the 35 participating countries. The delegations of the socialist countries have been the driving force behind the activity of the conference so far. [passage omitted]

[Miklos] In your opinion, what is the role played by certain groups of countries participating in the conference, the neutral and nonaligned countries, in bringing views closer to each other?

[Szigeti] Every country is playing an independent part in the process of European security. This means that, along with the members of the military alliances, the neutral and nonaligned countries too are coming up with jointly formulated proposals based on common security interests.

The role played by the neutral and nonaligned countries is clearly positive. [passage omitted]

[Miklos] How does Hungarian diplomacy participate in the activity of the Stockholm conference?

[Szigeti] The Hungarian delegation is one of the smallest delegations in the conference and its members are recognized experts on the issues on the agenda. The Hungarian delegation has been taking an active part in the conference during the entire 3 years of its activity. The Hungarian delegation has submitted numerous proposals or has been co-author of other proposals that are considered to be parts of the expected agreement. [passage omitted]

HOXHA MONUMENT UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN TIRANA

AU011930 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 24 Aug 86 p. 1, 4

[Editorial: "New Aesthetic and Architectural Values -- on the Reconstruction of Skanderberg Square]

[Excerpts] Work on the reconstruction of Skanderberg Square is being followed with great interest by the inhabitants of the capital and visitors to Tirana. To explain more clearly the nature, distinction, and prospects of this reconstruction, our editor talked to the leader of the planning group for this square, the architect Vladimir Bregu.

"What is the purpose of the reconstruction of Skanderberg Square?"

"The decision of the AWP Central Committee to erect a monument in the capital to our dear and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, lays before architects, planners, and sculptors the noble but difficult task of building and positioning this monument in the best way possible, in response to the wish of the people to have the figure of the founder of the new Albania always present among them. Among the various plans that were drafted, the siting of the monument in Skanderberg Square was the most correct from a sociopolitical point of view, and also demanded the most worthy reconstruction of the square. [passage omitted]

The above-ground work, although still not completed, already shows the shape of the platform where the monument to Comrade Enver will be placed, along with the sites of the fountains, the plots of land where buildings will be erected in the future, and the road network which will pass through the square. The platform for the monument, with an area of 4,800 square meters, is covered with stone slabs from Kosove e Lushnjes, and with slabs of granite and white stone from Sarande. On its western side a raised area with steps is being built; this will form an integral part of the pedestal where the monument to Comrade Enver will be placed, and will also serve as a dais for rallies and a stage for various cultural activities. At its sides will be large urns for flowers. The fountains, extending over a platform with an area of 1,800 square meters and covered with tiles in shades of blue, will be of considerable force, and when illuminated at night will give the square an aspect of particular liveliness and beauty.

The second phase anticipates the construction of other buildings, which will seal the final appearance of the square. On the west side, between Congress of Permet Street and Conference of Peze Street, a complex of 10- to 15-story buildings for the press will close the perspective of the square and provide a backdrop for the monument to Comrade Enver. [passage omitted]

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Todorov Speaks

AU081506 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 8 September begins the live relay of a festive meeting in Sofia's "Ivan Vazov" National Theater to mark the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

As the live relay begins, the announcer states that "the leaders of our party and state led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" are entering the theater hall. The Bulgarian national anthem is then played.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, opens the proceedings, and gives the floor to Stanko Todorov, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and National Assembly chairman."

Todorov begins his speech at 1403 GMT by dwelling on the importance of the September 1944 socialist revolution, noting the "decisive assistance of the Soviet Army." He describes the revolutionary struggles of the people, led by the BCP, stressing the great sacrifices of the fighters for freedom. He then turns to Bulgaria's successes achieved under the socialist regime pointing out "the selflessness of the working people." He analyzes the importance of the "Leninist April line of the BCP" in Bulgaria's successes in all areas of life. He notes negative phenomena, saying:

"The party and people of our country are justifiably proud of the achievements obtained in the years of socialism. However, we do not cease to look at life from a sober viewpoint. We do not close our eyes in the face of mistakes and shortcomings, in the face of unresolved problems and difficulties. [Word indistinct] negative phenomena and individual deformations do exist, and they continue to delay our social development. Not all organs of state power are acting as the party requires, and not everywhere is there order, strict organization, and discipline. Socialist justice has not yet asserted itself in all links of our society. The decision of the politburo on expanding efforts against negative phenomena issues the following warning: Our society will not permit anyone to make an attempt against the bright and humanitarian principles of socialism, to commit outrages and to soil the moral atmosphere. The party enjoys the powerful support of the entire people in the struggle against these phenomena. This stuggle is indivisible from the creative work of the party for the acceleration of our socioeconomic development, for the comprehensive upsurge of socialist Bulgaria. [applause]

"The strength of the people's power will increase along with the realistic approach of our evaluations and prognoses; it will increase along with our militant spirit and irreconcilability against shortcomings and mistakes, along with constructive criticism and self-criticism. Today, as in the past, the BCP is inspired by revolutionary ideas; it manifests a lofty dissatisfaction with the successes achieved; it demands contemporary thought and action from all of us. The requirements of the future and the challenges of the approaching 21st century are the criteria of the party."

Further Todorov stresses "the great personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, whose 75th birthday we marked yesterday," and describes him as "creator of the BCP April line." He notes the contribution of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, Komsomol, and other public organizations to Bulgaria's development. He then turns to analyzing the significance of the 13th BCP Congress, "which intensified the struggle for the socialist progress of socialist Bulgaria."

He dwells on the importance of "introducing the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution in all areas of life," quoting Zhivkov on the crucial importance of this issue. He stresses the importance of the documents adopted by the 13th BCP Congress and the role of Todor Zhivkov in working out these documents. Todorov then quotes Gorbachev on the need to intensify democracy in order to intensify socialism.

He pledges to judge the implementation of the congress' decisions on the basis of the results which have been achieved, and appeals to improve quality of production and produce better goods, "which correspond with the market needs," and fully implement the 1986 national plan.

At 1432 GMT Todorov turns to Bulgaria's foreign policy, based "on the principles of socialist internationalism and peace-loving spirit." He stresses "Bulgaria's peaceful steps" on the international arena. He blames "the aggressive circles of imperialism" for creating new hotbeds of tension and implementing a "policy of state terrorism." He denounces the space arms race and stresses the "efforts of the socialist countries led by the USSR" to achieve a turning point in international relations, and expresses regret at the "refusal of the U.S. Administration to join the USSR moratorium." Nevertheless, Todorov states, "the USSR and the other socialist countries do not cease to act in protecting peace," pointing out the peaceful initiatives of the USSR, "which were positively evaluated by world public opinion." In this context he mentions Gorbachev's declaration and relates it to "our philosophy of socialist ethics." He reiteratres "the unreserved support: of Bulgaria's party and state organs of the USSR peace initiatives, and pledges that Bulgaria will do everything possible for the triumph of the great socialist ideas and for protecting peace and human civilization." He points out the great importance of the Budapest summit of the Warsaw Pact, which "demonstrated the sense of responsibility" of the socialist community. He notes the efforts of the socialist countries to create a "comprehensive system of international security," and again stresses Bulgaria's contribution to the struggle for peace and to various international peace forums.

At 1439 GMT Todorov turns to the importance of Bulgarian-USSR friendship, an "element of the Bulgarian people's national consciousness." He points out the role of this friendship in Bulgaria's development, and recalls Gorbachev's visit in Bulgaria, describing it as a demonstration of Bulgarian-USSR friendship and the combat alliance between the BCP and the CPSU." He pledges further adherence to the course of Bulgarian-USSR friendship, and also stresses Bulgaria's adherence to promoting socialist integration and cooperation with the socialist countries. In Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans, Todorov sees a "continuation of the creative socialist line." This policy, Todorov states, "corresponds to the interests of all Balkan states." In this context he mentions Bulgaria's initiative to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. No specific international conflict is mentioned.

At 1443 GMT Todorov concludes his speech by once again stressing the great importance of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. An orchestra plays the International. At 1445 GMT the live relay ends. The announcer identifies the following officials as having taken part in the meeting:

"Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atansov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georegi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting."

Leaders Attend Parade

AU091024 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0656 GMT carries a 66-minute live relay from Sofia's 9 September Square of the parade to mark the 42d anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution.

Reporter Boyan Bonev sets the scene, describing the festively decorated central square of Sofia, "filled with young men and women taking part in the artistic performance, thousands of citizens, and many foreign guests." Bonev describes the posters decorating the square, carrying "portraits of Todo Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, together with Marx, Engels, and Lenin, Georgi Dimitrov and Dimitur Blagoev," with the slogan "Proletarians of all countries, unite!"

Prolonged cheering at 0659 GMT marks the start of the celebrations, Bonez explains, and greets the arrival of the "leaders of our party and state, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on the main review platform of the mausoleum."

Bonev lists the following Bulgarian leaders as being present on the reviewing stand: "Together with Comrade Todo Zhivkov are Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov." There is no mention of any foreign delegations or leaders.

After the national anthem Bonev describes the parade, which begins with a performance by a massed folk dance ensemble, and continues with working people, students, and peasants, and ends with other folk dance groups "representing all the ethnographical districts of the country." He comments that the parade as a whole expresses "the energetic spririt, optimism, and ambition of the whole of our people, and its determination in the coming year, with the full mobilization of forces, new energy, high exigence, activity, and creativity, to implement the party's strategic line for a qualitatively new growth in all fields of life." There is no mention of any military units in the parade.

During the Sofia parade, the radio intercuts national music and 3-minute relays from provincial centers in Bulgaria, describing the local working people's parades, and with interviews of local combine managers. These brief relays are from Stara Zagora, Mikhaylovgrad, and Razgrad.

The live relay from Sofia ends at 0802 GMT.

KARAMANEV RECEIVES POLAND'S GERTYCH

AU082005 Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council of Bulgaria, had a meeting today Mr Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

The two deputy prime ministers discussed the possibilities for the broadening of the cooperation in the field of social work.

TODOROV RECEIVES SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

AU082009 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) -- Mr Sanko Todorov, chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly, had a meeting today with Mr Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Council of State and Chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, who paid a brief friendly visit to Bulgaria.

The two politicians examined the bilateral parliamentary relations and noted that they are developing successfully.

Mr Tho briefed Mr Stanko Todorov on the results of the 8th Conference of the nonaligned countries which ended recently in Harare.

The participants in the talks gave a positive assessment to the conference's contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the world. They emphasized upon the great significance of the nonaligned countries' support for the Soviet initiative on the banning of nuclear tests.

MLADENOV RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTERS

Lao's Sipaseut

AU082006 Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BIA) -- Mr Phoun Sipaseut, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Laos, paid a brief visit to Bulgaria. He met with Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov whom he briefed on the results of the 8th Conference of the nonaligned countries. The two ministers also discussed the bilateral relations and certain international issues.

Mongolia's Dugersuran

AU082008 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) -- Mr Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia, paid a brief visit to Bulgaria on way to his country. He met Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, with whom he discussed the development of the bilateral relations and certain issues related to the international situation.

TANCHEV ATTENDS BRAZILIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU051607 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Antonio (?Santinato Nettot), the Brazilian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, gave a reception to mark the 164th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Federal Republic of Brazil. Those attending included Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; deputy ministers of foreign affairs; representatives of business and cultural circles; and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions. The reception was held in a friendly atmosphere.

STROUGAL RECEIVES HUNGARY'S MARJAI 8 SEP

LD08142 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in prague today Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who has arrived in Czechoslovakia for the Days of Hungarian Economy and Technology. The two officials exchanged information about the current development of the national economy in both countries. They also discussed some topical and long-range issues concerning the directions of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Lubomir Strougal and Jozsef Marjai stressed the importance of technological development for the intensification of the national economy and the growth of trade between the two countries.

CHNOUPEK, STROUGAL VISIT FINLAND FOR FUNERAL

LD062017 Prague Domestic Service Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strugal, who will attend the funeral of former Finnish President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, arrived in Helsinki, the Finnish capital, this afternoon. Members of the delegation are Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoukpek, and Jiri Kucera, the Czechoslovak charge d'affaires in the Republic of Finland. At Helsinki airport the Czechoslovak delegation was welcomed by Finnish Foreign Affairs Minister Paavo Vayrynen. Tomorrow morning the delegation will lay a wreath at the catafalque carrying the coffin of the deceased Urho Kekkonen. In the afternoon they will attend the funeral ceremony in the Helsinki Cathedral.

Meet Officials, Return

LD072132 Prague CTK in English 1951 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Helsinki Sept 7 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Premier Lubomir Strougal returned here today from Helsinki where its members attended the funeral of former Finnish President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen.

Members of the delegation included also Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaires a.i. in Finland Jiri Kucera.

During his stay in Helsinki, Lubomir Strougal met with Finland's President Mauno Koivisto and expressed deep sympathy over the death of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen on behalf of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

Lubomir Strougal also met with Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa, and with officials attending the funeral — first vice-chairman of the Supreme Soivet of the USSR Presidium Petr Demichev, Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, Romanian Vice-President Gheorghe Radulescu, GDR State Council Deputy Chairman and Premier Willi Stoph, Danish Premier Paul Schulter, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Austrian Minister of Science and Research Heinz Fischer.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER LOPEZ

Colotka Meeting

LD050852 Prague CTK in English 0025 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Bratislava Sept 4 (CTK) -- Cuban Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Central Planning Commission Jose Lopez Moreno was received by Slovak Deputy Premier Eter Colotka during his brief visit to Slovakia later today. [sentence as received]

In a discussion of the possibilities of economic cooperation the two officials dealt with cooperation between Cuban and Czechoslovak enterprises, especially in the health, chemical and building industries.

Present during the discussion were Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and Slovak Deputy Premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission Pavol Bahyl. Also present was Cuban Ambassador Mario Rodriguez Martinez.

Jakes Talks

LD041949 Prague CTK in English 1906 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 4 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes received here today Cuban Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Central Planning Commission Jose Lopez Moreno, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They informed each other of the economic and political situation in their countries and or the implementation of the conclusions of their Communist Parties' Congress. They also appreciated the Czechoslovak-Cuban economic and scientific-technological cooperation and expressed interest in its further extension.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD042135 Prague CTK in English 2055 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 3 (CTK) -- A final protocol on coordinaton of national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period was signed here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and Cuban Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Central Planning Commission Jose Lopez Moreno. The document reflects dynamic development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. In the future period their goods exchange will increase by more than 35 percent compared with the 1981-1985 period.

Jose Lopez Moreno arrived for a visit to Czechoslovakia yesterday.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL VISIT TO CANADA

Holds News Conference

LD062106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Kvetoslav Faix, our special correspondent who accompanied Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal during his tour of Canada, returned from Ottawa this morning. Listen now to his report on yesterday's press conference in Ottawa:

Last night, after concluding very intensive talks with the highest Canadian representatives, Prime Minister Mulroney, Governor General Sauve and External Affairs Secretary Clark, Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received Canadian and Czechoslovak journalists at a press conference held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Ottawa.

In a brief introductory speech he stressed that both the course of the world exhibition, Expo 86, and the talks he conducted with the representatives of the provincial governments of British Columbia, Ontario, and especially the talks he had in Ottawa with the highest Canadian representatives, showed that Czechoslovakia has a good name in Canada, that Canada is interested in expanding and intensifying economic, trade, and scientific and technological cooperation with our country.

[Begin Strougal recording] The most extensive talks were held today. I believe that the talks, which lasted several hours, enabled us to clarify aspects of the international situation enabled us to clarify aspects of the international situation and international politics, particularly in light of the conclusions reached at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries. The reaction to our views was in essence a positive one, although no specific attitude was expressed as to the different proposals that were made. Naturally, we discussed in great detail bilateral relations and signed an agreement with Clark, an agreement on mutual economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. There were specific discussions involving particular projects, projects for the exports from Canada to Czechoslovakia and some possibilities of increasing our exports to Canada, and we will be trying to implement them and translate them into practical actions in the coming months. [end recording]

Replying to a question put to him jointly by Czechoslovak media correspondents as to where he saw the significance of the first visit by a Czechoslovak prime minister in the history of relations between Czechoslovakia and Canada, Comrade Strougal said:

[Begin Strougal recording] I think that we have gotten to know each other better and we have clarified our mutual possibilities. We have also gotten to know each other at a lower level, at a level of businessmen and bankers. We were able to meet the people from the provinces, and after all, this is the first contact by a prime minister of Czechoslovakia in Canada. The talks were very open. I am not saying that we always praised each other. I am not saying that we have always found a common platform or common agreement, but we have agreed in one particular thing -- namely that economic cooperation can be expanded considerably. This is borne out by the signing of the agreement on mutual cooperation. Cultural cooperation can be put on a more broad basis. The Czech and Slovak culture is very well appreciated here in Canada. Regarding Expo 86, although subjected to criticism, the Czechoslovak participation has been appreciated very much. Our stand at Expo 67, held in Montreal, was equally successful and built our reputation. Czechoslovak design was reflected not only in our pavillion but also in other places in Expo 86.

I must say that the Canadian side also has shown positive interest in political contacts, which was expressed in essence in the question put forward here, that is in upgrading the role of small and medium powers in the foreign policy area. [end recording]

Other questions asked by Canadian journalists concerned the tasks Czechoslovak policy places before itself, specific projects of mutual economic and trade cooperation, and, as it cannot be otherwise in Canada, also Czechoslovak ice hockey. Comrade Strougal voiced the conviction that Czechoslovak ice hockey players, despite present difficulties, soon once again will haul themselves up to world standards.

Sincere, open, and witty replies by Comrade strougal created a truly friendly atmosphere and Canadian colleagues did not make any secrets of their disappointement when the Czechoslovak prime minister has to end the press conference because he was called upon to welcome official Canadian guests at a gala reception given by Czechoslovak ambassador Buzek. One Candian colleague told me: Your prime minister made a great impression on us.

Strougal Returns Home

LD061527 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Government, this morning returned home from his visit to Canada made at the invittion of the Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Lubomir Strougal and the members of the delegation were welcomed at Prague Ruzyne airport by deputy premiers of the federal government, Ladislav Gerle and Miroslav Toman; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; and Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior.

LENART ADDRESSES CELEBRATIONS IN SLOVAK CITY

LD062332 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Today was an especially festive day for the inhabitants of the central Slovak village of Lovinobana and for all employees of the Slovak Magnesite Works, national enterpirse. Simultaneously with the mineworkers and power workers day, they observed another important anniversary: 100 years since the beginning of the processing of magnesite, 40 years since the founding of the enterpirse, and the 7th centenary since the founding of the village of Lovinobana. Today's celebration were attended by a party and government delegation headed by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. [passage omitted] In his address to a gala meeting Comrade Lenart said, among other things:

[Begin Lenart recording] Our society has invested considerable resources for the advancement of the magnesite industry, which has taken up an important position in the national economu. Its development was, as was already recalled, one of the conditions of building Czechoslovakia's metallurgical ad engineering industry, which formed the basis of the new expansion of our economy and contributed to the industrialization of the fraternal socialist countries.

Our products are at the same time an important item of our exports, based on the domestic raw material base with a high proportion of national labor. They are thus a valuable currency, which enables the purchase of other raw materials. This is borne out by the fact that as of last week we had exported close to 60 percent of products, out of which two-thirds went to the socialist countries.

It is significant that the export of magnesite products to the USSR is on the increase. Since 1980, it has increased tenfold and exports to other socialist countries by more than twofold. Despite the stagnation in the manufacture of steel in the capitalist states, we have been maintaining our positions on these markets also. When we say that magnesite is our unique natural wealth, it is our duty to use it effectively to an increasingly greater degree. This means adapting ourselves fully, both to our domestic and foreign customers.

In the interest and with the aim of making rational use of the geological deposits of magnesite for the needs of Czechoslovak industry, for the needs of the CEMA member countries, and for increasing exports into the socialist states, the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering proposed a concept of the development of this branch, which the federal government has approved. During the current 5-year plan our society will invest into the development and modernization of the magnesite industry in excess of KCS 1.7 billion. This will be manifested, especially in the metallurgical industry, in increasing markedly the life of metallurgical plants through the use of your products of top qualities. This will bring very desirable savings of fuel and energy, a multiple reduction of the standard inputs of fire-resistant materials per metric ton of steel produced, not small savings of manpower, and others. This will furthermore enable the elimination of imports of some kinds of fire-resistant products and on the contrary, will increase our exports substantially, roughly to the tune of KCS 600 million in foreign exchange annually, according to preliminary calculations. In this lies the great economic and social significance of the program you are implementing, a program that is most demanding from the viewpoint of technical and technological reconstruction in the existing history of your branch. [end recording] [passage omitted]

HAMAN ADDRESSES OSTRAVA ENERGY WORKERS

LD061206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting held today in Ostrava to mark Miners and Energy Workers day dealt with the results achieved and the future tasks of miners of the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield, North Moravian energy workers, gas industry workers, and geologists. It was attended by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Vaclavik, leading secretary of the North Moravian regional party committee; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuel and power; and other officials.

Comrade Josef Haman gave a speech in which he thanked the miners and other workers for their arduous and dedicated work and for the results achieved in extracting coal, ore, and minerals. In his speech, he laid particular emphasis on the need to assert consistently the political strategy of the 17th CPCZ Congress and to fulfill the tasks of the 8th 5-Year Plan primarily through intensified efforts in all workplaces and at all levels of management.

HONECKER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON UPCOMING SARTZETAKIS VISIT

LD082248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received representatives of the Greek mass media in State Council offices on Monday. The group is in the GDR on a several-day information visit concerning the forthcoming official visit by President of the Greek Republic Khristos Sartzetakis. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1558 GMT on 8 September adds in a similar report that "President of the Greek Republic Khristos Sartzetakis will pay a state visit to the GDR from 15 to 18 September"]

Erich Honecker answered numerous questions on the international situation, GDR foreign policy, and bilateral relations that were asked by journalists from leading Greek daily papers and television as well as the news agency of Greece.

Erich Honecker stated that he was pleased with the upcoming visit by the Greek president as well as with the opportunity to continue the dialogue they started last year in Athens. He noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and Greece developed well and steadily in many areas. Important initiatives for useful and beneficial cooperation resulted from the political dialogue between the state leaders, governments, and various social forces in both countries, a dialogue that was held repeatedly in a constructive spirit and an open atmosphere.

SED, SPD BUNDESTAG GROUPS BEGIN ARMS TALKS

LD051234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- The working group of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Bundestag group began their sixth round of discussions on "Principles for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in central Europe" in Berlin on Friday.

Taking part in the working meeting for the SED are: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Professor Karl Lanius, director of the High Energy Physics Institute; Karl-Heinz Wagner, staff member of the SED Central Committee; Dr Guenter Hillmann, sector head in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

For the SPD Bundestag group: Egon Bahr, chairman of the committee on disarmament and arms control in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten Voigt, chairman of the working party on chemical disarmament and representative of the foreign policy working party of the SPD Bundestag group, member of the executive of the SPD Bundestag group and of the SPD Executive; Erwin Horn, member of the executive of the SPD Bundestag group; Dr Hermann Scheer, representative of the SPD Bundestag group's working party on disarmament and arms control, and member of the SPD party council; Dr We Stehr, SPD Bundestag group expert on disarmament and arms control.

FRG INTERIOR MINISTER MAKES 'REVANCHIST DEMANDS'

LD082348 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] FRG Interior Minister Zimmermann had himself awarded the Order for Services to the German East on the so-called Day of the Homeland in West Berlin. According to the statute of the order, which was presented by revanchist leader Czaja [Herbert Czaja, president of the Association of Expellees] -- the GDR and large parts of Poland, the Soviet Union and the CSSR belong to the German East. In a speech of thanks, Zimmermanan used old revanchist demands. He called for a change in the situation in Europe resulting from World War II and postwar developments. Zimmermann forgot that the borders of all states on the continent have also been embedded in the treaties between the FRG and the socialist states. Zimmermann said that he did not consider the borders as final and unchangeable. As ADN notes, his speech cannot be brought into harmony with FRG Government statements advocating peaceful, prosperous relations of cooperation with the GDR and the other states in Europe.

WILLI STOPH RECEIVES CAMBODIAN DELEGATION

AU061900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 2 September Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received the delegation of the Cambodian National Assembly headed by its president, Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo.

Willi Stoph briefed his guests on ths manifold initiatives of the working people to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which are expressed in high performances in fulfilling the challenging aims of the 1986 economic plan. The GDR people regard the universal strengthening of their socialist state as an efficient contribution to the worldwide struggle to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. In this spirit the GDR supports in its foreign policy the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Warsaw Pact states at their Budapest meeting. The decision announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to prolong the Soviet nuclear test ban until the beginning of the 1987 was met with special approval and support.

Chea Sim reported on the successful domestic political development of Cambodia as well as on its foreign policy aimed at international detente and safeguarding peace. Due to the great efforts of the Kampuchean working people in implementing the trail blazing resolutions of the Fifth KPRP Congress, economic reconstruction is making good progress. Since the liberation from the Pol Pot regime the GDR has granted comprehensive solidary support to the Kampuchean people, something for which he conveyed the cordial thanks of the party and state leadership of Cambodia.

Both politicians praised the level of bilateral relations and expressed the certainty that the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of both states will continually develop.

The cordial meeting was attended by Sieglinde Metten, GDR People's Chamber deputy and member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the National Council of the GDR National Front. Also present was (Phi) Thach, Cambodia's ambassador to the GDR.

Fischer Meets Chea Sim

LD061413 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Chea Sim, president of the Cambodian National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, expressed during an exchange of views in Berlin on Friday their concern about the continuing tense international situation. The two sides paid tribute to the extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests as an expression of the consistent policy in the interest of peace, which was setting signs for a change for the better in international relations that could not be overlooked. Oskar Fischer said that the latest proposals by the three states of Indochina for solving all contentious issues in Southeast Asia and the creation of a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in that region served precisely this objective and met with the support of the GDR.

Oskar Fischer and Chea Sim concurred in noting that the relations between the two states have been developing successfully on the basis of the friendly treaty of 18 March 1980. They affirmed their determination to develop the fraternal cooperation between the GDR and Cambodia.

The delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Cambodia will end its GDR visit of several days on Saturday.

MINISTRY PUBLISHES GRAIN HARVEST STATISTICS

AU021429 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- According to information from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, the grain harvest has mainly been concluded, except for some extremely difficult areas and some areas in the medium-high mountain ranges. The cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture and their helpers from the villages and partner enterprises have achieved excellent performances. Guided by the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, they have harvested the grain speedily and with low losses. We also have to stress the work of the socialist youth association which declared the grain harvest in many places to be FDJ initiatives. The state procurement plan was fulfilled as early as 19 August.

The preliminary average yield per hectare amounts to 45.8 decitons, our country's total yield amounts to 11.5 million metric tons. With this the best harvest to date, that of 1985, has been repeated for grain.

Catch crops were sown on more than 1 million hectares. This is the largest area to date.

The individual bezirke contributed to the result in grain production with the following perliminary hectare yields:

	Harvested Area in percent	Yield per hectare in decitons	Total yield in metric tons
GDR	94.2	45.8	11,500,000
Rostock	92.7	49.2	
Schwerin	97.4	41.1	
Neubrandenbrug	100.0	44.0	
Potsdam	100.0	36.8	
Frankfurt	100.0	39.3	
Cottbus	100.0	36.2	
Berlin	100.0	41.3	
Magdeburg	98.6	47.4	
Halle	90.0	53.5	
Leipzig	99.4	54.0	
Erfurt	75.5	50.2	
Gera	86.1	49.0	
Suhl	80.6	39.2	
Dresden	94.5	49.1	
Karl-Marx-Stadt	82.4	48.9	

Development of Grain Production

	Yield per hectare in decitons	Total yield in kilotons
1971-75	36.2	8,679
1976-80	35.8	9,038
1981-85	41.3	10,388

Plan fulfillment in animal products as of 27 August 1986

	Plan	Current results	Overfulfillment
Slaughter animals in kilotons	1,710.9	1,751.0	40.1
Milk in kilotons	4,910.6	5,236.2	325.6
Eggs, in millions of units	3,387.0	3,417.0	30.0

The cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture and their helpers thus successfully fulfilled the pledges they had accepted in honor of the 11th SED Party Congress. Their initiatives are fully characterized by the competition in preparation for the 13th GDR Peasants Congress which will take place in Schwerin in May 1987. Once more, the teamwork between peasants, workers in socialist agriculture, the entire village population, the workers in the kreis enterprises for agricultural technology, in the centers of agricultural chemistry, the joint [zwischenbetrieblich] building organizations, the grain marketing enterprises, in agricultural machine-building, chemical industry, and other industrial sectors, and the Peasants Mutual Aid Association and its Peasants' Trade Cooperative has proved its worth. They all deserve gratitude and recognition.

Now the LPGs, state farms, and their cooperatives are directing all efforts toward harvesting root crops, fruits, and fodder crops with low losses, toward speedily clearing away straw and sowing the winter seed at the most favorable time from an agrotechnical point of view. In this way they are creating the preconditions for high yields and performances in next year's crop and animal production and are thus helping to implement the economic strategy that was decided by the 11th SED Congress.

KADAR, OTHERS GREET BULGARIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD082134 Budapest MTI in English 1607 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Prime Minister Gyrogy Lazar sent a telegram of greerings to Todor Zhivkov general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, president of the State Council of the People's Repbulic of Bulgaria, and to Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov on the occassion of the national holiday of Bulgaria, the victory of socialist revolution and the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of that country.

The telegram stresses:

"The Hungarian people have followed the constructive operations of the workers of Bulgaria, the achievements they have made under the leadership of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, that have contributed to advancing the national economy, the enrichment of science and culture and the flowering of Bulgaria, with deep-reaching approval and high esteem.

"We are happy to conclude that the traditional friendship of our peoples, and the cooperation of our parties and countries are advancing successfully based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism. Our joint activity within the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA have done a good service to the interests of the socialist community and the cause of socialism.

"On your national holiday we would like to wish continued success to the friendly people of Bulgaria, and to you in implementing the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, and in your responsible activity in the interests of the flowering of your socialist land."

PARTY OFFICIALS GREET, VISIT NORTH KOREANS

Leaders Salute DPRK

LD082202 Budapest MTI in English 1640 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Prime Minister Gyrogy Lazar sent a telegram of greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the Democratric People's Republic of Korea and to Kang Song-san, premier of the Administrative Council, on the national holiday of the DPRK, the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The telegram stresses:

"In the nearly four decades that have gone by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has achieved major success in the building of socialist society.

"The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian Government and the working people support the Korean Workers' Party and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its efforts to create peace and security in the region, to shape the favourable atmosphere required for the peaceful and democratic unification of their land, and in their constructive initiatives.

"We assess with joy that relations between our parties and countries have been expanding year after year and have become enriched with significant achievements. We are convinced that the further intensification of cooperation will contribute to advancing the forces of socialism and social progress, to promoting the common cause of international peace and security.

On the national holiday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we wish you and the workers of Korea continued success in your struggle for the flowering of your socialist homeland."

Military Delegation Arrives

LD082031 Budapest MTI in English 1400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- A military delegation, headed by Army General O Kuk-yol chief-of-staff of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Korean Workers' Party, arrived in Hungary on an official friendship visit on the invitation of Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief-of-staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence.

Finance Minister Meets Counterpart

LD082143 Budapest MTI in English 1613 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Minister of Finance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madame Yun Ki-chong, Hungarian Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi arrived in Pyongyang Monday for an official, friendly visit. Istvan Hetenyi is to hold talks with Madame Yun Ki-chong, and with other economic leaders of the DPR Korea.

NEPSZABADSAG ON IMPROVEMENT IN SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

AU051213 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by Peter Barbaras: "Without a Question Mark"]

[Text] The most recent phase in Soviet-Chinese relations does not resemble the concept of the great leap forward. But fast and spectacular changes are nowadays not characteristic of other areas of Chinese policy either. However, it is not a standstill that characterizes relations between Moscow and Beijing. It is only difficult to follow the motion.

Four years ago we used as the headline to an article of ours commenting on relations between the two countries: "Moving Away From Deadlock?" The question mark was definitely justified at that time because the world tried to regard Beijing's invitation to Soviet athletes in 1982 as some sort of progress. There was hardly a much more exciting event in the relations between the two countries. This in spite of the fact that THE GUARDIAN of London called Leonid Brezhnev's Tashkent speech "the most serious opening attempt" and THE FINANCIAL TIMES called it "the most earnest conciliatory gesture in the last one and a half decades." The Soviet side, therefore, saw no reason at the beginning of the eighties to prevent a considerable increase in cooperation, in addition to receiving mutual visits.

It is worth reminding our readers about this because the Western press tends to forget that the Soviet demand to improve relations with China was not new. It is so much so that we can hardly find a year in the past one and a half decades when Moscow did not come up with initiatives in that direction.

In 1970 Moscow proposed the signing of an interstate agreement that would have excluded an attack against each other. In 1971 the Soviet Government wanted to sign an agreement renouncing the use of force. In 1973 the Soviet Union proposed on agreement on the peaceful settling of border issues. In 1975 the CPSU Central Committee plenum confirmed that the Soviet Union was ready to restore its friendship and cooperation with the Chinese people. In 1976 the Soviet press stopped publishing articles critical of China. In 1978 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet proposed to publish a joint communique on the principles of the relations between the two countries, and so on.

However, the relations between the two countries did not develop at the speed desired by the Soviet Union. Although with small steps, we have nevertheless moved far away from the vibrating events of confrontation. To achieve this, of course, a change in the Chinese attitude was also necessary. Leading Chinese statesmen's statements in the past years signaled that Beijing, even with its preconditions, was searching for the road to cooperation that would be useful for it too. Too much distrust has accumulated, however, which makes this path difficult. Nevertheless, there is an increasing number of encouraging signs that both sides are striving to eliminate the genuine obstacles and to forget those times when even moving away from the deadlock was questionable.

In the most recent history of the relations beween the two big powers, Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok at the end of July this year definitely occupies a prominent place. This position takes into account the Chinese leadership's fears and strives to disperse Beijing's feelings of being surrounded by taking practical steps in this direction.

The Soviet Union will pull six regiments out of Afghanistan; together with the government in Ulanbaatar, the Soviet Union is considering the withdrawal of a considerable number of troops from Mongolia. The Soviet Union is ready to negotiate on a proportional reduction of armed forces stationed on both sides of the Soviet-Chinese border. The Soviet Union is also ready to demarcate the frontiers along the main current of the rivers, something that would place several Soviet islands -- among them Damanskiy Island, the site of previous battles -- under Chinese control.

All these are in harmony with the Soviet efforts to include the Asian-Pacific area in a comprehensive system of international security.

One month after the Vladivostok proposals, it is possible to gauge Beijing's reaction well, a reaction that can perhaps best be characterized as cautious. While welcoming Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for the normalization of relations, China also expressed their displeasure with the fact that the proposals did not include the issue of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. This sort of duality is a recurring pattern in the various Chinese manifestations. On the one hand, they do not try to underrate the gestures made by the Soviet leadership, on the other hand, they continue to keep on the agenda the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese one in Cambodia, facts that the Chinese consider to be the greatest obstacle in the path of normalization.

Nevertheless, some events of past weeks show that, in spite of the obstacles mentioned by Beijing, the relations between the two countries continue to brighten. The Soviet premier was also present among the 300,000 visitors to the Chinese exhibition in Moscow, an exhibition that has drawn great interest. It was announced in Moscow that a 40-volume series will be published entitled "The Library of Chinese Literature."

The wives of the Soviet leaders were invited to a fashion show held at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. Such news in itself would have been a sensation of few years ago. Nowadays we are getting used to the mutual gestures as natural.

The time passed when it was inconceivable for a Soviet first deputy premier to travel to China for acupuncture and to meet Chinese leaders. This time, this happened with Ivan Arkhipov. And, Nikolay Talyzin, chairman of the National Planning Committee, is going to be a guest in Beijing.

Are these small steps? Compared with what the Soviet Union is proposing, perhaps they are. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech proposed a wide area of cooperation to the Chinese leadership, from a comprehensive exchange of experiences to the training of Chinese cosmonauts. We probably still have a long way to go to achieve that. But we are coming increasingly close to the point when we can call the relations between the two socialist big powers, at least concerning interstate relations, as settled.

MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE DROUGHT DAMAGE ADOPTED

AU051723 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Sep 86 p 1

[MTI report: "Short-Term Credits and Suspended Tax Payments -- Measures Aimed at Alleviating the Damage Caused by the Drought"]

[Text] As a result of the considerable loss of production caused by drought -- a drought that has been going on for years in certain areas -- some agricultural enterprises are in an extremely unfavorable economic and financial situation. Therefore, in addition to the efforts and the burden accepted by the affected enterprises, central financial measures will also be taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Hungarian National Bank. The measures are aimed at reducing the drought's effects and ensuring the financial conditions for continuous farming and for the tasks that create a foundation for the coming year's yield.
The measures will affect those large agricultural plants that face a 20 percent drop in the yield value of crops as compared to the average of the previous 3 years.

The financial measures affecting the large agricultural plants hit by the drought are as follows:

-- Large plants hit by drought may receive short-term credits from the Hungarian National Bank, valid until 31 December 1986, in order to cover expenditures necessary to ensure continuous production and to create the foundation for next year's yield (to buy fodder, seeds, fertilizers, etc.). Wherever necessary, they may receive a production credit payable from sales made during a 1-year period; 7 percent of the interest on these credits will be reimbursed by the budget. Those large plants that cover their drought losses, resulting from a decrease in stocks, from their own turnover capital may receive a forward-turnover credit [forgoalap-megelolegezesi hite], which has an expiration time of 2 to 5 years; a similar 7 percent of the interest on these credits, due at the end of 1987, may be claimed. In the case of firms suffering from repeated natural disasters, the entire interest on the credit given them will be covered by the state budget.

-- Since the forms of income regulations based on output and the output indicators (added value, net income) in the agricultural sector are significantly influenced by the drought losses, the measures will allow the income regulatory taxes for 1986 to be suspended, and if certain conditions are fulfilled in 1987, for them to be annulled. If the yield is less than the amount required from an employee, it is not necessary to include in the tax assessment on wages the allowance received for produce delivery from household plots and additional plots [illetmenyfold]

The drought-hit large plants may only receive the allowances if the average annual increase does not go beyond 5.5 percent, or if it does, if the wage increase implemented was introduced after 31 August and if no revenue shares will be paid as regards the 1986 results.

-- The country councils will reduce the estate tax on that portion of the land on which cereals, maize, and other field plants are grown if the yield of these crops has dropped at least 25 percent below the comparable base.

-- Farms with unfavorable conditions do not need to deduct the price additional for extra purchases if, due to yield losses, they buy a larger amount of fodder.

-- Among the large plants with probable deficits due to drought losses, those farms that closed with a deficit in 1983-85 -- in spite of this year's losses -- may write off the entire amount of their amortization.

-- The large agricultural plants hit by the drought do not need to pay the net advance payment for wage taxes. Decisions will be made later about the state support available to restore the financial balance of the farms most severely hit by the drought and where a deficit is probable.

BRIEFS

POLISH-ECONOMIC TIES -- Budapest, Sep 5 -- To implement the tasks of the comprehensive programme for the development of relations between Poland and Hungary, signed on October 24, 1984, both sides agreed on a schedule until 2000. The schedule, signed today by Vice-Premier J. Koziol and J. Marjai, has an open character and can be made more precise and complete. It includes long-range tasks in mining and power engineering, new materials and components, car production, electronics, automation, pharmacy, plant protection agents, synthetic materials, and biotechnology. The interested ministries are to develop joint concepts of cooperation in handling the specific tasks and then submit proposals as for the concrete forms and alternatives (specialization and co-production or joint ventures or jointly owned enterprises, etc.). On this basis they will sign detailed contracts and agreements. A Polish-Hungarian committee for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation supervises the fulfillment of the schedule. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 5 Sep 86 LD]

DPA: GEN JARUZELSKI TO VISIT PRC 28 SEP

LD081121 Hamburg DPA in German 1038 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (DPA) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish state and party leader, has said that he is coming to Beijing at the end of September, thus sealing the reconciliation between Moscow's closest Eastern European allies and the PRC even before Erich Honecker, the SED leader. As was reliably learned on Monday, Jaruzelski, who is traveling first to Mongolia and the DPRK, will probably be arriving in the Chinese capital on 28 September.

The general's initiative -- his visit was originally planned for a later date -- has, according to this information, annoyed East Berlin and also embarrassed the Chinese Government. After diplomatic complications between Warsaw and Beijing, it has now been decided to grade Jaruzelski's trip as a working visit and thus put it on a lower protocol level than Honecker's official visit which has been announced by both sides for the end of October. As was said in the official announcement at the time, the CDR Council of State chairman and SED boss is taking up a joint invitation by Li Xiannian, the president, and Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party general secretary.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR OUTLINED

AU072010 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Statement by Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, to RZECZPOSPOLITA: "Working Together To Achieve Self-Sufficiency in Food"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is RZECZPOSPOLITA introduction]

[Text] From 25 to 28 August government delegations representing Poland and the USSR held talks in Warsaw on cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food production. The delegations were headed by Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee. What were the talks about? What results did they produce? This is what a representative of RZECZPOSPOLITA was told about the subject by Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During recent years economic and scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and the USSR in agriculture and food production has increased significantly. This cooperation is based on the comprehensive, long-term program for economic and scientific and technological cooperation up to the year 2000; it occupies an important part in the program. Both Poland and the USSR have decided to significantly accelerate the development of these sectors of the economy so as to achieve self-sufficiency in food in as short a time as possible. It is easier to realize this objective by way of a joint effort, through the rational division of labor and economic and scientific and technological exchange. Both the 10th PZPR Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress advocated the expansion of mutual cooperation between CEMA countries, which includes agriculture and food production. Let us recall that our food production program, which was adopted at a joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL National Committee, also stressed the need to increase the role of agricultural produce and foodstuffs in foreign trade.

Our talks with the Soviet delegation helped to expand cooperation in these areas, and enriched this cooperation by giving it new forms. I believe that the talks were viewed by both sides as a complete success. Our cooperation with the USSR covers the entire food production complex, which includes chemical, engineering, and construction industries, light industry, and education, -- of course, cooperation in these areas relates to farming and the processing of agricultural produce. The forms of cooperation were enriched by extending them to embrace a productjon undertakings, the exchange of technology, production cooperation, and -- we considered this particularly important -- scientific and technological research work.

We also decided to significantly increase trade in agricultural produce that foodstuffs. For instance, between 1986 and 1990 it will increase by more than 50 percent compared with the previous 5-year period, while the rate of increase in our exports to the USSR will be even higher. Under the terms of the agreement that was signed during the visit our exports will consist primarily of fruit, vegetables, fruit and vegetables products, and flowers. We have an abundance of market gardening produce in our country, the standard of market gardening is high, and we can easily raise exports in the market of our Soviet firiends without suffering any losses in supplies to our own market.

The agreement is a long-term one -- it covers the period up to the year 2000 -- and creates a lasting foundation for export-oriented market gardening in Poland. The basic idea behind this long-term agreement -- which our market gardeners requested -- is that the Polish producer will obtain a stable, permanent, and guaranteed market whereas the Soviet consumer will in return be assured a steady supply of high quality fruit, vegetables, and flowers. It is worth adding that the agreement makes it possible to expand the transportation base for market gardening produce and ensures the provision of refrigerated transportation, which is essential for exports of this kind.

The levels of exports that have been agreed do not rule out there being further opportunities for developing trade. We are for example, interested in increasing sales to the USSR of potatoes, onions, rye, drugs used in veterinary medicine, certain items of machinery and equipment used in the food and catering industries, and the construction of certain kinds of installations in the USSR.

What will we receive in return? We are particularly interested in Soviet land reclamation equipment, including drainage machinery, heavy-duty tractors, certain items of agricultrual machinery, and spare parts. We will also buy certain types of seed from the USSR and want to expand trade in consumer goods in areas located near our common border.

Together with the USSR, we will build joint factories for the food industry, and in many cases we will benefit from Soviet help in the form or credits and materials.

During the Soviet delegation's visit to Poland we exchanged information with our Soviet partners on the state of agriculture and food production in both our countries. The chairman of the USSR delegation, Deputy Premier Vsevolod Murakhovskiy also visited a number of farms, including private ones, and processing plants and scientific research centers.

The Soviet Union has shown itself to be our relialbe partner. The Soviet Union provided us with valuable assistance when Poland was feeling the painful effects of the sanctions imposed against her by certain capitalist states, and by the United States in particular.

We are firmly convinced that as a result of the talks -- which took place in a cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding and complete agreement with regard to goals -- our cooperation with the USSR in agriculture and food production will acquire even more momentum and will contribute to the fuller satisfaction of the foodstuff needs of our two countries.

'FINAL' COMMUNIQUE ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH ISSUED

LD081203 Warsaw PAP in English 0725 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 -- In line with the Council of Ministers' recommendation, the government commission for monitoring radiation and preventive measures has worked out the final version of its communique, PAP journalist reported.

On June 20 this year, the Council of Minister closely examined and approved of this document, passing further recommendation to enclose a number of details and supplementary data, and decided to render it open to the public opinion.

As a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and radiation risk in Poland, a government commission for monitoring radiation and preventive measures was brought to life on April 29, presided over by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. During a month and a half of its work, the commission held 12 sesssions which focused on the analysis of data concerning radiological contamination all over the country and the evaluation of the potential exposure conditions the population would face. Possible variants of the development of radiation risk were being examined. Reports of Soviet specialists, the knowledge and opinions of Polish scientists and experts, as well as recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency were taken into account.

On this basis, the commission worked out conclusions and gave advice to the population concerning, among other things, the way it should behave and that it should reduce the consumption of some foodstuffs. Also, recommendations concerning the implementation of current tasks were passed to heads of individual ministers. Meanwhile, the commission checked the realization of decisions and recommendations. Society was being constantly informed about radiological situation in Poland and proceedings made.

On June 18, the commission gathered for the last time to examine and adopt the report on its activity. The report comprises 113 pages and includes data on the state of radiological protection on Poland before the Chernobyl accident, exposure conditions following the accident, as well as suggestions to make use of the experience as concerns the functioning of the state in the conditions of radiation risk.

Let us recall that at about 9 a.m. on April 28, the Central Laboratory for Radiologial Protection (CLOR) received an information from a radiological contamination monitoring station of the Institute for Meteorology and Water Economy (IMGW) in Mikolajki (north-eastern Poland) about a rapid increase of air radioactivity.

At the same time, an increase in radioactive contamination of the air was detected by CLOR and IMGW station in Warsaw. Also, the Atomic Energy Institute in Swierk (near Warsaw) reported the growth of the dose and contamination level. Due to the analysis of the situation, new radiation monitoring posts were being established at other stations. The data collected influenced the decision on appointing the government commission, which held its first session on April 29 in the morning.

According to the report, radiation fallout on April 27 found most dangerous for Poland since it was then that air from the spot of the accident came directly over Poland's north-eastern territory and at the same time the plume which had previously reached the Baltic Sea was passing over Poland. IMGW maps included in the report serve to illustrate this.

The report also includes tables of average and maximum measurements provided by daily reports on radiological situation in Poland. According to these data, highest doses were measured between April 29 and May 3. The highest rate of gamma radiation dose was registered in Biala Podlaska on April 29 and was 0.45 miliroentgen ph. This rate decreased on May 10 to reach 0.02 mrph, and was still falling.

The maximum contamination of air, particularly with active iodine, was measured in Mikolajki on May 29 reaching 571 bq per cu metres. As of May 1 the level of airborne radioactivity started to fall rapidly. First cases of milk contamination were found on April 28, while the highest figure, that is, 2,000 bq/l was registered the day after in the Liblin region, on the following days contamination level was slowly falling. In case, milk delivered to dairies exceeded permissible level of 1,000 bqpl, it was not sent to the market.

The report also carried data concerning surface and tap water right after the accident. Also presented were levels of soil and grass contamination. Contamination and dose measurements happened to vary from area to area, even if the areas in question were lying in a very close vicinity. Measurements of green vegetables were conducted as of April 30. This refers mainly to lettuce, sorrel, spinach, and chives, being most popular greens in our menu. Average contamination level between April 26 and May 30 was about 300 bq/kg (compared with the pre-accident level of 132 bq/kg). Meat samples were also examined, but they showed minor contamination. [passage missing due to PAP transmission interruption]

The distribution of radioactive contamination monitoring stations should be verified so as to ensure contamination monitoring all over the country. Even now it is necessary to establish four such stations. A system of conveying data to central levels must arise. Radioactive contamination stations at the central union of dairy cooperatives should be recreated. It is suggested to expand these stations and equip them with more advanced apparatus.

The report also includes proposals which should be taken into consideration when building nuclear energy objects in Poland.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that one of the most important technical-organizational means to ensure nuclear safety and radiological protection are formal and to the most minute detail controlled actions aimed at reaching high quality materials, elements, equipment, construction-assembly work, as well as the process of beginning and carrying out the production at nuclear power plants. [sentence as received]

Poland's share in creating an international system of nuclear safety and radiological protection in siting, designing, mounting, and operating nuclear power stations is also suggested by the document.

It is stressed that the government commission deems it necessary to elaborate state regulations of emergency proceedings both on the country's and regional scale on the basis of medical, social, and economic norms, and with regard to recommendations of international organizations Poland belongs to.

It is necessary to work out systems of an early notification of radiation risk basing on high-tech equipment, including means communications. [sentence as received] It is also stressed that bilateral and multilateral agreements with European countries operating nuclear power stations on the principles of mutual notification of accidents and elimination of the consequences should be brought about.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON ORZECHOWSKI CSSR VISIT

LD072334 Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Polish-Czechoslovak Communique -- Abridged" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 7 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski paid an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia Sept. 5 and 6 at the invitation of Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Minister Marian Orzechowski was received by General Secretary of the CPC CC, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak and by First Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek.

During the meetings the sides briefed each other on the realization of the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the 17th CPC Congress and expressed satisfaction at the comprehensive development of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in the political, social and economic spheres and in international relations.

Poland's and Czechoslovakia's foreign ministers reviewed Polish-Czechoslovak relations and the tasks tied with their development, in accordance with the decisions made during meetings held between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak and between Zbigniew Messner and Lubomir Strougal.

The ministers pointed to the importance of expanding contacts. Both stated with deep anxiety that due to the fault of imperialist states the situation in the world still remained tense and dangerous. The U.S. along with some other NATO-member states was stirring up a new round of the arms race and also continued deploying intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. With irresponsible stubbornness they strive to implement the programme of the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative, SDI, which leads to the militarization of space. The ministers pointed to the threat to peace which a possible European variant of this programme would pose.

The sides condemned neo-global trends, the imperialist policy "from the position of strength" in various parts of the world, the unceasing attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the practice of discrimination and blackmail in the sphere of economic relations and in other fields.

Both sides decisively rejected the efforts to put to question the reality of the postwar political and territorial order in Europe. The dangerous activities of revisionist and revanchist forces, especially in the FRG, threaten peace and security in Europe, they stated.

No one can treat the issue of providing security for the modern world otherwise than as a complex task which must be solved through political means.

Both sides expressed their full support for the peace programme of the Soviet Union and reaffirmed Poland's and Czechoslovakia's decisive will to act comprehensively on behalf of its realization in strict alliance with the remaining states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The sides spoke out in favour of immediately putting to practice the programme of eliminating mass destruction weapons, especially nuclear weapons, in accordance with the proposal contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986. The decision of the Soviet Government about prolonging once again the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests was deemed as exceptionally significant.

Both sides stressed the need to achieve agreement on the full elimination of intermediate-range missiles by the Soviet Union and the United States in the European zone. The issue of operational-tactical means of increased range, deployed in Czechoslovakia and the GDR, would be solved in this way.

Poland and Czechoslovakia affirmed the weight of new proposals on fundamental reduction of conventional weaponry and armed forces in Europe, contained in the Budapest address, for the further strengthening of security on our continent and in the world.

It was pointed out that the CSCE process played a irreplaceable role in the efforts to strengthen peace and security and develop cooperation on our continent. The sides spoke out for the positive ending of the Stockholm conference in the form of adopting a substantial document.

A conviction was expressed that the Vienna meeting would become an important impulse in the development of the all-European process.

Poland appreciates the proposal forwarded by the governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR to the government of the FRG concerning the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe. At the same time Poland expresses readiness to join the proposed convention if the zone should be appropriately extended as regards its territorial range on the Western side.

The talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and reaffirmed the full concordance of views on all issues discussed. Marian Orzechowski invited Bohuslav Chnoupek to pay official friendly visit to Polnd. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

MESSNER PRAISES TALKS WITH HUNGARY'S KADAR

LD052144 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Interview with Premier Zbigniew Messner at Okecie Airport on 5 September by unidentified reporter -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Premier, we would like to ask you on behalf of our viewers how you evaluate your brief 2-day working visit to Budapest.

[Messner] As regards my impressions: The visit passed in accordance with the usual climate that exists between Hungarians and Poles.

This is a climate of friendship, warmth, mutual understanding, and a desire for mutual cooperation in all sectors. We think that a period has now come when our cooperation should be elevated to a higher level and all undertakintgs should be given more economic efficiency [words indistinct]. The way in which the visit was organized, its climate, were extremely warm [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Mr Premier, today's dispatches from Budapest report that during your conversation with secretary general, Janos Kadar, you talked about new possibilities for cooperation. What is behind this terse statement?

[Messner] First of all, I would like to say that this was the first opportunity in my life to have a direct conversation with Comrade Kadar, and I must state I am enchanted with his personality, his knowledge, experience, enormous wisdom, and the whole conversation in general. The new elements concern ways of seeking solutions which, on the basis of experience so far and on the basis of bilateral solutions adopted within CEMA, will have to be resolved.

For instance, the issue here involves mutual undertakings, joint enterprises, cooperation in electronics and motor industry, which already has -- in which we already have specific achievements -- but further development possibilities do exist -- and in the chemical industry, particularly in the pharmaceutical industry, in a few other spheres, and also in trade. That is of course because when our tourists go to Hungary they ask about supplies to the shops and the good manners in the shops.

I also had the opportunity to visit production cooperatives and get acquainted with high standards in agriculture, which is at a very high level. I also think that the talks I held during this visit showed new directions, and that is why, among others, a meeting of deputy premiers will be orgainzed in near future [words indistinct] put into practice -- so that we can move from various slogans and justified demands to concrete solutions.

Joint Communique Released

LD052219 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Joint Polish-Hungarian Communique -- Abridged" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 5 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Zbigniew Messner has paid in official visit of friendship to Hungary Sep. 4-5, at the invitation of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar.

Zbigniew Messner was received by General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar. The prime ministers exchanged views on the further development of bilateral relations and the current international situation. They stated with satisfaction that Polish-Hungarian cooperation was developing positively in all fields in the spirit of traditional friendship and on foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Both spoke out for the further comprehensive development of mutual relations.

They underscored the decisive role which the systematic meetings between first secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Secretary of the HSWP Janos Kadar played in the development of friendly relations betwen both nations and mutual cooperation.

Both prime ministers expressed satisfaction at the consistent implementation of the "comprehensive programme" of developing relations between both nations and mutual cooperation.

Both prime ministers expressed satisfaction at the consistent implementation of the "comprehensive programme" of developing relations between Poland and Hungary for the years 1984. [as received]

Goods turnover between both countries has increased from 650 million roubles in 1981 to 1,087 million roubles in 1985. Inter-governmental agreements have been signed in the fields of [words indistinct], wheat, sulphur and other raw materials and materials. The activity of the Polish-Hungarian enterprise Haldex has been prolonged. Various services rendered to each other have been significantly increased. Talks were held in the sphere of managing the economy.

Work on the coordination of plans for the years 1986-1990 has been successfully completed and a long-term trade agreement has been signed. In the current five-year period the mutual supplies of goods will reach 6.3 billion roubles and will 31 percent higher over the turnover in the previous five-year period. The share of machines and equipment in this trade is above 50 percent.

Both premiers stressed the great significance which the works on extending the framework of the "comprehensive programme" and charting out the tasks till the year 2000 had for the whole long-term cooperation. Vice Premiers Jozef Koziol and Jozsef Marjai signed a plan of the realization of the economic part of the "comprehensive programme." It takes into account the resolutions adopted at the meeting of CMEA-member states and contributes to putting them into effect. The plan covers long-term tasks in the field of mining, power, new materials and components, the car industry, electronization and automatization, pharmacy, pesticides, plastics and biotechnology.

The sides pointed to the key significance of scientific and technical progress, co-production and specialization of production. A programme of scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and Hungary for the years 1986-1990 was signed this year.

Many important agreements and contracts on cooperation have been prolonged on the basis of a mutually agreed programme of developing co-production and production specialization. New ones are being signed. The results achieved in the car, electronic, machine and chemical industry are especially worthy of notice. Cooperation is proceeding along activily in the field of mining, power and metallurgy as well as agriculture and the food-processing industry which are covered by a separate programme till 1990.

The sides deem as necessary to lift the effectiveness of economic cooperation, especially through creating joint enterprises and through direct contacts between economic organizations. The premiers stressed the need of arriving, in the possibly shortest time, at inter-governmental agreements on: main principles of joint economic activity of enterprises, organizations and groups and on direct cooperation between enterprises, scientific-research units, design-construction and other Polish and Hungarian organizations in such fields as: electronics, electrical engineering, data processing car industry, some branches of the chemical industry, including the pharmaceutical industry, and home trade.

Both sides attach big significance to maintaining and broadening of cooperation between social organizations and direct forms of exchange between voivodships, cities, plants, and also to tourist and sports exchange.

Both heads of government stated with anxiety that the international situation still remained dangerous and tense. This is the result of the policies of the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially the U.S., which strive to achieve military and strategic superiority over countries of the Warsaw Treaty and intensified the arms race.

The premiers of the governments of Poland and Hungary expressed a conviction that everything should be done to achieve a decisively positive change in the international situation, to halt the arms race, prevent its spread around the world and into space and move away the threat of nuclear war and achieve real disarmament.

While reviewing possibilities of solving the most burning international issues the sides made assurances regarding their decisive support for the programme of eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century which was presented by the Soviet Union in January, 1986. They stressed the validity of important proposals of Warsaw Treaty-member states concerning a significant decrease of armed forces and conventnional weaponry which were forwarded at the political consultative meeting of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in June this year. The fundamental first step on the path leading to halting the nuclear arms race would be for the United States to also halt thermo-nuclear tests, following the example of the Soviet Union.

Poland and Hungary aim at creating such a common system of international security and cooperation which would simultaneously encompass the military, political, economic and humanitarian field.

Zbigniew Messner and Gyorgy Lazar stressed that unquestionable respect for the inviolability of the territorial and political reality shaped as a result of World War 2 and postwar development was the fundamental condition for creating a climate of trust, constructive cooperation and preserving peace in Europe. In this context both states condemned manifestations of the dangerous activity pursued by well-known revisionist forces.

Poland and Hungary attach special importance to strengthening friendly ties between Warsaw Treaty-member states and to the realization of a common direction of foreign policy, to the dynamic development of economic integration of socialist states grouped around the CMEA.

In the interest of strengthening positive processes of international life they make efforts to allow the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and weaponry in central Europe and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building measures and disarmament in Europe to bring the possibly earliest results.

The sides spoke out for solving hotbeds and tensions in the Near and Middle East, in Central America and other regions of the world through political means. This would contribute, to a large extent, to an improvement of the general international climate.

Zbigniew Messner and Gyorgy Lazar reaffirmed the solidarity of their governments with nations fighting against imperialism for full national and social liberation.

The talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, with full unity of views and mutual understanding. They have contributed to the strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Hungary, to deepening friendship between both nations.

CDU/CSU BUNDESTAG GROUP RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS

LD060920 Hamburg DPA in German 1443 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (DPA) -- The visit by a group of five members of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group has received great attention in Poland. Deputies Karl-Heinz Hornhues, Hans-Peter Repnik, Kurt Falthauser, Peter Kittlemann and Klaus Rose were received in Warsaw by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, and Foreign Trade minister Andrzey Wojcik. Besides their official talks, they also had talks in Warsaw with members of the opposition and church representatives. They also visited the grave of Jerzy Popieluszko, the priest murdered by secret service officers.

The parliamentarians, who arrived in Warsaw on Sunday and ended their political talks in the Polish capital on Thursday, reported to German journalists in Warsaw that the atmosphere had been extremely open and positive. The Polish side had clearly attached importance to contacts with the CDU/CSU parliamentary group being a continous process. It had also been possible to talk to the Poles about awkward questions.

Regarding the problem of the emigration of citizens of German origin, the Poles had pointed out that in many cases the wish to emigrate was determined by the economic discrepancy between Poland and the Federal Republic. Poland also suffered from a shortage of manpower due to insufficient technology and automation. The deputies travelled on to Krakow on Thursday. They also plan to visit the former concentration camp of Auschwitz and the place of pilgrimage at Czestochowa.

POLITYKA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH FRG, GDR

AU081140 Warsaw POLITYKA No 35 in Polish 30 Aug 86 p 16

[Daniel Passent article: "Long-Term Duration"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] During my stay in Hamburg I used to watch a fishmonger's shop stuffed to excess with all the fish you can imagine, including smoked herrings, which had been on sale in Poland until they were "smoked out" by the development of our maritime economy. One Friday evening after the shop had been closed, instead of locking away their wares in the usual way and cleaning up the shop, the saleswoman began transferring everything to the premises at the back of the shop, which was soon filled in by representatives of the Hamburg workers class. There followed a regular demolition of the shop itself. The walls were scraped clean, the floor was ripped off, and a huge heap of rubble was raised in the middle. The following Monday I could not believe my eyes: the shop was open for sales, everything was in a spick-and-span condition, the walls and the floor were agleam, and all the delicious wares were in their appointed places. [passage omitted]

In the 60 preceding hours, working with glee round the clock throughout Saturday and Sunday and getting along without any accountability reports and formalities and so on, the Hamburg workers completely revamped the shop. This was more of a miracle to me than all the exotic fish that I have never seen before and probably will never see again... [passage omitted]

In a collective book on the German question, which is entitled "In the Shadow of the Past," and which has been published this year by the State Publishing Institute (PIW), Professor Tomala writes: "Only because of intensive work from scratch, which is perhaps not very attractive on a daily basis, the two German states, each a member of a different system, have been able to attain to high positions insofar as economic development is concerned." Myself, I would add: not only "insofar as economic development is concerned."

Writing about the FRG, Professor Tomala says: "The thing is that not even tens of thousands of the richest industrialists would have been able to achieve anything if the West German people had not demonstrated that great will to work and discipline after the war, especially after 1949. We saw how having overcome the psychological barrier and apathy, following their defeat, and having shaken off their disbelief in their ability to lift themselves out of the political, economic, and moral crisis that developed after 1945, the West German people not only rolled up their sleeves and went to work, but also agreed to postpone the realization of their own needs to some future time. It was only through hard work that millions and millions of persons transferred to the Western zones of occupation were able to regain the assets they had lost.

We have tried to explain this phenomenon in various ways. Some of us said that it was U.S. dollars that made the West German "miracle" possible and some of said that war destruction in Germany had been tendentiously exaggerated. All the explanations were true, but they were not enough to solve the riddle. West Germans were able to rid themselves relatively quickly of the ballast left in their hearts and minds by the tragedy of their defeat. However, they have always realized that only the economy is able to elevate them to some position of importance under new conditions and that the material base can and must be a springboard to political power. That is why they went for that remarkable speed for work, the longest working day, and the longest working week in West Europe."

Poland's position vis-a-vis the GDR has also deteriorated. After a period of great internal complications (an anniversary of the Berlin occurred recently) and of isolation from the West, the GDR is now experiencing a period of high prestige, increasing respect, and even fascination. This has been proved by events such as M. Gorbachev's 7-day visit to Berlin in connection with the SED congress, Erich Honecker's ever expected and postponed visit to the FRG, and the numerous publications in the West German press, which is no longer contemptuous of the GDR as in the old days. Professor Tomala writes: "During the difficult years of our Polish reality many of us have been used to the idea that Poland was that socialist country which displayed particular activity in the international arena and which enjoyed a great measure of authority, and find it difficult to come to terms with the circumstances that it is now precisely the GDR that has become a site for political meetings and is in a way taking over our role. But this is the stark truth. Only a country that is politically stable, whose economy is efficient, and in which life has a certain quality is able to enjoy respect."

I think I would quarrel with Professor Tomala on some points. For example, I would say that the economies of the two German states are subject to some stresses, that the professor did not tell us everything about the volume of reparations shouldered by these two states, and that he did not emphasize with the necessary strength the benefits accruing for the GDR from its economic relations with the FRG. But I would not dare to dispute the professor's authority. Besides, he deals with that which is most important for us in the German question as well -- with the economy. He discussed our internal solutions in order to silence those who today talk about Polnische Wirtschaft [Polish economy in derogative sense] and in order to disillusion those who at the time of Yalta claimed that we would be unable to develop the Oder-Nysa territories. In a word, because of European stabilization, the German question has now become of greater importance for us in solving our domestic problems, which will determine our position in Europe. [passage omitted]

The Germans need to know that we are confident that they will never again rise against us and will forever desist from wanting our heads and land. On the other hand, what we need is the Germans' confidence that they can lend us money, buy from us machines and not only strawberries, and use for further production our raw materials and component parts, which we would deliver at agreed deadlines and in agreed quality. It is not only we who need to inspire confidence. Confidence should be inspired in us, and this it seems we need now very much. [passage omitted]

BISHOPS CALL FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

AU081316 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 8 (AFP) -- The Polish Catholic Church Monday urged the release of all political prisoners, officially estimated at 86, following the Bishop's Synod held Friday and Saturday at Tarnow, southern Poland.

The bishops, in a statement issued here Monday, recommended that the government amnesty of last July should be applied to all political prisoners, and "no individual nor social group should be discriminated against for religious or political opinions."

They said that one of the government's priorities must be "the unconditional right of free association guaranteed by the Constitution."

The government released 103 political prisoners between July 22 and September 22 out of an official total of 189 -- the opposition claims there are 350.

Theoretically some leading political prisoners were exempted from the amnesty, but "special circumstances" were taken into account for the release of such prisoners as historian Adam Michnik, ideologist of the Committee of Self-Defence (KOR), and Bogdon Lis, a cosignatory with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa of the Gdansk Agreements in August 1980.

MESSNER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM, DEBTS

LD041950 Warsaw PAP in English 1908 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 4 -- As it was reported in yesterday's PAP news service Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner granted on the eve of his visit to Hungary an interview to the KEPES 7 weekly appearing in Budapest. Below are excerpts from Messner's opinions concerning problems of economic reform and Poland's debts:

At its 10th congress the party stressed its firm political will to continue the economic reform and further improve its mechanisms, the prime minister said. It can be stated that we are entering the second stage of the reform. The first was the stage of forming institutional-legal and system frames. At present, we are facing the task of consistently putting the principles of the reform into effect. This main practice the sharpening of the economic constraint vis-a-vis all economic links. This is not easy. It may lead to temporary tensions and conflicts between socio-professional groups or factory crews. Nonetheless, we are determined to overcome the simplifications and stereotypes in the way of reasoning and acting which unfavourably affect the development and combat any illusions and myths.

Let us consider, for example, the problem of tax reductions or exemptions. It is almost generally believed that such reductions and exemptions should be granted to the economically weak units. Meanwhile such tax privileges should be applied to the economically strong organisms, and especially to those operating in these branches which we regard as development-stimulating ones. We will be withdrawing from offering assistance to the weak and ineffective units. And this is the direction we will be strengthening in the state's financial policy.

Similarly, we intend to consistently link the employee wages not only to the individual contribution to work but also to the financial situation of the enterprise, even if that would mean differentiation of wages. We must, therefore, convince people, we hope successfully, that justly in socialism does not necessarily mean equally to everybody. We will resist the catchy slogan of egalitarism with the higher reasons of effectiveness and development.

We also must restore proper functions to prices. This makes it necessary to apply in a large degree the equilibrium prices and to improve price relations. Social welfare functions should be take over by other institutions which the socialist state does not lack.

Last but not least, we intend to complete the process of adapting the functions and organization of the economic centre to the requirements of the reform.

As far as Poland's debts are concerned the prime minister replied:

Economic difficulties and unrest in the early 1980s did not allow us to meet on time our obligations. Effects of economic and political restrictions directed against Poland by some capitalist countries had an additional negative impact. Nonetheless, we were and are open to economic and financial cooperation with these countries. We have signed a number of agreements with commercial banks on postponing the payment of a considerable part of our debts falling in the years 1981-1986. We have also signed or initialled agreements with the Paris Club, grouping representatives of countries which are our main creditors, providing for the resecheduling of debt payments originally due in the years 1981-1986. Thus we are regulating the legal state of our foreign debts.

Another direction of our actions is to increase the economy's export abilities. The inaugurated changes in the production structure are meant to serve this aim. We have made the scientific-technical progress one of the key questions, which finds expression in, for instance, the programme of cooperation with the CMEA countries. We are also taking other steps serving to increase the export and improve its effectiveness. We have set up a bank of export's development which will finance pro-export and anti-import ventures, said Messner.

The growth of export, the growing share of new technologies, of new technical and organizational ideas in our production potential should also be facilitated by the law on the principles establishing companies with participation of foreign capitals adopted by the Sejm.

Foreign debts are an enormous burden to the economy. We are trying to pursue such policy which would prevent the society's living standards to deteriorate and preserve possibilities of economic development. For the past few years we have been recording a surplus in trade with capitalist countries.

Recently, this surplus was maintained at about 1.5 billion dollars annually. To regulate our debts we would have to increase this surplus substantially. This, however, requires a further considerable growth of export and economy in general. We are not going to attain this without financial and economic cooperation with foreign countries, Messner said.

Agreements we have signed with our creditors provide for full normalization of financial-crediting relations. On our part regulation of liabilities on the agreed dates, and on the part of our partners -- opening of new credits which will make it possible to realize further economic ventures. Unfortunately, we do not meet yet with full understanding as far as these questions go. The flow of new credits for our economy is still too small and does not allow us to fully realize our ventures.

We have lately become member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. We expect that the membership of these world finance institutions will create real possibilities for expanding cooperation and a climate of better understanding for our country's situation.

TRANSPORT MINISTRY INTRODUCES FARE INCREASES

LD052057 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Transport announces that it is introducing an increase in the price of rail and bus tickets. Beginning 1 October, fares on Polish motor transport buses will increase an average of 19 percent. Fares on express buses will go up by an average of 17 percent. The cost of monthly tickets for workers will rise by 20 percent.

Beginning 1 November, the price of monthly rail sesson tickets will go up and on 15 November single rail fares will too. All these tickets will go up by an average of 20 percent. However, there will be no increase in the price of monthly season tickets for schoolchildren, either on the buses or the railways.

The increase was announced in the first quarter of this year, and therefore comes as no surprise. It is in accordance with the stipulations of the socio-economic plan for the current year. The increase was essential, as the cost of fuel and power for the bus fleet and for rolling stock, as well as that of spares had risen. Public transport was becoming increasingly unprofitable. Yearly subsidies had already reached 127 billion zloty which means that the cost of travel was being financed by the whole community, and not by those using public transport. The increase will evade an increase in subsidies. Fares in Poland will continue to be among the lowest in Europe.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS CONFERENCE OF PZPR SECRETARIES

LD082013 Warsaw PAP in English 1921 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 8 -- A conference of PUWP voivodship committee 1st secretaries chaired by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and with the participation of CC secretaries, took place here today.

The debates focused on the review of the state of implementation of 10th PWUP Congress decisions and of preparations for post-congress conference and report-elections meetings.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT

AU061613 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 86 p 1

["Message Addressed by President of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Eighth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Harare"]

[Text] The Eighth Summit Nonaligned Countries gives me the pleasant opportunity of extending cordial greetings and best wishes to the heads of state and government and other representatives of nonaligned countries and national liberation movements participating in this important international meeting.

The current meeting of nonaligned countries takes place at a time when the international situation continues to be tense and when the peoples on all continents are faced with serious and complex problems. The arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, is acquiring a greater scope, old conflicts continue and new ones are emerging, and the policy of force and interference in domestic affairs of other states is still present. The aggravation of the world economic crisis has led to a worsening of the situation of developing countries and to wider gaps between these countries and the developed ones.

In these circumstances, the key problem of our age is to do everything possible to halt the dangerous course of events, to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to eliminate the danger of a world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe that could lead to the destruction of life itself on our planet. This requires more than ever before the unity of the efforts and the strengthening of cooperation among all peoples and advanced forces everywhere to defend mankind's best asset, namely, peace.

Romania highly values the role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the serious problems of the contemporary world and promoting a new and democratic policy of freedom, independence, and respect for each people's right to freely choose its path of socioeconomic development. By promoting an active policy of peace and broad international cooperation, based on the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, and mutual advantage, Romania, which itself is a developing socialist country, is acting in agreement with the main goals of the Nonaligned Movement and is in solidarity with the actions and efforts of nonaligned and developing countries to overcome the problems facing them, to consolidate their national independence, and to promote their independent socioeconomic development.

It is a fact, also highlighted by the agenda of this conference, that the main problems of immediate concern for the nonaligned and developing countries are economic problems and those related to elimlinating underdevelopment. The solution of these problems primarily requires the intensification of the efforts of nonaligned and developing countries to broadly use their own resources, on the basis of national socioeconomic development programs which should take into account the priorities and concrete possibilities of each country.

At the same time, Romania believes that a great importance devolves on eliminating conflicts and states of tension between certain developing and nonaligned countries and strengthening their unity and cooperation in order to resolve, with joint forces the serious problems facing these countries. We believe that the current conference in Harare should play a particular role in this aspect, namely, in eliminating differences and asserting the force and unity of the Nonaligned Movement at the international level in order to promote the struggle for detente, cooperation, and peace in the world.

Romania's foreign policy gives priority to the problems of disarmament and peace; our country proceeds from the conviction that its socioeconomic development plans as well as the progress of all nations can only be secured under conditions of peace and international cooperation. We are determined to broadly act, together with other nations and peace-loving forces throughout the world, to speedily conclude appropriate understandings on halting the arms race and to proceed to concrete disarmament measures. In this spirit, we advocate a comprehensive disarmament program, with emphasis on nuclear disarmament, which can lead to the staged elimination of all nuclear weapons by the end of the century and to a concurrent 25 percent reduction of conventional weapons as well as of troops and military expenditures by 1990, following that with further steps to reach a reduction by at least 50 percent up to the year 2000.

We believe that everything possible should be done to stop nuclear testing. We firmly support the USSR's proposals on a moratorium in this respect and that the United States and other nuclear states should positively answer these proposals in order to speedily reach concrete agreements on a halt to nuclear tests and on the transition to practical steps to end the arms race and bring about disarmament.

Given the serious situation in Europe today, we believe that more intensive efforts should be made to reach appropriate understandings which can lead to halting the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and then eliminating all nuclear weapons on the continent. Generally speaking, we advocate broad cooperation between all European states, regardless of social system, and a united Europe of cooperation and peace without any kind of nuclear weapons.

We are working to ensure that the Stockholm conference concludes with appropriate understandings which can contribute to strengthening trust, security, and cooperation in Europe. We believe that the proposals made at that conference offer a real basis for reaching appropriate agreements. We also speak out for concluding the Vienna negotiations on arms and troop reductions in central Europe as soon as possible with a mutually acceptable agreement.

Our country pays particular importance to developing cooperation and good-neighborliness in the Balkans and turning this region into an area of peace, without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases. We also work to create similar zones in northern and central Europe and on other continents.

The interests of peace and security for all nations require that one thoroughly renounce the path of military actions and the use of force and that one proceeds to solving contentious problems between states exclusively through peaceful means and negotiations. In this spirit, Romania advocates a UN-sponsored international conference on solving the middle East problems, with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. We also speak out for an immediate end to the war between Iran and Iraq and for a transition to a political and peaceful resolution of the problems between those two countries.

Romania actively supports the national liberation movements and the struggle of peoples for totally eliminating colonialism and any forms of colonialist and neoclonialist exploitation and domination. We are fully in solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], for winning their national independence. We condemn most strongly the racist policy of apartheid and the repressive measures of the South African regime against the majority population in that country. We demand most firmly that South Africa stop its aggressive military actions against Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and other independent and sovereign states in that region.

Processing from the difficult situation created by the world economic crisis, Romania advocates a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, including the problem of foreign debts, which is an ever greater burden for the developing countries. Our country believes that one should adopt a complex of measures conducive to canceling the foreign debt of countries with a national income of up to $500-$600 per capita, reducing the foreign debt of other developing countries by up to 50 percent, rescheduling the repayment of the rest of the debt over 10-15 years, with a lower interest rate or with no interest at all, and establishing a ceiling of no more than 10 percent of the revenues derived by developing countries from their exports for annual repayments of their foreign debt. We also speak out for establishing a maximum limit of 3-4 percent for interest on old credits and further granting credits to developing countries at an interest rate of a maximum of 5 percent.

We believe that the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference with the participation of developing and developed countries would play an important role in finding a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, of establishing a new world economic order, and of attaining relations of cooperation based on full equality and equity.

At the same time, we speak out for organizing a high-level conference of developing countries which should discuss and promote new ways and means for strengthening their cooperation and should establish a common strategy in the negotiations with the developed countries.

A lasting and durable solution of the great and complex problems of the contemporary world requires the united efforts and equal participation in international life of all states, primarily the developing, nonaligned, small, and medium-sized states, which represent the great majority of mankind and are directly interested in policy of independence, cooperation, and peace.

It is necessary to further increase the role of the United Nations in international life and in the discussion and resolution of the great problems facing mankind today.

In conclusion, I would like to express my hope and conviction that the current high-level conference will mark an important point along the road of strengthening unity and solidarity of nonaligned countries and will go down as a new and outstanding contribution to the overall efforts to promote peace, disarmament, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

With this conviction, I wish full success to the conference proceedings!

I extend best wishes for progress, prosperity, and peace to the friendly people of Zimbabwe -- the country hosting the present conference -- and to the peoples of all countries that are participating in this important international meeting.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU081919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1986 -- A festive meeting was held in Bucharest, on September 8, to mark the 42nd anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Victor Tulbure, deputy chairman of the Romanian-Bulgarian Friendship Association, and Todor Stoychev, ambassador of Bulgaria in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the celebrated event. The speakers enlarged upon the successes scored by the Bulgarian people in their country's socio-economic development, in raising working people's standard of living materially and spiritually. The traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Bulgaria were evoked which have developed steadily in socialist years. Stress was laid on the essential role of meetings and talks, by now traditional, between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, which have always helped improve and expand the two countries' manysided collaboration -- political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural -- to the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

REPORTAGE ON DPRK MILITARY DELEGATION

Received by Ceausescu

AU041920 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received a military delegation from the DPRK led by Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] and chief of staff of the Korean People's Army, which is visiting our country.

The delegation leader expressed thanks for being received and stressed that it is his pleasant mission to extend, on behalf of Comrade Kim Il-song, KWP Central Committee general secretarsy and president of the DPRK; and Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, warm greetings of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes for good health and happiness and for fresh and greater successes in his overall activity.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to convey to Comrade Kim Il-song and to Comrade Kim Chong-il warm greetings and best wishes for success in building socialism and in achieving the supreme cause of the Korean nation: the peaceful and independent reunification of the homeland.

During the meeting, the sides stressed the positive relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the two countries and peoples and the importance of the meetings and talks at the summit level in Bucharest and Pyongyang aimed at the development of these relations at various levels. It was stressed that the further expansion of relations between Romania and the DPRK at an economic, political, scientific-technical level and in other areas is in the interests and to the benefit of both peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. The sides also stressed the friendly relations between the armies of our countries, relations which are part and parcel of the general framework of positive Romanian-Korean relations.

The sides also discussed aspects of the international political situation. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that under the current conditions, when the international situation continues to be particularly serious and complex, it is necessary to do everything to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to resume the policy of detente, understanding, cooperation, and peace. he also stressed the need to resolve all states of tension and conflict by peaceful means and through negotiations. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu again reasserted Socialist Romania's and our people's solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people aimed at achieving their fundamental aspirations for a peaceful, democratic, and independent reunification of the homeland and with the proposals made in this respect by Comrade Kim Il-song. On behalf of the party-state leadership of the DPRK, the guest expressed warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian party and government and to all our people for the support granted to the struggle waged by the Korean people for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

Delegation Departs

AU081915 Buchearest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1986 -- A Korean military delegation, led by Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief of staff of the Korean People's Army, who paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest. Upon departure, at the Otopeni Airport, the Korean guests were seen off by Lt-Gen Victor Stanculescu, first deputy minister of national defence, by generals and high-ranking officers. Cho Yong-kuk, ambassador of the DPR of Korea in Bucharest, members of the embassy were present. While in Romania, the Korean military delegation conducted talks with the minister of national defence, visited military units and learning institutions, economic and tourist sites.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS DPRK ANNIVERSARY

AU081958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1986 -- On Monday, Bucharest was the venue of a festive meeting devoted to the 38th anniversary of the creation of the DPR of Korea, sponsored by the Bucharest City Committee of the RCP and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association. Constantin Giogu, director of the "Republica" pipe manufacturing enterprise, and Cho Yong-kuk, ambassador of the DPR of Korea in Bucharest spoke about the significance of the event. The speakers mentioned the Korean people's heroic fight against foreign rule, for social and national liberation, for the creation of the DPR of Korea, a state of the working people. Moreover, stress was laid on the successes the working people in the DPR of Korea have scored under the workers' party leadership, in building the socialist society, as well as on their struggle to attain their aspirations after the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland. Emphasis was placed on the ties of friendship, collaboration and solidarity existing between the RCP and the Workers' Party of Korea, between Romania and the DPR of Korea.

Dinca Attends Reception

AU081910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/9/1986 -- The ambassador of DPR of Korea in Bucharest, Cho Yong-kuk, gave a reception on the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of his country. Attending were Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, executives of ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, party and state activists, men of arts, science and culture, generals and high-ranking officers, newspapermen.

HASANI ISSUES STATEMENT ON SUMMIT UPON RETURN

LD090918 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani this afternoon returned to Belgrade from Harare. On his arrival Sinan Hasani made the following statement to the Yugoslav public assessing the work of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit.

[Begin recording] It gives me pleasure to be able to say that the eighth summit was a very successful one. It strongly reflected the efforts by all the participants to consolidate the movement's unity and promote the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. Attention was concentrated on the vital issues of today's world. These are the struggle for peace, the end to the arms race, detente, equitable international cooperation, and hotbeds of crisis. The conference focused particular attention on the problems of economic development. The issues of debts, prices of raw materials, protectionism, and other which are largely responsible for the difficult position of the nonaligned and developing countries were among the economic problems which dominate the conference. A strong demand was voiced for opening up a dialogue between the developed and developing countries. A permanent committee has been formed at ministerial level which will be engaged in the fulfillment of these tasks. An action program has also been adopted for intensifying economic cooperation among nonaligned countries.

Much time was spent discussing the venues for the next summit and the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries. It was decided that the venue for the next summit should be determined at the next ministerial conference to be held on Cyprus. We are also pleased that this honor was bestowed on one of the founder countries of the movement and one which belongs to the European group of nonaligned countries.

I wish to stress particularly that Zimbabwe, the host to the conference, carried out very successful preparations for the summit's work. We also highly appreciate the great personal contribution by the new chairman of the movement, Prime Minister Mugabe, to the summit's work and outcome. It merits the highest recognition. I also wish to use this opportunity once again to thank the government and people of Zimbabwe for their exceptional hospitality and for providing all the necessary conditions for an enjoyable stay and our successful work. We can, indeed, be satisfied at the outcome of the summit. This obliges us successfully to implement all that we agreed on. In that way this summit will make an active contribution to the strengthening of peace and security, and to development and equality. [end recording]

HASANI GREETS ZHIVKOV ON PRB NATIONAL DAY

LD081312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Servie in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, extended a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, with cordial greetings and wishes for the prosperity of the neighboring People's Republic of Bulgaria.

HASANI GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON DPRK NATIONAL DAY

LD081307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, President Sinan Hasani has sent a telegram to Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, on the occasion of that country's national holiday. The telegram contains cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of the nonaligned DPRK.

MIKULIC CONDOLENCES TO RYZHKOV OVER SHIP ACCIDENT

AU082010 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] Belgrade -- Following the tragic accident of a Soviet liner the "Admiral Nakhimov" in which a great number of passengers -- Soviet citizens -- lost their lives, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram with deep condolences to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers.

TRADE MINISTRY SEEKS TO EASE EFTA RESTRICTIONS

LD090235 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, September 8 (TANJUG) -- Lowering the customs and other trade barriers restricting the export of Yugoslav products to the markets of Austria, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries -- EFTA members, is a must if the trade balance between Yugoslavia and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is to be equilibrated.

The above was noted by Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Trade Secretary Dr Milorad Unkovic during a consultation between Yugoslav economy representatives and EFTA held in Vienna today. Unkovic set forth the fact that Yugoslav exports to the EFTA member-countries in the seven months this year dropped 11 percent, while imports from the EFTA countries to Yugoslavia rose 12 percent. Yugoslavia's trade deficit with EFTA stood at 293 million dollars in 1985, while the extent to which Yugoslavia's imports were covered with exports was lower than that with the E.C.

The consultation, held prior to the Vienna Autumn Fair to open on September 10, was chaired by EFTA Deputy Secretary-General Dr Norbert Fuastenhammer.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL ACCUSES ALBANIA OF 'INTERFERENCE'

AU051623 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Addressing the political aktiv of Dragas commune last night, Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee, stressed among other things that Yugolslavia has always been if favor of good neighborly relations with all its neighbors, because these relations have been and remain questions of vital mutual interest. On the basis of these principles, we have pledged ourselves and continue to pledge ourselves for good relations with neighboring Albania. In the same way that we have naturally been interested in the situation of those sections of our peoples in neighboring countries we have also shown understanding for the interests of neighboring countries concerning the situation of nationalities in our country. but we have never pretended, do not pretend, and will never pretend to offer our own social concept to them, which would be valid for the situation of national minorities in those countries or the situation of sections of our peoples in those countires, since this would be contrary to our policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and to our policy of good neighborliness.

We are therefore interested in their situation, but within the context of the social systems prevailing those countries. In accordance with these principles, we have always accepted the right of neighboring countries to show an interest in the situation of nationalities in our country, but under the conditions of our system, without interference in our domestic affairs. We have not contested and are not contesting this right concerning neigboring Albania, but the main problem in the question of relations with Albania, according to Azem Vlasi, arises from the fact that the leadership of that country presents its interest in the Albanians in Yugoslavia on the basis of a totally unacceptable platform that is detrimental to good neighborly relations. What platform are we talking about? We are talking about the fact, stated Azem Vlasi, that Albania's leadership offers it Stalinist ideology and its own concept of the social system of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, which is unacceptable and in direct opposition to what we stand for in Yugoslavia, namely, socialist self-management, national equality, and the policy of nonalignment.

Azem Vlasi continued by saying that the Albanian leadership directly incites the inimical activity of irredentism and of the political emigrants hostile to Yugoslavia. The general manipulation, carried out under the banner of the supposed interest of the Albanian leadership in the fate of Albanians in Yugoslavia, in certain nationalist circles and the concealment of ture facts are proof that this is an unacceptable position; in fact, in constitutes direct interference by the Albanian leadership in our internal affairs. In the face of all this, one must unfortunately draw the conclusion that this is a case of attempted manipulation of the Albanians in Yugoslavia on the part of the Albanian leadership for some determined intentions in the service of greater-Albanian nationalism. There is not a shred of truth that this may be a matter of supposed sincere solicitude for the Albanians in Yugoslavia, because if it were, the Albanian leadership could prove it by its concrete commitment to the development of good relations with Yugoslavia. It is therefore absurd when they say that they are interested in and care for the situation of the Albanians in Yugoslavia while, in reality, they operate in the direction of making relations with Yugoslavia more difficult and burden these relations, thus burdening the situation of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, said Azem Vlasi, among other things at last night's meeting of the Dragas commune poltical aktiv.

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GREETINGS TELEGRAM SENT TO BULGARIAN STATE COUNCIL

AU091132 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message of greetings to the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria, we convey to the Bulgarian people the best greetings and wishes for happiness and prosperity".

ALIA, CARCANI GREET DPRK LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091130 Tirana ATA in English 0843 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (AATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent a message of greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Comrade Kan Song-san, chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in our names we convey to you and the Korean people the best greetings and wishes.

"The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948 marked an event of great historic importance for the Korean people in their struggle for freedom and independence and opened the way to the construction of the new life. During these 38 years, through efforts and untiring work, they have reached great successes in the development of the people's economy and culture and the strengthening of the national defence. The Albanian people rejoice sincerely over this important achievement of the Korean people and wish them fresh successes for the progress and consolidation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"Availing of the occasion, we express once more our resolute support for the just struggle of the Korean people for the removal of U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the independent unification of the country.

"We wish that the friendly relations existing between the two countries develop in the future too".

CARCANI SPEAKS TO PARTY MEMBERS IN MILITARY UNIT

AU080903 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 31 August carries on page 2 a 1,300-word report by Sotiraq Gjordeni entitled "Strengthening the Moral-Political State of Military Discipline at the Center of Attention in the Work of the Party," which describes the proceedings of the AWP conference in the "X" military unit, held at Durres on 29 August, and attended by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of Durres District AWP committee.

The article begins by describing the conference's discussion of the present state of morale and discipline in the "X" military unit, mentioning "the particular mobilization among soldiers and cadres" aroused by Ramiz Alia's speech to army cadres in Durres on 8 July. "In the discussion it was stressed that there is a healthy moral-political situation in the unit." Later in the discussion, it was said that "without lapsing into complacency, attention was drawn to intensifying work for a fuller understanding and conception of discipline, and for its constant tightening, through strictly combatting every incident, however small, that might threaten it."

The article concludes by reporting Carcani's speech as follows:

"After evaluating the proceedings of the conference, he conveyed warmest greetings to the delegates from the AWP Central Committee, and personal greetings from Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee and general commander of our Armed Forces.

"The recent plenums of the AWP Central Committee and the speeches of Comrade Ramiz Alia, especially those about tightening discipline in the army and at the meeting with army cadres in Durres, said Comrade Adil, constitute a program of work for the party organization, staff commanders, communists, cadres and young people of this unit too. While emphasizing the need to educate members of the armed forces in our people's military art, Comrade Adil stressed that this art embodies the clear political, ideological and military orientation given to the army by the party and our unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. Studying and mastering this art, and applying it and enriching it in a creative way, is the key to all the work carried out in this unit. This art is a science, he said, and its acquisition requires devotion, will power, determination, continual study, and also organization and control.

"Later Comrade Adil gave valuable instructions and set out tasks for the best possible understanding and practical realization of military preparedness. An increase in the quality and fruitfulness of the military education of the people, he stressed, is one of the basic tasks of the work of the party and commanders. Executing scientifically the whole process of military preparedness and further sharpening alertness demand further tightening of the scientific management and organization of our work.

"Continuing, Comrade Adil Carcani dwelt upon various problems relating to the further tightening of discipline and the moral-political state of the army. The important instructions and tasks set forth by Comrade Ramiz Alia, the general commandant of our armed forces, have created a healthier situation and aroused greater commitment to the implementation of the demands of militlary discipline, stressed Adil Carcani.

"After speaking about the constant work which must be done to further the education, purity, and moral-political character of cadres and communists, Comrade Adil gave some instructions for further strengthening the leading role of the party organization and increasing the militant and military spirit of communists. Particular attention, he said, must be devoted to increasing their initiative and self-reliance, so that they work more dynamically. The party demands that communists and cadres should link themselves more strongly with their duties, and that everybody should master well the job and function which is entrusted to him; the party wants communists to set an inspiring example at work and everywhere, with deeds and not words. Later Comrade Adil laid stress upon the tasks before the party base organizations to enliven the youth organization, as a more active and lively force within the army. The youth organization should be trusted more, so that it may increase its role in realizing political and military duties.

"In conclusion, Comrade Adil dwelt on various problems of the international situation."

CELIKU SPEAKS AT SHKODER DISTRICT RALLY

AU081122 Tirana ATA in English 0842 GMT 8 Sep 86

[The 43rd Anniversary of the Battle of Rec Commemorated -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 8 (ATA) -- The people of the district of Shkoder commemorated the 43rd anniversary of the battle of Rec against foreign occupiers and the traitors to the country.

On this occasion a popular rally was organised. Present were workers of work and production centers, cooperative members, former partisans, members and relatives of the martyrs' families, military men, youngsters, etc.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Industry and Mining Comrade Hajredin Celiku, the first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Muho Asllani.

Near the lapidary erected to this event wreaths were laid in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the party committee, the executive committee of the people's council, the mass organisations of this district, etc.

The rally was opened by Comrade Muho Asllani.

Amidst the applauses of those present Comrade Hajredin Celiku took the floor. He greeted in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the DRA and of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

In his speech Comrade Hajredin Celiku said among others that the 43rd anniversary of the battle of Rec is being celebrated in the atmosphere of a great enthusiasm prevailing throughout our country to see magnificent celebrations, the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress. He pointed out the outstanding patriotic traditions in the struggles for freedom, independence and social progress of the people of Rec, Malesi a Madhe and of this district and the contribution they have made to the struggle against the Nazi fascist occupiers and the traitors to the country, inscribing new glorious pages of heroism of the people under the leadership of the party. Then he spoke of the all sided successes and the great revolutionary transformations made over the years of the people's power. He stressed that the people of this district like all the country, see to the November celebrations with successes which brook no comparisons with the past, with a multi-branched developed heavy and light industry, with an agriculture which has made great strides forward towards intensification, with progressive socialist culture and a very strong defence and with realised tasks for this period.

STATUS OF PRC TRADE RELATIONS REVIEWED

LD091158 Prague in Czech to Europe 2230 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] CSSR First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek is the highest Czechoslovak representative to visit China in the period of the normalization and development of relations between the two countries. His trip is the outcome of contacts between representatives of the CSSR and the PRC which are bringing results, especially in the economic field. The past two years were especially rich in this respect. Let us therefore take a look at the most important moments in the development of Czechoslovak-Chinese economic cooperation during the past period.

A Czechoslovak industrial exhibition, which demostrated broad possibilities for Czechoslovak exports to China, was held in Beijing at the end of 1984. Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, along with Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, then visited the PRC last June. Svatopluk Potac summed up the aims of that visit in the following statement: Czechoslovakia is ready to share in the Chinese modernization program. It is willing to participate in new construction projects in China, supplying equipment and retooling existing enterprises, especially those in which Czechoslovak equipment was installed in the past.

This involves a number of large plants, especially in the power generating field, built with Czechoslovak assistance in the fifties. The first step in reestablishing this successful cooperation was a contract given to the Skoda export, foreign trade enterprise, to build a thermal power plant of 1,000 megawatt capacity in Shanxi Province. The signing of an agreement on cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China in the manufacture of Bd200 spindless spinning machines of Czechoslovak design, too, is important.

And this trend continued also at the end of last year. CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, chairman of the State Commission for Scientific and Investment Development, visited the PRC in December, and PRC Vice Premier Li Peng, was welcomed in Prague during the same month. It was precisely this Chinese official who welcomed Rudolf Rohlicek in Beijing yesterday. At a dinner held in honor of the Czechoslovak delegation he then declared: The development of relations between the CSSR and the PRC is in the interest of socialism and world peace.

Such an attitude from the Chinese side gives realistic prerequisites for the further development of cooperation between both countries. Specifically, a deeper cooperation in power, automobile, metallurgical, heavy and general engineering and transport industries is on the agenda of the current talks in Beijing.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO USSR ON SHIP DISASTER

AU081142 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Condolences to the USSR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, a telegram of condolences on the accident of the Soviet vessel Admiral Nakhimov, which says:

Dear Comrade Gorbachev,

I have received the report about the accident of the Soviet passenger vessel Admiral Nakhimov, which claimed human lives, with profound grief. Permit me to express the Czechoslovak working people's sincere sympathy to you, the Soviet people, and the bereaved families.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD091452 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, received Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia in Prague today. In a comradely conversation they discussed some topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S MARJAI

Meets With Hrivnak

LD082256 Budapest MTI in English 1812 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Hrivnak, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Committee on Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation held talks in Prague Monday, on issues related to bi-lateral economic and technological-scientific relations.

They examined trends in commodity turnover between the two countries, and considered it necessary to make future efforts, primarily to increase the pace of commodity deliveries from Czechoslovakia, to expand selection and to completely meet with annual delivery schedules. They agreed that in the coming weeks they would begin elaboration on the commodity turnover agenda for 1987.

They concluded that work aimed at enhancing production cooperation between the two countries is not advancing at the proper rate. Since the committee met in May 1986 the involved Hungarian and Czechoslovak companies have signed only three cooperation agreements on joint manufacture of elecronic and electrical instruments, rubber goods and plant protection agents. For this reason the co-chairmen considered it necessary to accelerate coordination operations so that production specialization and cooperation agreements be signed within a short time in the additional twelve areas that have already been coordinated.

The co-chairmen of the committee agreed that the development of direct contacts between companies and the establishment of joint ventures are major contributions to intensifying bi-lateral economic cooperation. Therefore, from now on the committee and its work organizations must devote special attention to taking maximum advantage of opportunities.

In the name of the government Jozsef Marjai expressed his thanks for the effective and quick assistance from Czechoslovakia to alleviate the damage resulting from the fire at the micro-electronics company in Hungary.

At the talks they examined topical issues related to joint construction of the Gabchikovo-Nagymaros barrage system.

Jozsef Marjai was received by Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal.

Holds Talks With Lenart

LD092155 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bratislava, September 9 (MTI) -- During the course of his visit to Czechoslovakia Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai held talks in a friendly atmosphere in Bratislava Tuesday with Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party.

Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Lenart mutually briefed one another on the internal situations of their countries, and on the topical tasks of building socialism. They had a detailed exchange of opinion on issues related to the implementation of national economic plans, the perfection of economic management, and the broadest possible practical application of the achievements of science and technology.

They stressed that the increasingly expanding cooperation between Hungary and the Slovak Socialist Republic is making a significant contribution to furthering extensive economic and technological-scientific relations between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In recent times joint work has accelerated particularly in electrotechnology, electronics and the chemical industry, with a day to day close relationship having evolved between the nuclear power stations of Paks and Jaslovske Bohunice, and the manysided cooperation of Hungarian and Slovak farms continuing to become richer. At the talks they stressed that geographical proximity, friendly and good neighbourly relations and the endowments of the two national economies offer many opportunities for further advancing cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Lenart examined the situation of construction of the Gabchikovo-Nagymaros barrage system, and agreed upon the continued common tasks related to it.

Present at the talks was Julius Hanus, first deputy chairman of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest Tuesday.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD082115 Prague CTK in English 1415 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sep 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak leaders sent today a telegram of congratulations to Bulgarian party and state representatives on Bulgaria's national day -- the 42nd anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution.

The telegram, addressed by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal to Bulgarian Communist Party General Secretary and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Premier Georgi Atanasov, appreciated Bulgaria's significant contribution towards promoting friendship and cooperation and towards developing socialist economic integration of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA countries. The telegram also spoke highly of Bulgaria's principled foreign policy and active part in the struggle for peace.

HAVLIN RECEIVES ROMANIAN ACADEMICIAN VOINEA

LD092035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Radu Voinea, president of the Romanian Academy of Sciences. He briefed Voinea about the elaboration of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the field of sciences and about the immediate tasks facing Czechoslovakia's highest scientific and research institutions. Both officials praised the existing Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation and examined the possibilities for intensifying and developing it further in the years ahead.

COLOTKA MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD092315 Prague CTK in English 1602 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus Sep 9 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka who heads a Czechoslovak Government delegation on a visit to Syria was received by Syrian Permier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm today.

Peter Colotka appreciated the consistent anti-imperialist orientation of Syria's foreign policy and spoke highly of the Syrian leadership's principled positions in fighting against Zionist aggression in the Middle East, and its effort to strengthen the unity of all progressive forces in the region.

The Syrian premier underlined the importance of friendly relations and cooperation with Czechoslovakia for Syria's home and foreign policies and its economic development.

Peter Colotka also met First Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Mustafa Talas, Deputy Premier for Economic Issues Salim Yasin and Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imadi to discuss possibilities of further Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation.

LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL DAY

LD082128 Prague CTK in English 1442 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party and state representatives have sent a congratulatory telegram to Korean Workers Party General Secretary and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song, and Premier Kang Song-san, on the country's independence day.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and People's Korea will develop to the benefit of the people of both countries.

The telegram also expressed Czechoslovakia's support for the efforts of People's Korea for a peaceful democratic reunification of Korea and for its initiatives aimed at easing tension of the Korean peninsula.

HAVLIN ON TASK OF CPCZ POLITICAL ACADEMY

AU041156 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 86 p 2

["(MS)-signed report on speech delivered by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the opening of the new school year in the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy in Praque: "To Stand Always in the Front Ranks"]

[Text] Prague -- On 1 September classes started in the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy in Prague. The festive gathering of pedagogues and students was addressed by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. Then Ladislav Novotny, rector of the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy, specified in detail the tasks which the school will accomplish in keeping with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

The aktiv meeting was also attended by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head.

In his speech Comrade Josef Havlin said:

The beginning of the new school year in all Czechoslovak schools is traditionally combined with a review of the results achieved in upbringing and education during the past years, and of the tasks which await us in fulfilling the mission of teachers, foremen in vocational training, and tutors, namely to comprehensively prepare the young generation for life and work in socialism. This year's first steps into the new school year are extraordinary because of the very recent 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress; because we have entered the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan; and because we are directly participating in the great struggle of all progressive forces of the world for removing the threat of war and for a calm life and work on earth.

Our educational branch will be working in the period of an intensive implementation of conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress, in which all school staff must prove that they have prepared themselves well for the tasks awaiting us in upbringing and education in the coming years; to a considerable extent, their realization is the condition for our successfully accomplishing tasks of society's long-term development.

Successes in the upbringing and education of the young generation will come only if every person working here will fully realize that the acceleration of our society's economic and social development does not lie in the enhancement of the quality of growth in our national economy alone, but that they depend on our entire society achieving a new quality of social movement, more rapid progress in strategically important decisions, a speedier implementation of the latest discoveries of science and technology, a structural reorganization of the economy, more efficient methods of managment, of the organization of work, and of work stimulation; and only if everybody becomes aware that the realization of all this directly concerns and affects the work of schools and educational institutions, that the quantiative new contents of tasks are objectively determined by the needs of the times which are facing us, and that we must regard all this as the substance of our utilizing the merits of socialism and accelerating its development to the maximum. Herein lies the historic significance of the conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress, as well as of the main trends of the CSSR's economic and social development in the years 1986-90 and the outlook into the year 2000.

This understanding of the acceleration of economic and social development is the only thing that can enable us to reach the high goals of the growth of our people's material and spiritual prosperity and to hold our own in competitions with the world; it is the only one that will help consolidate and further comprehensively develop the soicialist society under the conditions of the second half of the eighties and in the last decade of the present millenium, help ensure Czechoslovakia's firm international position, and help contribute toward consolidating peace and hastening social progress.

The months which have passed since the 17th party congress, and all that has been so far done for its gradual implementation by the party and state agencies, convincingly proves that the struggle to fulfill the program of the 17th congress and accomplish the individual tasks will continue to be complicated; that one must neither leave the path embarked upon and succumb to the emerging problems and shortcomings, nor to the people's irresolution and inconsistency; that we must develop an effort in every sector to consistently carry out the deep transformations in the people's minds and behavior, in all their activity. We must demand everywhere that the people be resolute in approaching the given tasks and show an unprecedented sense of personal responsibility and courage. There is no other way than to leave behind all that has become obsolte and does not correspond to the behind all that has become obsolete and does not correspond to the dynamics of the present times, all that contradicts the deliberations and conclusions of the 17th party congress. It is necessary to set into motion, without procrastination, every organization, technical, economic, and socio-physchological resource and reserve; one must make better use of the existing production potential, consolidate organizational standards and discipline in production, and, particularly, overcome the shortcomings in cooperative relations and enhance thrift in using labor resources.

Unprecendented Interest in School Policy

It is known that during the past decade we have carried out significant practical measures which establish good prerequisites for an unprecendented development of our uniform education system, from the pre-school upbringing of children up to the enhancement of the specialists' qualification.

The results achieved by us in this sphere have contributed toward raising the educational, cultural, and technical standards of our people. However, the positive aspects must not hide from us the problems and shortcomings which are currently pushing their way into the foreground, particularly because we are appraising many phenomena which accompany the socialist development of our society far more comprehensively in the search for their true causes and for the forms and methods of their elimination.

We are glad that our working people are showing such unprecedented interest in our party's school policy and in its implementation in schools and educational institutions. They appreciate the care devoted by the party and the state, and by the organizations rallied in the National Front, to the development of our people's educational standards and to the provision of means for the enrichment of these standards; they also appreciate the attention devoted to the forms of the realization of these aims. The fact that the entire party and all its agencies are seeing to it that the young people are reared and educated in harmony with the needs of the development of the socialist society, that the democratic features of our upbringing-educational system are being intensified, that the young people and other working people are provided access even to the highest forms of education and enabled to acquire full qualification and to gratify their individual interests via the open system of our education. This appreciated in a particularly positive way. It is also appreciated that teachers and the staff of our educational system mostly approach their work responsibly, looking for the most efficient forms and methods to shape a young person's personality. Particularly prominence is given to those who promptly react in their work to the demands of practical life who do not succumb to routine or, at times, even to hiding behind some existing instructions which have frequently already become obsolete.

Our working peole also manifest extraordinary interest in the problems and shortcomings which accompany the life and work of our schools, which lower their (on the whole good) standards and which naturally also evoke many doubts whether the road embarked upon in upbringing and education is at all correct in the current phase of our society's development. A common feature of our working people's views is that young people's problems must not be ignored, that one must devote oneself to the coming generation not only at school, but everywhere -- in places where it is growing up and where one can influence the shaping of its character and attitudes, but especially in families and working collectives.

Opinions agree that one must not idly watch how the coming generation develops, or how its attitude to professional training, work, or study and to our entire social development crysatallizes. In many letters we also encounter views on the young people's standards of upbringings for marriage and parenthood, on their preparedness to found their own family. The letters point out the importance of upbringing toward socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and in the broadest context, the importance of cultivating the young people's relationship towards socialism and our party's policy. Our working people are concerned whether schools and all upbringing institutions are really rearing young people well and fulfilling their all-social mission to the utmost. This interest of the broad public in the work of our schools must not be wasted. It is a valuable foundation, on the basis of which we must implement the school policy of the Communist Party in the coming years. We will also proceed from it in the work of our party and of the state agencies; above all, the agencies managing our school system, and particularly all teachers and school staff, must proceed from it.

The main thing will be to establish in all schools and educational institutions a highly demanding atmosphere, aimed at making everybody working there realize that they are operating in an extremely important sector, that they are responsible for the education and upbringing of young people -- this most valuable asset of our society; here it is impremissible to neglect duties, here any uniform methods and forms of upbringing and educational work are harmful. Obviously it will be necessary to look most consistently into the current training standards of teaching in the individual departments of unversity-level schools, into the teachers' ideo-political, professional, and also pedagogical preparation for work in schools and in public life, generally into how teachers are taken care of in places where they work, as well as into the establishment of material and social conditions for the successful fulfillment of their mission.

The Significant Role of the Higher Political Aacademy

If we review the work of the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy to date, and its tasks in the new school year and in the entire period after the 17th party congress, we must state that the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy has, on the whole, successfully contributed toward implementing the CPCZ's policy as set by the 17th congress. It has reared a considerable number of qualitified cadres for the needs of the party and of the other agencies and organizations; together with the other functionaries and party members, the major part of these cadres stands in the front lines of the struggle to fulfill the tasks in all spheres of social activity. The schools have significantly participated in the development of Marxism-Leninism, in our solving the theoretical and practical problems of building developed socialist society, and in our rearing scientific cadres. The schools' contribution also lay in preparations for the 17th congress of our party and in acquainting the broad public with its results. These are the positive results with which the schools are entering the period of the exacting realization of the 17th CPCZ Congress in all spheres of social practice.

Currently the basic task of the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy is to contribute toward fulfilling the conclusions of the 17th congress wherever it is necessary to explain on a high level all that is connected with the demanding nature of the times. The party school must represent a firm backing of party agencies and organizations, capable of assisting them promptly and in a highly qualified manner wherever assistance is needed, particularly in rearing and further educating cadres and in resolving theoretical and practical issues of the party's life and work. This means to intensify the theoretical-research and expertise activity. This will require resolute measures [zasahy] in tuition, curriculum, and programs, as well as increased demands on the work of teachers in rearing research students [aspiranti], other students, and all school staff, the schools' more intensive participation in the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, and the theoretical elaboration and solution of basic problems in socialist construction, in the party management of this construction, and in the party's leading role. Last, but not least, this will also involve consistent adherence to order and discipline in all school activities.

The school's basic task is still to train cadres for the needs of the party, of the socialist state, of its agencies, and of social organizations. The training must shape the profile of the school graduate who will be entering political life in the ninties. The school graduates must have comprehensively mastered Marxism-Leninism as the theory and method of getting to know social practice and of transforming it; they must have deeply mastered and grasped the policy of the Communist Party, and its strategy and tactics, and they must have adopted as their own the Leninst party doctrine, the principles of its structure, internal life, and all its activity, as well as the Leninist style and the topical party documents. Essentially, the main thing is to make the school graduates identify themselves with the party's policy on the basis of a high knowledge of theory, and to enable them to creatively implement the party's policy in their practical activity under new social conditions. It is as important to master the historic experience acquired in the struggles waged by the CPCZ, CPSU, and the international workers and communist movements, so as to grasp the current development of socialism, the world revolutionary process, and the problems and prospects of the development of socialism and capitalism.

As regards habits, abilities, and skills, the school graduates must have mastered the principles of the Leninist style of work, of leading, activating, mobilizing the people, and of directing the working collectives; they must be capable of helping develop the Marxist-Leninist theory on generalizing the experience of the working masses and of the Communist Party; and they must constantly continue their education. They must know how to analyze the changing conditions of socialist construction and how to search for and enforce corresponding approaches to scientific-technical development and to the solution of economic, social, and political tasks. At the same time they must know how to make use of the modern methods of managing social processes and data systems and the possibilities provided by computer technology and by the results of scientific research, so that they would know how to formulate the demands to be placed on the scientific elaboration and solution of problems.

Among the moral-political qualities of the graduates, a particularly prominent place is held by their selflessness and consistency in pushing through the party's policy, by their combination of communist partymindedness with professional competence and tactful behavior, the moral credit based on a socialist way of life pursued by themselves and their families, and also by their modesty and the unity of their words and deeds. They must be conscious socialist patriots and internationalists and they must have the courage to undertake possible risks in eliminating shortcomings, obsolete habits, and forms and methods of work.

The school also has significant tasks in the development of scientific activity. Without it no further improvement of the quality of the pedagogical and the entire political-upbringing process could be possible — without it, it would be impossible to maintain and further develop the good reputation enjoyed by schools among the party public and in the entire system of our higher schooling and science.

We expect the school to fully ensure high standards in the tasks falling to it from international scientific-research cooperation with the fraternal party academies and schools, especially the Soviet ones; we expect a further intensification of cooperation with the CPCZ Central Committee departments, the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and the state university-level schools in the solution of the tasks of scientific work; we expect the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy, too, to come up with topical problems of building socialism which are to be resolved; and to organize discussions and conferences to reach a theoretical solution to the problems of political practice.

The political and economic situation in our country is good. We have a clearcut plan; the workers class and the absolute majority of our working people support the policy of the Communist Party, as well as the efforts of the Soviet people and the peace proposals of Comrade M. Gorbachev. Our people have become convinced that the Communists' policy is in harmony with their interests, that our party's words do not contradict its deeds, and that all that we are doing, we are doing for man himself. Our people appreciate the party's standpoint, as well as that of state and social agencies, on the solution of social problems. They realize that one must work a lot, that there is no other way than by high demands placed on each person, regardless of where he works.

Sufficient data and personal experience exist about the way the atmosphere of a critically exacting and responsible attitude is strengthening throughout the party, and the way the party agencies, organizations, and gradually also individual communists are searching for ways and mobilizing forces to enforce and realize the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

That is why we expect the teachers, students, and all staff to see to it that the school, as a consciousminded party collective, stands in the first lines of fighters for the enforcement and realization of the line adopted by the 17th congress in all party and public life.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD091141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Czech National Council's Committee for Industry and Construction discussed in Prague today the fulfillment of the state plan in the sectors under the Czech Ministries of Industry and Construction. From the meeting it emerged that the fulfillment of the state plan is seriously jeopardized, expecially in the sector under the Ministry of Industry. The worst situation exists in the chemical industry but the traditional branches such as the shoe and glass manufacturing sectors, too, are failing to meet their targets. Of no less seriousness is the failure to meet the qualitative indicators of the plan, the reduction of costs and stocks and the wages trend. According to the Czech Planning Commission's figures the continuation of the trend of the past eight months would lead in the sector under the Ministry of Industry to the serious failure to fulfill the plan of adjusted net output.

The results in the construction sector are slightly better. Shortcomings in capital investment and housing construction are however persisting and the completion of certain construction projects at the date planned is being jeopardized.

The meeting also discussed the Czech National Council's draft bills on Czech trade inspection, Czech agricultural and food inspection, state protection of nature and on abortion.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO LADISLAV ADAMEC

LD091456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented in the presence of Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech Premier, the Order of the Republic to Czech first deputy Premier Ladislav Adamec in Prague Castle today. The high state distinction is in recognition of his years-long commitment to the party, successful and selfless work and distinctive contribution to building socialist society.

AXEN RECEIVES SPD POLITICIAN SCHROEDER

LD040955 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Gerhard Schroeder, member of the SPD party executive and chairman of the SPD group in the Diet of Lower Saxony, for a talk on Wednesday. Gerhard Schroeder is in Berlin for a private visit.

In the course of the exchange of views, the two interlocutors expressed the view that in the light of the present dangerous and complicated situation in the world, the safeguarding of peace is of fundamental importance for mankind. Today, dialogue and cooperation between all forces of reason and realism are more important than ever for initiating a change in disarmament and detente, and the political solution of conflicts.

Both politicians expressed the hope that Soviet-U.S. negotiations will soon lead to results that will end the arms race on earth and not permit a militarization of space. They evaluated the latest USSR initiative on the repeated extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests as an important prior concession for ending the nuclear arms race.

Hermann Axen briefed the visitor on the comprehensive program for nuclear and conventional disarmament that the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact submitted at their recent Budapest meeting. He stressed that the GDR, as again reiterated in Erich Honecker's message to the representatives of the six-state initiative, is doing everything in its power to seek, with an awareness of its responsibility, solutions that will protect the right of people to peace and life.

Gerhard Schroeder welcomed the joint proposal of SED and SPD for the formation of a zone in central Europe free of chemical weapons and the current talks between the two parties on a nuclear-weapons-free corridor along the dividing line between the two alliance systems in the heart of Europe as an important step toward arms limitation and disarmament. It is desirable that the government of the Federal Republic should respond constructively to this initiative.

Gerhard Schroeder also said that the continuation of the political dialogue and the expansion of relations, and the solution of questions which remain open will be of great interest for both states in the future, too.

Gunther Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Politics and Economics Department, took part in the talk.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREENS BUNDESTAG GROUP

Reichelt Receives Group

LD021127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Sep (ADN) -- Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, received in Berlin today a delegation of the FRG Bundestag group of the Greens for a talk on environmental questions. The guests are in the GDR at the invitation of the People's Chamber president.

Dr Reichelt explained the principles, objectives, and tasks of the GDR's environmental policy for the realization of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. He pointed out, among other things, that the shaping and protection of the natural envionmental was an inseparable part of the economic and social policy of the GDR, and served to improve the working and living conditions of the people, and the efficiency of the national economy. Minister Reichelt spoke about the experiences and achievements in the protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources, especially in the processing and disposal of waste products, reclaiming new materials, keeping water and air pure, and protecting forests and the soil.

The two sides concurred in noting that cooperation in environmental protection was helpful and useful for the political dialogue between the GDR and FRG.

Axen Holds Talks

LD031137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Sep (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received the delegation of the Greens Bundestag group which is visiting the GDR and is led by the parliamentary party spokesmen, Annemarie Borgmann and Hannegret Hoenes. Questions on safeguarding peace and the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG were discussed in an open-minded atmosphere.

The speakers were in agreement in welcoming and supporting the USSR's decision on the renewed extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. On the part of the Greens it was stressed that this prior concession is an encouraging and mobilizing initiative for strengthened joint efforts by all peace-loving people. Both sides urged the U.S. Administration to at last join in a moratorium and thus make possible a contractual halt to all nuclear tests at a second summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Hermann Axen spoke about the proposals of the recent Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states for comprehensive nuclear and conventional disarmament. He explained the directions and aims of the GDR's international policy decided on by the 11th SED Congress.

In view of the threat to peace from the policy of arms build-up, force, and interference in the internal affairs of independent states, both sides consider it urgent to stop the arms race through arms limitation and disarmament. The way to this is indicated by the constructive proposals of the states of the socialist community, the Group of Six, and the peace forces throughout the world. In view of historical experience and the situation of the two German states on the dividing line between the strongest military groupings of our time, both German states bear a special obligation to peace. The partners in the talk consider it necessary for the Federal Republic to make its contribution to disarmament and detente with specific acts.

In this connection the Greens representatives assessed the joint initiative of the SED and SPD for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe and for the creation of a corridor free from theater nuclear weapons as positive peace measures for the reduction of military confrontation.

There was agreement that relations between the GDR and the FRG as two sovereign, independent states with different social systems can only be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Taking part in the talk were Manfred Uscher and Hans-Georg Schuster, deputy department heads in the SED Central Committee, and Christa Jauch, deputy of the People's Chamber.

Sindermann Receives Greens

LD031131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Sep (ADN) — The president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received the members of the Greens Bundestag group delegation from the FRG in Berlin on Tuesday for a further talk. Other People's Chamber deputies took part in the meeting.

The participants discussed current problems of the international political situation as well as the continuity in relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the Greens Bundestag group in the FRG. Opportunities for cooperation at this level were discussed. There was an exchange of information on the safeguarding of peace, above all disarmament and the normalization of relations between both German states, as well as on environmental protection.

Horst Sindermann will host a cocktail party for the guests in the People's Chamber building in Berlin this evening.

Press Conference Held

LD061009 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0959 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) — At a press conference in Berlin on Friday, the delegation members of the Greens Bundestag group, who have been in the GDR at the invitation of the president of the People's Chamber, made a positive assessment of their several-day stay in the GDR. The journey had been a start to further contacts between the Greens' parliamentary group and parliamentary groups in the People's Chamber, said parliamentary group spokesman Annemarie Borgmann. This furthered the normalization of relations between the two German states. In questions relating to the securing of peace, she went on to say, there had been extensive agreement between the delegation and its partners in the talks. For example, positive points of contact had emerged in the assessment of the threat to peace from the arms drive policy of the United States and in the tribute paid to the latest Soviet disarmament proposals.

At the press conference tribute was paid to the hospitable atmosphere during the delegation's stay in the GDR. According to the parliamentary group spokesman, all problems had been discussed frankly in a very open climate. Information had been willingly made available. The delegation had been offered an interesting program, including the visits to the Halle/bitterfeld region and the Schoenberg waste dump. A joint symposium on questions of peace and disarmament had also been agreed.

Daily Reports Visit

AU091228 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 5 September on page 2 carries two ADN reports on the activities of the delegation of the Greens Bundestag group visiting the GDR.

The first, approximately 250-word report deals with a meeting between the delegation and Georg Sitzlack, state secretary and president of the state office for nuclear safety and radiation protection, on 5 September. It notes that at the meeting, Sitzlack discussed the "system that has been proven in the GDR for the protection of the people and the environment in the peaceful use of nuclear energy" and the "efforts started in implementation of the proposals of mikhail Gorbachev at the IAEA in order to increase the security in operating nuclear plants." He stressed the importance of the recent IAEA conference and the GDR's determination to actively participate in implementing the measures adopted there, the report adds.

The second, approximately 350-word ADN report deals with the delegation's visit to the Schoenberg waste dump in Grevesmuehlen Kreis, where the delegation was briefed on technological details.

AIRSPACE VIOLATION ON 6 SEP PROTESTED TO FRG

LD091541 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- On 6 September an aircraft coming from the FRG violated GDR airspace in Shul Bezirk. The GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG protested to the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office on Tuesday the violation of GDR airspace and expressed the expectation that steps should be taken by the responsible organs of the FRG to rule out further violations of GDR airspace.

GERSTNER: LEIPZIG FAIR SHOWS GDR SUCCESSES

DW090941 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday Economic Review program]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] GDR industry's technological progress is among the many important aspects of the Leipzig Autumn Fair. Everyone can see in Leipzig that we have advanced quickly in microelectronics and other key technologies. That fact was recognizable at the start of the fair and became increasingly evident during the course of the fair. The Carl-Zeiss Jena combine is a pioneer in that field. [passage omitted] The more closely one examined the Zeiss combine's new exhibits at fair hall 14, the more one recognized that this combine, with its 69,000 employees in 24 enterprises, has become a center of high technology in our country. What Zeiss showed in hall 14, are primarily top-quality products, compared with the international market. Zeiss exports 70 percent of its output to 100 countries. That is the best evidence of the technical level and the competitive power of Zeiss products. [passage omitted]

The fair demonstrated that key technologies have made their entry into our industry. This became particularly evident at the GDR textile machine construction printing, chemical and chemical plant construction industry exhibits. [passage omitted]

Per capita income has grown by 4.3 percent. The output increases reflect the top outputs of the peace shifts, in which 3.7 million workers participated in August, thus honoring the 1 September world peace day. During the first 8 months of 1986, 138,835 new apartments were built or modernized. That means our apartment building continues to be in accordance with the plan.

The provisional harvest output must be stressed: 11.5 million tons of grain or 45.8 decitons per hectare. The record performances of last year were thus repeated.

Microelectronics tops the considerable increases in output in all fields of industry. Computer production has risen by 129 percent compared with the same period last year. Robot production has risen by 16 percent. Electronic components production increased by two digits. The production of electronic typewriters rose by 42 percent. [passage omitted]

STOPH, LEITZ VISIT HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

LD082118 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Bruno Leitz, minister of agriculture, forestry and food, today visited the IGA-86 horicultural exhibition in Erfurt. They expressed interest in the extensive intensification of fruit and vegetable cultivation, viewed refining processes, conducted talks with teams from cooperatives, publicly-owned farms, scientific institutions and from industry and trade. They also showed an interest in the application of biotechnology in hot houses.

CITIZENS ALLOWED TO MOONLIGHT AS TAXI DRIVERS

AU051218 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 86 p 8

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- A decree published in the recent legal gazette regulates the possibility of taxi driving as a sideline occupation. According to it, citizens can undertake driving their private cars on behalf of the state taxi enterprises -- provided that the proper preconditions exist. The regulation is to contribute to better meeting increased demand, particularly during the rush hours. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

POLISH TRADE AGREEMENTS -- Leipzig, Sep. 5 -- Polish tradesmen at the Leipzig Fair were rather busy trying to secure various supplies for Polish industry in the coming year. They actually did quite well and the foreign trade agency "Polkop" signed a 23.1-million (roubles) contract for the supply of 190,000 tonnes of potassium salts. Other agencies have also signed contracts under which Poland will get GDR-made spare parts for farm machines, freezers, textile and printing industry equipment, cosmetics, and many other commodities. In exchange, Poland will export a 3-million batch of complete automatic systems alongside measuring and medical equipment, printers, and a 100-million supply of fruit and vegetables. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1937 GMT 5 Sep 86 LD]

LAZAR, MARJAI LEAVE FOR GDR VISIT

LD091423 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has left for the GDR. He has been invited for an official friendly visit by Premier Willi Stoph. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai is in Gyorgy Lazar's entourage. The Hungarian head of government was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

VARKONYI GREETS DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON ARRIVAL

LD092111 Budapest MTI in English 1550 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark arrived in Budapest Tuesday on invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. The chief of Danish diplomacy, currently visiting Hungary for the first time, was received at Ferihegy Airport by his host.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

LD071304 Budapest MIT in English 1012 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, sent a letter of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE ISSUES DOCUMENT ON NUCLEAR TESTS

LD082233 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- The Pugwash conference in Budapest took a position for an immediate end to nuclear weapons testing and a complete ban on tests involving explosions. The Executive Committee of the organization issued a document on the position taken by the 36th conference, held between September 1st and 6th, presented at a press conference Monday.

As was stressed, the document pointed out that with current technology it is possible to reliably control adherence to an agreement on a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing involving explosions. In connection with this the meeting welcomed the one sided moratorium announced by the Soviet Union on nuclear testing.

It was stressed at the Budapest conference that in addition to banning explosion testing, there must also be a significant reduction in nuclear weapon stockpiles. The participants called for adherence to the nuclear arms limitation agreements already signed, primarily to SALT II and ABM.

To prevent the militarization of outer space it is necessary for existing agreements to be supplemented by regulations calling for a limitation on anti-satellite and other types of cosmic weapons.

It would have a very favourable effect if NATO were to give a positive answer to the Soviet declaration of obligation made in 1982 under which it renounced the use of first strike nuclear weapons, and if it were to react favourably to the proposal on mutual non-attack approved by the Warsaw Treaty member states in Budapest in June 1986. According to the document this measure would assist in mutual reduction of conventional arms deployed in Europe.

The countries which do not have nuclear weapons could play a major role in preventing the hazard of a nuclear catastrophe. This could be served by improving the effectiveness of scientific and cultural cooperation, which would reinforce the alternative of detente as against the "deterrent force doctrine".

Finally, the document stresses that the system of global scale mutual economic dependence in international trade, in aid programs, and other forms of cooperation is connected comprehensively to political stability and military security. Therefore maintaining the nature of this relationship, which has not been analyzed satisfactorily to this very day, is of particularly great importance.

The representatives of the Executive Committee stressed that the Budapest session was highly successful from the point of view that scientists from countries with differing social systems had identical opinions on the most burning problems in today's world, and agreed that there can be no victor to a possible nuclear war.

They declared that the members of the organization will present the document to their own governments.

MINISTER EXPLAINS INTERNAL, PRIVATE TRADE CHANGES

LD052305 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar held a press conference on the amendment of the law on internal trade and the law decree on private trade on Thursday.

Giving the grounds for amendment Zoltan Juhar said that since 1978 several new forms of operation have been introduced in trade and changes effected in the regulation of company work, and new method and means have gained ground in tourism. Under the amendment which is to take effect on October 1, 1986 it will be the priority aims of internal trade to guarantee a supply that complies with demand, and expand commercial, catering and tourist services, as against the previous priority of distribution. Several administrative restrictions will be removed, such as the application for companies to engage in wholesale trade.

The amended law decree declares that private trade will also be an important supplement of state-controlled and cooperative trade in the long term. It significantly facilitates private traders that people can now act as private traders and private artisans simultaneously. The amendment also includes some restrictions such as the necessity for small private traders to obtain a trader's certificate on the basis of qualification. Certificates will be withdrawn if traders do not personally work in their shop. Local councils will be entitled to order private traders to seal milk and bread, and have a greater say in determining the opening hours and the date of summer holidays.

The amendment strictly declares that shops must have a Hungarian name exactly determining their specialization. Exceptions to the rule will include the regions with national minorities where bilingual insciptions will be allowed, and the tourist centres where international names army also be used, the minister said.

NATIONWIDE PEACE WEEKEND REPORTED

AU062021 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Countrywide Peace Movement Over the Weekend -- Mass Rallies, Solidarity Actions, Cultural Programs"]

[Text] Over the weekend the national Peace Council [OBT] and Hungarian television organized a large-scale peace festival all over the country, which had a connection with other solidarity and peace actions at home and abroad.

The series of events, called "For Peace at the Weekend," was created with the intent of calling attention to the following: people may expres their desire for peace in many ways, and people's ideas and initiatives are supported and can also be realized with the help of peace activists. Among other things, this was manifested in the growing number of donations for the solidarity action "Ambulance for Nicaragua," and by Sunday morning the amount reached almost 300,000 forints. Further amounts came from selling the "Peace Promenade" newspaper, the receipts of the solidarity bazar of private tradesmen, the check of the Havanna housing estate's peace club, and the donations of private individuals, socialist brigades, working communities, and peace clubs. At Vorosmarty Square, the peace wall was full by yesterday morning; the peace posters were covered with the signatures of 3,000 people, including some scientists, clergymen, and artists, a member of a foreign peace delegation, members of socialist brigades, a mother on maternity leave, workers and students.

Events in the provinces were also very popular. The national assembly of agricultural youth was attended by Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. On 30 August Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF National Council, gave a speech at the general peace assembly in the Cave Theater of Fertorakos.

The events over the peace weekend were attended by representatives of peace movement delegations who arrived in our homeland from Greece, France, Japan, the Soviet Union, the GDR, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, and the CSSR. The delegates met with Hungarian peace movement activists and those interested in the events. They also held talks with the leaders of the OBT about the preparations for the Copenhagen world congress on peace and about one of its very important points, the proposals to halt the arms race.

Jan Matenson, vice deputy general secretary, arrived in our homeland to attend the events.

HAVASI ADDRESSES MINERS DAY CELEBRATION

LD062206 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Speech by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, at the Batonyterenye Miners Day celebration on 6 September -- recorded]

[Text] Neither events in the world, the economic changes taking place in the world, nor nature have favored us in recent years. The losses that have come about as a result of these factors must be mentioned because they are significant losses and so they can be treated where they belong. They should not be confused with those consequences which derive from factors that depend on us, which have come about as the result of shortcomings in our own work.

We cannot affect the earth and the weather. On the other hand, it largely depends on us how we minimize and replace the losses caused by them. The time for drawing up the balance sheet for the year is approaching. It is still too early to express an opinion because we still have valuable months this year. It is already apparent, however, that our expenditures will exceed our revenues once again this year.

Understandably, public opinion, public thinking is not united in evaluating our situation. There are those who make little of the problems, who take an overconfident stance on the basis that we have always managed somehow, and others are influenced by a mood of hopelessness. These are extremes, but they are not harmless and they are not without effect on the large and realistically-thinking majority. This majority lives, works, carries out its everyday work with a greater feeling of concern than in the past and with perhaps an even greater fear for the possibility of protecting our achievements. They are willing to undertake even more to help us overcome our problems.

The task is to channel the willingness of this majority to act. We have to show them the direction, the path leading out of the difficulties. The country's leadership is presently dealing with these questions; it is considering, analyzing what can and must be done in the sphere of the economy, in politics, in the areas of management and implementation alike.

We have not permitted great shocks, negative turns, and crisis situations to overcome us during the past 30 years either. Today as well, we posses all the necessary conditions for remaining on our feet and for making further advances. We have a political program, economic plans, the confidence of our people, international and friendly support in our endeavors to find the right path.

All these, however, are conditions -- important and indispensable part of diligent and successful work -- but if we do not improve our work, then the circumstances that are favorable in themselves cannot bring results. We must carry out our work better, in a more disciplined way, on a society-wide scale in order to lay down firm foundations for a further 30 year advance.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to speak also about the coal mining situation, about the administrative decisions which in recent years have determined the development of coal mining, and those which are of decisive signficance with regard to the future.

The energy policy concept which evolved in the third 5-year plan pushed coal mining into the background, which makes its effect felt to this day. yet even the delayed start of production at the nuclear power plant would have called for a greater utilization of domestic energy sources. Forces were taken away from exploration, from preparation; the technological equilibrium of coal mining was upset. Workplace capacities were narrowed down. Despite off-day production, coal output decreased gradually. The labor shortage, workforce migration and the worn-out state of the machines only further worsened the unfavorable situation that had evolved.

From the administrative measures we must highlight the Council of Ministers' 1985 decision on coal mining's technological and economic situation. In a whole series of issues it has settled the problems. It aimed to fulfill the 1985 production plan and at laying the foundations for the long-term tasks.

The unaltered problems with workforce numbers, the growing financial loss, and the technological problems of production jointly have made it necessary to review the situation once again. The analyses showed that the quantity of coal was produced competitively even in the economic sense, but a significant reorganization of structure must be carried out.

In the medium term, lignite production, the extraction of which is very labor intensive and more favorably cost-effective, will increase. The so-called perimeter open-pit mining, which is uneconomical and which was introduced by necessity, will be restricted. The concentration of production will increase by virtue of the fact that in 14 mining plants, where the specific production costs are the greatest, coal resouces will be extracted at a faster rate. The process, which began with the 11th party congress decision prescribing the effective and economic utilization of our mineral resources, and which continued with stepped-up geological exploration and opening-up of coal resources, and with the creation of new mines, will develop and become complete.

I would like to stress that the present modernization program differs fundamentally from the cutting back that has been implemented since 1968 and which caused memorable sociopolitical tensions. At that time, the uneconomical, outdated pits were forcibly closed, and those mines that could have been made modern and competitive were not. Together with the cutbacks, investments were delayed and geological exploration and opening-up were pushed into the background.

The forced changes of job and career caused personal and social problems; the prestige and social esteem of mining work diminished. Now, even in the most uneconomical mining plants, we shall be using the still available coal resources with accelerated exploitation. With the change of structure, with mechanization, and with thanks to planning, direction, and other measures, and counting on the miners' creative participation, the productivity and effectiveness of the whole of Hungarian coal mining must be increased.

Mining is now struggling with a labor shortage and thanks to the structural transformation, the high-capacity jobs perhaps will be filled by skilled labor. We carry close to our heart the cause of the adequate material recognition of mining work and its social esteem. It is my conviction that with the implementation of the program, with the successful completion of the administrative and enterprise tasks, coal mining may emerge from among the branches in crisis.

INDUSTRY MINISTER ON NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION

LD061051 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "Evening Magazine" program]

[Text] In the commemoration of the Tatabanya strike of 1919, the first Sunday of September traditionally is Miners Day. Its central festivity was held in the afternoon in Budapest, in the great hall of the SZOT [National Trade Union Council] School. "Evening Magazine" was represented by Henrik Havas.

[Havas] There will not be a return in Hungary to the period of cheap oil. The guiding principle in energy management still is shrift. We shall expand the Paks nuclear power plant, but coal will remain the fundamental energy source. By way of introduction, some thoughts from Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, who delivered a speech at the 36th Miners Day festivity. Now about the festivity itself: after the miners anthem was played, Laszlo Kovacs, secretary general of the Miners Trade Union, greeted the trade's 110,000 workers. Then Kaszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, spoke. I believe his speech was awaited with interest not only by the miners. owing to the pressing energy problems.

By way of introduction he said that the key issue of socio economic development in our days is energy supply, and via that, naturally, the development of mining. The start of a new world economic era and the scientific-technical revolution have not brought radical change in trade, but it has become clear that Hungary must participate more energetically than before in the international division of labor. In the next period too, Hungarian mining wishes to develop its relations primarily with the CEMA countries, but that cannot mean immobility or rigidity.

[Begin Kapolyi recording] These days, with regard to CEMA integration, the utilization of natural resources based on mutual advantages will continue, but expansion will be marked by cooperation such as the joint development of the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, first and foremost for producing electric energy; by the utilization, with CEMA countries' joint collaboration, of certain natural resources, first and foremost hydrocarbons. In short, a process has evolved that ensures for all of us that everyone should pursue this extremely difficult vocation only at places, to an extent and with the use of technical means, where the work can be valued satisfactorily. [end recording]

In harmony with the development of the economy, the Hungarian electrical energy system must be expanded, said the minister.

[Begin Kapolyi recording] After the 440-MW Paks nuclear power plant is completed, and it will be completed next year, we shall continue our nuclear power plant construction program based on Hungarian uranium mining with two 1,000-MW blocks. Alongside uranium and nuclear energy, the other buttress of electrical energy production capacity will remain coal. This is being developed by us, with the reconsturction of th Gagarin power plant and the Tiszapalkonya power plant, which have 1,000-MW total output on the basis of modern open-cast lignite mining capacities. In every coal basin, with the reconstruction of the power plants providing both thermal supplies and electrical energy production while expanding the capacities by more than 200-MW, the coal fueled power plants will constitute the other buttress of electrical energy production capacities. [end recording]

The program to transform the structure of coal mining must be implemented so that the 24 million metric tons output of the present year remains.

[Begin Kapolyi recording] From the viewpoint of both quantity and heat quantity, alongside an unchanged production level -- therefore alongside the 24-million metric ton production level -- the proportion of open-pit workings should expand somewhat in accordance with possibilities and in harmony with consumers' requirements and the deep-worked coal production obligation should decrease so that in the long term coal mining is able to meet the 5 million metric ton Hungarian consumer requirements. In accordance with possibilities, the some 1.5 million-metric ton import burden necessary now for this consumer category should be reduced later by coal that can be produced on the lignit basis and can be used for the population. As a consequence of the mentioned reorganization in the deep-worked coal mines, the exploitation of the pits designated to be exhausted should be accelerated and in all of the basins the increase in production capacities or start of production of the new mines, meaning a rejuvenation and reconstruction of the basins, should be fulfilled as soon as possible. [end recording]

After the speech by Laszlo Kapolyi, decorations were conferred on 44 mining industry workers who had performed outstandingly.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES LEISURE TIME, YOUTH

AU051901 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 2 September carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Andras Erdelyi under the title: "The Scope of Functions of the State Office for Youth and Sports Affairs -- Leisure, Lifestyle." The article deals with the free time and way of life of young people in Hungary and how this should be connected to the public interest.

Though previous articles on the subject have not been designated a part of a series, Erdelyi introduces this item as follows: "So far in our series of articles on the scope of the functions of the State Office for Youth and Sports Affairs, we have discussed such public issues and living conditions which are not only amenable to but indeed require state management. Subjects have included the welfare of young people, the housing situation, education, taking up a career, or the matter of young people's health. In connection with our present subject, one should ask the following question: To what extent can the subject we are going to discuss in the article be regarded as a public affair? The subject concerned is free time and the lifestyle of young people...."

Erdelyi begins by analyzing the expression of "free time," where the word "free" implies that the individual "decides alone" how the time is spent. "Or is this not exactly the case?" asks the author and continues: "Could it be that there exist some connecting points that make the time available after the compulsory occupation at work a PUBLIC MATTER [words capitalized appear in italics] There must surely be some connection, especially when an after work activity becomes a general, mass activity, or even more, when it does not become such an activity if there is no model to help the larger groups of society to develop a sensible, useful, and healthy lifestyle...."

Erdelyi says that the previous articles avoided subjective statements on this subject and he wants to continue this practice. "However, it is a different matter what conclusions each individual might draw from the facts." The facts, says Erdelyi, refer to the statistical figures on "the cultural and sports activities of youth.

Next, the writer examines the various sports facilities run by the councils and claims that "in many places young people cannot realize their ideas and efforts in management" or "in electing their leaders." He continues by saying, "it is noteworthy that 70-75 percent of young people attend cultural centers not specially designed for youth."

After discussing the lack of leisure centers and other facilities for young people all over the country, Erdelyi says that "a lot has been done in recent decades to organize the leisure of young people" and says that in the 10 years of the fifth and sixth 5-year plans, 519 million forints of central assistance was given for youth affairs.

Erdelyi then describes the increase in the variety of programs, but notes that "the real quality of program selection" is "not proportionate with the quantity" and amateur activities "have decreased" and "hardly any young people from the working class take part in such movements. Most of the criticism has focused on popular music concerts, discos, and movcements aimed at mere business. These productions, according to official reports, could from time to time assert harmful moral and political influence, not to mention the rather questionable cultural value of these programs."

Erdelyi finally mentions the lack of success of central measures in recent years to bring sports education to a high standard and concludes that "the efficiency of schools sports is very low and sports outside the school has not reached the necessary social standard. Although there are more opportunities than before, the majority of those participants only go for physical training by mere chance.... These issues and the connection between mass sports and first class sports will be discussed in more detail in the next part of our series."

BRIEFS

DEPARTING THAI AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, received Suchati Chutshasmit, ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Hungary on a farewell visit, prior to his final departure from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1621 GMT 9 Sep 86 LD]

DOMINICA PARTY DELEGATION -- Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Dominica headed by General Secretary Narciso Isa Conde, arrived in Budapest Tuesday on invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation was received at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Gyorke, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 9 Sep 86 LD]

AUSTRIAN CRIMINAL PACT -- Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- In Budapest Tuesday Hungarian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Laszlo-Kovacs and ambassador of the Republic of Austria to Hungary Dr. Arthur Agstner exchanged the documents ratifying the agreement on mutual execution of court verdicts in criminal cases signed in Vienna on May 6th 1985. The agreement comes into force on December 1st 1986. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 9 Sep 86 LD]

LEADERS GREET BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD090608 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 -- On behalf of the PUWP CC, Poland's Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Polish people, PUWP CC first secretary, president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory message to general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, President of Bulgaria's Council of State Todor Zhivkov and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Georgi Atanasov to mark Bulgaria's national day, the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution.

The message reads: "We are deeply pleased that the long-standing and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria, between our Marxist-Leninist parties and befriended nations is inceasantly developing and reaching ever higher levels.

"Tight cooperation based on the principles of the socialist internationalism well serves our peoples and further strengthening of the unity of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and the deepening of the processes of the socialist economic integration within CMEA."

On the same occasion, chairman of PUWP CC, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski sent a contratulatory cable to secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union, first vice-president of the Council of State Petur Tanchev.

ADN REPORTS SIWICKI-KESSLER DEFENSE TALKS

LD081722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 8 Sep (ADN) -- The high level of alertness and combat readiness of the armies of the socialist states gains particular importance in view of the complicated international situation in the nuclear age. This was stated by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and by the defense minister of the People's Republic of Poland, Army General Florian Siwicki, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, in talks held in Warsaw today. The close combat alliance between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland plays a great part in this.

Both politicians spoke of their full agreement and support for the comprehensive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. The recent extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions shows the responsible attitude of the USSR toward the fate of mankind. The aim of the socialist states is to place a reign on the arms race, achieve general disarmament, and create a system of interstate relations which would ban war from the life of nations for all time.

Minister Kessler assured that the GDR would continue to do justice to its special internationalist responsibility at the frontline of the defense coalition. Heinz Kessler and Florian Siwicki agreed that the armies of the Warsaw Pact states are a reliable protection of peace. There is no stronger force to block the path of those who want to instigate a new war. An important role in realizing the tasks in achieving a reliable protection of socialism and peace, as formulated by the 11th SED Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress, is played by the exchange of experiences, the deepening of cooperation, and securing the brotherhood-in-arms.

Both sides emphasized with deep satisfaction that the relations between the People's Republic of Poland and the GDR cover all areas of social life, including the military field. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon the GDR delegation visited the officers college of the Air Force of the Polish Army in Deblin. The first day of the visit was concluded with a dinner which the minister for national defense of the People's Republic of Poland gave in honor of Army General Kessler.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER GREET DPRK ON NATIONAL DAY

LD090232 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 -- PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory message to general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party CC, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song in connection with the DPRK's national day.

The message reads i.a.: "We are deeply convinced that the development of the long-standing relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation in all fields based on the principles of marxism-Leninism and the socialist internationalism fully responds to the interests of our nations, the unity of socialist states, the cause of peace and security in the world."

On the same occasion, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory message to premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, Kang Song-san.

TALKS HELD WITH UK ON CSCE PREPARATIONS

LD090559 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] London, Sept 8 -- Consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of Poland and Great Britian concerning the CSCE process were held in London today with special emphasis being put on the preparations for the November meeting in Vienna. The talks were conducted by, from the Polish side, Ambassador Eugeniusz Kulaga and deputy general manager of the department of studies and programming Jerzy Nowak. Also present was the acting charge d'affaires in London Kazimierz Duchowski.

WOJCIK MEETS FOREIGN ECONOMIC OFFICIALS

LD090239 Warsaw PAP in English 2144 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 -- Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik met here today with co-chairman of the Polish-Algerian Mixed Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Algerian Minister of Public Works Ahmed Benfreha who is visiting Poland in connection with the 4th session of the committee.

The ministers discussed basic problems concerning trade exchange and economic cooperation between Poland and Algeria paying particular attention to the possibilities of increasing the volume of bilateral commodity supplies and extending their assortment.

The sides also discussed prospects of a more broadly understood cooperation between Poland and Algeria in such branches as metallurgy, ship building, chemical industry, geology and construction.

Also today, Wojcik held a talk with general director and the Austrian Voest Alpine concern Christian Lewinsky. Wojcik and Lewinsky discussed certain issues of economic and trade cooperation concerning machines and equipment, complete technological lines and other goods interesting for Poland and the concern. The sides discussed financial problems connected with the realization of these ventures also in third markets.

The foreign trade minister received here today a delegation representing the management and the trade union's organization at the FRG's Hoechst AG concern. Participants in the meeting discussed the current state and prospects of cooperation between Poland and the Hoechst concern in chemical industry.

PAP REPORTS ON URBAN WEEKLY PRESS CONCERENCE

LD091529 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9 -- Questions directed to Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban at his weekly press conference today dealt mainly with possible foreign visits of the president of the Council of State, church-state relations after the latest decision of Polish Episcopate to abandon talks concerning the agricultural fund, implementation of the July 17 law, the case of noisy American announcements concerning shipments of powdered milk to Poland and holiday exchange of youth groups between Poland and the GDR.

Foreign Visits of General Jaruzelski

Asked to confirm reports by Western mass media on a possible visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski to the People's Republic of China, Minister Urban said: "The president of the Council of State will pay visits to socialist countries of the Far East in the last decade [10 days] of September. An official communique on this should be expected shortly. Such communiques are usually released simultanteously, here and in other concerned capitals. As far as I know, China is a socialist country in a region considered as Far East."

Asked about a possible visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski to Italy, the Government spokesman replied that talks have continued in order to prepare the visit and set a date satisfying both sides.

There is mutual interest in implementation of the Italian visit. Both sides, Poland and Italy, believe the visit can bring new, important impulses for further positive development of bilateral relations, contribute to the intensification of all-European dialogue and improvement of East-West relations.

After Dropping Farm Fund Talks

Commenting on the state-church relations after the church side's abandonment of the farm fund talks, Urban stressed that stiffening of these relations is out of the question at the present moment.

"We regretted to receive the decision of the church authorities. We are open to all activities aimed at economic development, especially as our economy suffered great losses in consequence of the U.S. restrictions."

"In this context, any proof for the West's goodwill would be important as at least a partial compensation for the enormous losses in our economy that have been caused by the Western countries. As we see it, the Polish church has been used instrumentally by certain political forces in the West. It (the church) was at first given promises of some five billion Deutschemarks, that is about two billion U.S. dollars, as subsidies for the fund. When it came to alloting concrete sums, the figures proved to be as many as 100 times smaller. Basing on the promises which had political intentions, the church stirred great hopes among (Polish) farmers. The sums actually offered later put the Polish church in a difficult and unpleasant situation. The U.S. authorities, for instance, declared 10 million dollars, whereas we estimate the losses form restrictions in Polish agriculture alone at three billion dollars," Urban said.

"I regret," the spokesman stressed, "that the good faith of the church authorities was to a considerable extent abused by Western circles thinking of gestures and political effects, and not of real help for Polish agriculture."

Implmentation of July 17 Law

Urban told journalists that on the grounds of the Sejm law of July 17, this year, 13,095 persons were released from pre-trial arrests and penitentiaries by September 8th. As for the persons who committed offences against the state and public order, penalities have been eased for 231 of them and 115 have been freed by September 8th. Urban stressed that neither in its letter nor spirit does the law apply to persons guilty of murder.

The sokesman said that the voivodship (provincial) prosecutor lifted the temporary arrested of Zbigniew Wroniak who had been detained in connection with the case of Zbigniew Bujak. Wroniak made frank explanations during questioning and pledged to obey law and public order in future, the government spokesman said.

Visit of American Congressman

Asked to evaluate the visit to Poland of a member of the American Congress Mr. Solarz, Minister Urban said: "Mr. Solarz was on a private visit to Poland. During it, he was received, among others, by chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek.

"I can assume, stressed Urban, that had Jozef Czyrek known the programme of private meetings of Mr. Solarz held after his talks with Sejm Deputy Czyrek, the talks would not have taken place, as well as the other meetings with Polish officials."

Government Report on Situation After Chernobyl Breakdown

Referring to a question concerning yesterday's PAP publication of an abridged version of a government report on consequences of the Chernobyl breakdown, Urban said that the full version of the report would be released at the beginning of October because of delays in printing. 1,500 copies will be published, with the possibility of additional press run depending on demand.

Answer other questions Urban stressed that losses suffered by Poland as a result of economic sanctions imposed on Polish exports by Western countries were estimated at 30-50 million dollars. However, full estimation of the losses will take place after the end of the year, when it will be possible to make out a fairly comprehensive balance sheet.

American Milk for Poland

Answering a question whether the shipment of 50 thousand tonnes of dried milk, announced as destined for Poland after the Chernobyl breakdown in the U.S. Senate, reached the country, Urgan said that in the official contacts between American authorities and the Polish Ministry of Health this country's need for full-fat dried milk was specified as 5 thousand tonnes. The American side declared then the readiness to send 2 thousand tonnes of full-fat milk but it did not deliver that amount. Poland bought 4 thousand tonnes of dried milk in the West European markets. As concerns these 50 thousand tonnes of milk, Urban stressed, they appeared only in the U.S. Senate speeches and not as a real product.

Referring to the report by AFP on the refusal of a passport to Anka Kowalska, the authoress, Urban said that Polish authorities granted that document to Kowalska, who wanted to go to France for medical treatment.

COMMUNIQUE OF BISHOPS CONFERENCE RELEASED

LD090945 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Communique of the 215th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate held 5-6 September in Tarnow]

[Excerpts] On 5 and 6 September this year, under the chairmanship of Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, the 215th plenary conference of the Polish episcopate deliberated in Tarnow. The shepherds of the church in Poland met this time for deliberations in Tarnow to honor the 200th anniversary of the foundation of this diocese. [passage omitted]

The primate described his talks with the Holy Father and also in the Rome [word indistinct] in July this year. The report on the talks held with the state authorities was given to the conference by the secretary of the Episcopate. The conference authorized the secretariat of the Episcopate to undertake negotiations with the state authorities on the topic of the program of the third pilgrimage of the Holy Father to the homeland in 1987. The pastoral program for 1986-87 was considered. This program is associated with the preparations for the Eucharistic congress whose leading idea is the call: He loved them to the end. The aim of the pastoral efforts will be the deepening and popularization of the cult of the Eucharistic Christ and also the shaping of personal holiness and the holiness of family life and also the lasting building of social morality in our nation. The personal witness of each believer has an eminent significance here.

The program will be implemented in the framework of ordinary pastoral forums and also in the catechisation with various groups of the faithful. The bishops drew attention to the need to maintain and develop the forms of the Eucharistic cult traditional in Poland. Individual and group worship also belongs to this area of religious life.

The difficult and often painful experiences of recent years force the shepherds of the church into the systematic undertaking of social matters. As the Second Vatican Council teaches, it is the task of people is to establish a political, social and economic order which will serve man ever better with every day and which will help individuals as much as social groups in the confirmation and development of the dignity appropriate to them.

The bishops express the hope that the full exploitation of the July law [latest amnesty act] will lead to the freeing of all political prisoners. For this to be a lasting state, it is necessary, as it was stated in the communique from the previous plenary conference of the Polish episcopate, to introduce social and legal solutions that will not cause political discrimination. The law speaks of the need for persons freed from prisons to actively participate in the life of the country. However, for every citizen to be able to participate in social and [word indistinct] activity without foresaking his just convictions, in accordance with his conscience, it is necessary for constitutionally guaranteed civil rights to be thoroughly respected. No individual and no social group should be subject to discrimination in making use of those rights on account of their faith, world view, and ideological convictions. This means that everyone should have the possibility to take public standpoints and advance professionally according to actual qualifications, relative to the thoroughness and effectiveness of their own work.

The state is a mutual asset. This gives universal obligations and universal rights to every citizen. Also indispensible is the formation of the real possibility of making use of the constitutional right to combine, without making this conditional on political party membership. The lack of such possibilities causes the impoverishment of public life.

A report on the course of the talks carried on for four years by the representatives of the Episcopate with the state authorities on the matter of the creation of an Agricultural Foundation was given. The task of this foundation was to have been the implementation of international help for Polish private farmers. The need to suspend the carrying on of further talks was justified by their fruitless prolongation and the setting of conditions by the government side which negated the basic assumptions of the foundation, especially its autonomy. The bishops expressed their dismay that it had not been possible to implement this so important initiative intended to improve and modernize rural family farms. The hope was expressed that the initiative to help private farmers will yet be taken up again in the future. Difficult experiences should not close perspectives for the future.

On the other hand, actions, hitherto hae a significance of a historical kind. This demands gratutide in relation to all the initiators of the foundation at home and abroad. The plenary conference expressed this gratitude. The conference listened to a report on the activity of the particular commissions of the Episcopate. At the end of the deliberations, announcing their participation in the jubilee service of thanks to Tarnow, the Polish bishops gave their blessings for the new school year to priests, parents, teachers, catechists, children and youth.

AGREEMENT SIGNED RESCHEDULING DEBT PAYMENTS

LD092322 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 9 -- Bank Handlowy S.A. and Western commercial bank creditors signed an agreement rescheduling Poland's debt here today. The document complements the refinancing agreements signed by the Bank Handlowy and the representatives of over 500 Western commercial banks in the years 1981-1982.

The agreement reschedules the liabilities due in 1986-1987, and stemming from agreements signed in the years 1981-1982. The repayment of 95 per cent of what was due this year has been put off for four years too. 80 per cent of the 1987 liabilities have been put off for four years too. After the remaining 20 per cent are paid, three fourths of it, that is, 15 per cent of the whole sum, will be immediately granted to Poland in the form of fresh credits.

Vice-President [of Bank Handlowy] Malec told PAP that the reduction in the cost of old and new credits is an important element in the new agreement. It has been cut by one fourth of a per cent.

An expansion of the possibilities to use revolving credits, that is, ones granted to Poland in step with the repayment of interest, is also noteworthy. Poland will now be able to use these credits for purchases of goods also in the countries which are not parties to the agreement.

Vice-President Malec said that the agreement gives the Polish economy a breathing space in the coming years because they put off the repayment of about 1.6 billion dollars.

REPORT ON 8 SEP GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD082016 Warsaw PAP in English 1952 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 8 — The Government Presidium held debates today to acquaint itself with the course and results of the official visit of friendship of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner to Hungary.

The Government Presidium approved of the arrangements made during the visit and obliged relevant ministers and heads of central offices to fully put them into practice.

Next, the Government Presidium discussed the state of preparations for the new academic year 1986-1987. It was stated that necessary action had been taken to properly prepare the universities. The majority of schools of higher education have got their statutes. The process of preparing the regulations of self-governing bodies will be completed soon.

Overall, 50,563 people were enrolled for the first year of studies. A preliminary analysis of data on this year's enrollment shows a further increase in interest in taking up studies.

The government Presidium reviewed a draft decree of the Council of Ministers which changes the general principles of granting hard-currency credits by banks for developing export production and services and the decision of the Government Presidium concerning the principles of financing pro-export investments.

JARUZELSI ADDRESSES HARVEST FESTIVAL GATHERING

LD072123 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1229 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Harvest Home festivities held in Warsaw's Szamotuly Stadium -- live]

[Text] Here we meet again at the traditional Polish harvest home festival. The agricultural year is ending. It was a good year, the best in the history of Polish agriculture. Nature has brought us a rich crop. But this is not simply a gift. It had to be achieved by hard labor. An old proverb says: No reward without toil. The credit for this year's bread goes to hard and difficult toil by Polish farmers.

In the name of the supreme political and state authorities, I cordially thank all Polish farmers for their work, for their service to the homeland. But for the crop to be increasingly richer, support for the farmers' toil is necessary; that is, they must be equipped with modern technology. Therefore, I also thank workers, scientific workers, all employees of the food economy, and soldiers for their support to farmers' toil. New tasks are before us. This year's results created a foundation for increasingly better yields in the future. Now, only forward, not a step back! It is therefore a struggle, but at the same time it is a service to Poland. It is appropriate to use that word on this Wielkopolska [Greater Poland] soil; in this cradle of our heritage, in the homeland of the lengendary Lech, whose symbolic embodiment we saw a moment ago on this green. This land has lived through much -- Prussian-imposed servitude, Bismark's evictions, Nazi crimes -- but it has always remained faithful to the homeland, faithful in struggle and in work; and today it is a frontranker in that work. We wish you new successes. We thank the inhabitants of the Szamotuly region for their hospitality.

Long live Polish farmers! Long live the Polish countryside! Long live the Polish People's Republic!

AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FARMING

AU051404 Warsaw TRYBUNDA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview given by Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy, to Ewa Fiala: "Harvest, Ambitions, Needs"; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Fiala] What about the supply of animal products? Rationing is still in force, and rationing coupons do not provide for any extras. How can this be reconciled with the good harvest?

[Zieba] The number of hogs continues to increase, and this has been confirmed by official statistics. The decision to make milk procurement more profitable should also stimulate increases in cattle breeding. At the end of this June, the number of hogs was over 1.3 million head more than the year before, and stood at 19 million head as in 1982. However, this number was over 2.7 million head lower than in 1979, while since then our population has increased by over 2 million persons. We now have more meat than a year ago, but not enough to please all consumers.

An analysis of production and market processes has enabled us to propose that privately produced meat should be sold at free market places throughout the country. This will reinforce the availability of meat, without endangering meat supplies to shops selling rationed meat. Open market-places sales will be another step toward abolishing the rationing system.

It is a fact that the rationing coupons provide for no extras, but you should bear in mind that public catering establishments, delicatessen shops, and summer camps for children and young people receives extra supplies of meat outside the rationing system. These supplies are large. Much meat is also assigned for export because we must not "drop out" of the export market lest we have no foreign funds to buy protein feeds to feed our animals so that we can eat meat.

[Fiala] Do you think that abolishing meat rationing depends primarily on hog and cattle breeding?

[Zieba] Hog and cattle breeding depends primarily on the feed, of which we should have enough this year. There is enough grain for our bread, but we could use more. Potato yields will be good, and root vegetable crops not too bad.

For the past three years we have been able to buy less grain abroad than planned, and this year we will buy about 800,000 fewer metric tons of grain than planned. However, we must not take a literal view of self-sufficiency. It is necessary for farmers to reinforce their own cereals, potatoes, root vegetables, grasses, and so on with imported protein feeds. Only then is the feeding of animals effective. [passage omitted]

LEADERS ATTEND HARVEST FESTIVAL IN POZNAN

LD071346 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7 -- Harvest home festival is being held today at Szamotuly, the capital of a community in the Poznan Voivodship, known for its good farming results and social activeness.

Members of supreme party and state authorities with Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Malinowski and Zbigniew Messner who attend the celebrations, were given cordial welcome by farmers and guests to the festivities.

Agriculture Minister Stanislaw Zieba delivered a speech, assessing this year's achievements in farming. "The state agricultural policy remains unchanged, stable, future-oriented and deserving confidence," he underlined.

With the boosting of the crop of four grains from the country's average of 30 quintals to an average of 37 quintals per hectare, now recorded in western Poland, this country could achieve full self-sufficiency in grain and fodder, even with a considerable growth in animal breeding, and could become a net exporter of grain given further progress.

Those are feasible prospects, as indicated by the experience gathered in Wielkopolska, western Poland: The Poznan Voivodship had produced less than 30 quintals to a hectare in the years 1976-80. Now the future is 37.

The potential of our new, intensive varieties of plants and animals creates huge possibilities for production growth. Biological potential of Polish varieties of wheat exceeds the level of 100 quintals per hectare, or 2-3 times more than the present average crops of grain in Poland.

What must be stressed and what is most important to farmers is that the state's agricultural policy, confirmed by resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress, remains unalternable, stable, future-oriented and worthy of utmost confidence.

Outlays for production investments in agriculture and food economy will amount to 2.5 trillion zlotys in this quinquennium. The principle of (?equal) approach to all sectors of agriculture remains in force.

The criterion for evaluation in the state's agricultural policy is not based on a farm's attachment to the state, cooperative or private sector, but on a distinction between good and -- unfortunately still -- bad ones. Good farms have had and will have priority. Weak ones should receive assistance within the boundaries of economic reason.

Bitter is the taste of borrowed bread. Poland has experienced this in its latest history, and one must consistently teach respect for effective, profitable work of farmer, worker, engineer and professor. It is a lesson in the strength of our socialist Poland and prestigious position of our society among nations.

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION STRESSED

AU041327 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Aug 86 p 3

[Henryk Chadzynski article: "Dispute Over Small-Scale Production -- How Can We Pamper the Golden Goose?"]

[Excerpts] We tend to treat the private sector in a very inconsistent fashion. Sometimes it is the golden goose, or, to be more accurate, the goose that lays the golden egg, but at other times it is no more than a cuckoo's egg laid in a nest in which different rules apply. It is a fact that assessments of the private sector give rise to the fiercest controversies surrounding analyses of the achievements and program goals of small-scale production. There is a certain dualism in assessments of this sector among the public, persons involved in running the economy, and certain sections of regional party aktivs.

When assessments focus on the market situation, deficiencies in supplies of certain goods, shortcomings in the services field or the inadequate network of retail outlets, then the useful role performed by the private sector and the need to expand it is stressed. On the other hand, when it comes to examining the way in which incomes and prices are determined, the apportioning of costs for emerging from the crisis, and dealing with pathological phenomena, the extreme, negative views are expressed about the role of the private sector in our country's social and economic life. The expression of such opinion prompts the question whether private initiative ought to be allowed to develop at all. Thus, should the golden goose be pampered or slaughtered?

For this reason it is worth considering the scale of this phenomenon, its role in production and employment, and the overall benefits that it brings. Once this has been done, assessments and postulates can be formulated. This does not mean that we should stop tracking down or condemning instances of activity that runs counter to the law, but such activity is not liminted to the private sector. Such activity should be combated to a greater extent, and in the public sector as well.

The role and place of the non-agricultural private sector in our economy is indicated by its contribution to national income (about 5 percent), employment (about 4.7 percent, excluding apprentices), and the retail sale of goods (about 2.3 percent). However, the private sector not only produces, it also provides services. Its role in certain service sectors is very important. Private sector trades occupy a very significant position in the provision of basic services. They account for 98 percent of passenger taxis and 80 percent of baggage taxis. The private sector provides 55 percent of basic services in all. [passage omitted]

The average number of persons employed in a private sector business has increased from 1.8 in 1982 to 1.94 in 1985. However, these indices mean that there continues to be a significant number of businesses operated by a single person, the great majority of these businesses are enterprises of a family character. In 1985 total private sector turnover amounted to Z325.8 billion: The production of goods for the market accounted for about 35 percent, services to the public for about 38 percent, and production for export for barely 1 percent.

As is clear from this short review, despite the progress that has been made in the private sector, its achievements and its development (in the previous article we examined developments in small-scale production in the socialized sector) it still has not assumed proportions that would be significant from the point of view of structural change in the economy.

Seen against this background, the accelerated development of small-scale production should be treated as an offer made to the national economy and society. That is how its development is viewed by the Council for Small-Scale Production. Compared to 1985, the value of goods and services supplies should amount to more than Z600 billion, and at the same time small-scale production's contribution to the state budget should also grow (by Z94 billion from the socialized sector along). [passage omitted]

The adoption of a course aimed at accelerating the development of small-scale production is not only a prerequisite for improving the supply of goods and services -- a fact that is generally recognized -- but also an opportunity for directing economic restructuring toward greater flexibility and greater responsiveness to consumer needs. The advancement of small-scale production is not, therefore, art for art's sake but a means for satisfying public needs more rapidly and less expensively. This essential truth was grasped in other countries a long time ago and the appropriate conclussions were drawn. It is time that we too stopped believing exclusively in industrial giants.

HOUSING REPORT SUBMITTED TO PZPR POLITBURO

LD092242 Warsaw PAP in English 1821 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today appraised the activities of the worker-peasant inspection during the first half of this year, including the results of the nationwide review of the allotment of flats. The bureau accepted a report on selected problems of housing in the light of a scrutiny performed by the supreme board of control NIK in the past year and in the first half of 1986.

The Political Bureau discussed the state and directions of work aimed at higher management efficiency in enterprises and at a reinforcement of the position of administrative and social organs responsible for this function in the enterprise.

The bureau also acquainted itself with the course and results of the official visit of friendship paid by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner to Hungary.

DASCALESCU WELCOMES GREEK PREMIER PAPANDREOU

AU101038 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, arrived in Bucharest today on a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government. The Greek prime minister is accompanied by Karolos Papoulas, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

At Otopeni Airport, where the flags of the two countries were hoisted, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic was cordially welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government. Nicolae Constantin and Ludovic Fazekas, deputy prime ministers of the government; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs; other members of the government, and representatives of the leadership of certain economic ministries, as well as other officials were present at the airport. Nicolae Ecobescu, Romania's ambassador in Athens; Dhmitrios Serbos, Greece's ambassador in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

A military guard lined up at the airport in honor of the guests The national anthems of the Hellenic Republic and the SR of Romania were played.

The visit of the Greek prime minister to our country is an expression of the positive relations between Romania and Greece and of the upward trend of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels between our peoples, and it expresses their joint desire to lend this cooperation new scope. At the same time, the visit and the fresh summit dialogue will contribute to strengthening Romanian-Greek cooperation at the international level, to developing relations of good neighborliness in the Balkans and turning the area into an zone of peaceful coexistence, without nuclear weapons, and contribute to peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CPCZ' MILOS JAKES

AU091822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1986 -- On Tuesday, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who pays a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion warm salutes were exchanged between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

During the interview opinions were interchanged on the advance of socialist construction in the two countries. The talk highlighted the upward course taken by the friendly and cooperative ties between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between Romania and Czechoslovakia. The joint wish was also expressed to further expand the fine Romanian-Czechoslovak ties on a political, economic, technical-scientific plane, as well as in other fields of activity, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. It was assessed that, with the increasingly growing economic potential of Romania and Czechoslovakia as a basis, action should be taken to further develop economic collaboration, and most of all, to intensify cooperation and specialization in production, on equal, mutually advantageous terms, to increase the volume of and diversify the trade exchanges between the two countries. Stress was laid on the importance of providing conditions for the fulfilment of the long-term programme on economic and technico-scientific cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia until 2000. Emphasis was placed on the need to further improve CMEA activities for the development of collaboration among the member countries.

Aspects of the international life were also approached. It was stressed that, under the current particularly complex conditions in the world political situation, it was more necessary than ever before to strengthen the collaboration of all peoples, advanced forces everywhere to stop the arms race, nuclear first of all, halt nuclear tests, cut conventional arms, troops and military expenses, to safeguard people's peace and security.

Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, attended the interview.

CEAUSESCU MEETS COSTA RICAN SOCIALIST LEADER

AU081918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/9/1986 -- On Monday, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Alvaro Montero Mejia, secretary-general of the Costa Rican Socialist Party, now visiting Romania. During the interview stress was laid on the fine ties established between the RCP and the Costa Rican Socialist Party and the wish was expressed to work for their further expansion and strengthening. It was shown that the expansion of ties between the two parties was in the interest of the Romanian-Costa Rican friendship and collaboration, of the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation among nations. Aspects of the world political life were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that, under the current, extremely serious and complex, international circumstances, the peoples, the communist and worker, socialist and social democratic parties, the progressive and realistic forces everywhere should concert their efforts and cooperate ever more closely to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for the promotion of a new policy of detente, disarmament, collaboration and peace in the world.

It was revealed that the cardinal issues of our time were halting the arms race, nuclear first of all, passing to disarmament and to removing the danger of a new world war, guaranteeing people's and nations' foremost right to freedom and independence, to peace and life. The need was also stressed to end any military conflicts and solve all interstate litigious issues only by peaceful, negotiated means, by giving up the use and threat of force in international relations.

Referring to the situation in Central America, in the Latin American continent in general, Nicolae Ceausescu said that all the countries in that part of the world should reach broad national reconciliation to concentrate their forces on self-reliant economic and social development, to raise people's standard of living. President Nicolae Ceausescu also reiterated the Romanian people's solidarity with the struggle of Latin American peoples for free and self-reliant development, including the Nicaraguan people's fight for national independence and sovereignty.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening the unity and collaboration of all communist and worker, socialist and democratic parties, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, mutual respect, each party's right to set its political line, the strategy of its development on its own, without any outside interference.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP attended the interview.

HIGH ORDER CONFERRED ON BCP'S ZHIVKOV

AU061412 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1329 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1986 -- Under a presidential decree signed by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was conferred the Order of Victory of Socialism on his 75th birthday for the outstanding contribution made to the development of the cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

CEAUSESCU NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

AU052013 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 1 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] To Mr Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, Tripoli

On the 17th anniversary of the revolution, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness and I wish progress, prosperity, and peace to the friendly Libyan people.

I express my belief that, in the spirit of the meetings we held and the understandings we reached together, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will further develop in the interests of the Romanian and Libyan peoples and the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU052016 Bucharest SCINTEA in Romanian 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and president of the SRV State Council,

To Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers,

To Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, Hanoi

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the SRV National Day, we convey warmest greetings to you, to the CPV, the State Council, the National Assembly, and the SRV Government and to the friendly Vietnamese people.

The Romanian people, who have actively shown their solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle for social and national liberation, follow with sympathy the efforts made for building a new society on the soil of Vietnam and sincerely rejoice in the achievements attained under the CPV's leadership in all fields of the socioeconomic activity, in propelling the country on the road of socialist construction, and in raising the working people's material and cultural standard of living.

We express our belief that, through joint actions and in the spirit of the understandings reached during the summit meetings, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop in the interests of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and the general cause of socialism, progress, and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania,

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania.

NICU CEAUSESCU RECEIVES YOUTH OFFICIALS

AU061410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0657 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1986 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], chairman of the Youth and Student Association of Romania for the United Nations (ATSRNU), received (Bright Akwetei), chairman, and Juan Carlos Giacosa, secretary-general of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN), who attended in Costinesti, over September 1-5, the works of the autumn school sponsored by ATSRNU and ISMUN under the theme "Youth and Students in the Struggle for International Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation".

During the talks aspects were discussed referring to the youth and students' participation throughout the world to the struggle for peace and disarmament, nuclear first of all, for security, cooperation and social progress. The need was evinced to step up the activities of national youth and student associations for the United Nations, of ISMUN, in the International Year of Peace to let youngsters better know the targets and activities of the United Nations Organization, to more closely link the young generation to the United Nations. Aspects of the activity and cooperation within the international youth and student movement were discussed.

GOODS PRODUCTION, HANDICRAFT CONGRESSES HELD

AU061409 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0841 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1986 -- As part of the great forum of worker democracy of Romania -- the Third Congress of Working People -- the Eighth Congress of Goods Production, Acquisition and Sale Cooperatives and the Seventh Congress of Handicraft Cooperatives, were held on September 4 and 5 respectively. The participants debated reports on the activity of the management councils of these organizations and endorsed resolutions and programmes of measures for the implementation of the tasks of cooperative units in Romania over 1986-1990. The congresses elected the management bodies of the two cooperative organizations. Chairman of the Council of the Central Union of Goods Production, Acquisition and Sale Cooperatives was elected Paul Niculescu. Petre Danica was elected chairman of the Council of the Central Union of Handicraft Cooperatives.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL PLENARY MEETING

AU091735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1651 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1986 -- Gathered in plenum on September 9, the National Women Council of Romania analyzed the activity and tasks incumbent on women organs and organizations across the country for the fulfillment of the provisions of the 1986 plan and the whole five-year period (1986-1990), the actions for the implementation of the demographic policy. A report was read at the plenary meeting on the Council's activity for the promotion of the RCP and Romanian state foreign policy. During the plenary meeting, a call was addressed to women organizations in European countries and other continents to step up actions for peace and disarmament, to protect life on our planet.

NEW IRON GATE TURBINE LINKED TO NATIONAL GRID

AU261353 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1250 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/8/1986 -- The "Iron Gates II" power station on the Danube is working almost t capacity. Its seventh turpine (from a total of eight turbines generating twenty-seven mw each) has been linked to the national grid this week.

"Iron Gates II" is the second power generation and navigation system built by Romania in collaboration with Yugoslavia on the Danube. Just ninety kilometres upstream stands the "Iron Gates I" that generates five times more power (105 mw on the Romanian side alone). The whole investment, some five hundred million dollars, paid back in the first seven years of use. Annually the station supplies some six thousand million kwh to the national economy.

The two systems make considerably easier navigation along this sector of the Danube which used to be known as particularly difficult.

Capitalizing on the power potential of the river is an essential element in Romania's plans regarding energy.

All of the southern part of Romania has become an important supplier of electric power. A large thermoelectric station (three hundred mw) is under construction at Drobeta-Turnu Severin, and recently its first fifty mw generator has been put to work.

BRIEFS

HYDROTHERMAL ENERGY -- Bucharest AGERPRES 19/8/986 -- Rich deposits of thermal water were discovered in the west of Romania. On the basis of a recent study, experts reached the conclusion that a quantity of 400,000 cu.m. a day could be supplied, with temperatures ranging between 50 and 130 centigrades. Therefore, roughly 14,000 gcal can be obtained, which accounts for more than 2,000 tons of liquid fuel. The exploitable zones of the geothermal areas known are estimated to provide for a potential saving of 1.5 million tons of conventional fuel. New wells were drilled in the western part of the country, which supply 43,000 cu.m. daily, the hot water being used to heat a district in Oradea, several sanatoria, the animal-breeding farms at Sacuieni, the flower- and vegetable-growing greenhouses in Harghita, Bors, Sacuieni, and the hemp rotting shop at Palota. Owing to the utilization of thermal waters, the flower-growing hothouses near Oradea were extended by another 30 ha of greenhouses to be built there, to be provided with hydrothermal installations. The utilization of hydrothermal energy also extended to the flax and hemp rotting shops in Timis and Arad counties. With the new thermal water reserves as a basis, units in several spas also developed. [Excerpts] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0620 GMT 19 Aug 86 AU]

HASANI DEEMS NONALIGNED SUMMIT 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD091347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade from Harare this afternoon. In Harare he led the Yugoslav delegation at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries. Members of the delegation, Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Raif Dizdarevic, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and Federal Executive Council member Oskar Kovac, also returned to Belgrade.

At Belgrade airport, Sinan Hasani, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and members of the delegation were given a formal welcome. The following welcomed them: Lazar Mojsov, Vice President of the SFRY Presidency; Ivo Vrandecic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, Federal Secretary of National Defense; Dobroslav Culafic, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; and other personalities. Representatives of the Zimbabwe Embassy in Belgrade were there to welcome them as well.

After greeting the people in the welcoming party, the Yugoslav national anthem was played. Sinan Hasani, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, then inspected the honor guard.

On returning to Belgrade, Hasani made a statement at the airport for the Yugoslav public in which he assessed the work of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. Hasani said:

"We are returning from Harare with the sense of having taken part in an exceptionally important international gathering which was at the center of attention of the entire world public.

At the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, the 25th anniversary of the movement was marked in a formal way. Our common conviction and orientation were manifested in such a significant way that the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment, laid down as far back as the Belgrade conference and built on at subsequent summits, are topical even today, and this was confirmed in the fullest possible measure during the work of the Harare summit. The role of the founders of the meeting -- Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir, Nkrumah, and Sukarno, and their work, which will remain of historically indelible significance, were stressed with full respect and recognition.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that the eighth summit was a very successful one. It strongly reflected the efforts by all the participants to consolidate the movement's unity and promote the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. Attention was concentrated on the vital issues of today's world. These are the struggle for peace, the end to the arms race, detente, equitable international cooperation, and hotbeds of crisis. The conference focussed particular attention on the problems of economic development.

In view of the fact that the summit is held in the area of the world locating one of the most serious crises, as a consequence of the vestiges of colonialism, it is understandable that considerable attention focussed on the need to do away with apartheid and the racist regime, to liberate Namibia, and to help the Frontline countries against South African aggression. In this connection very important and concrete decisions were adopted, such as the declaration about the assistance fund for the Frontline countries. It was also decided that the delegation of our movement would take part in the special UN General Assembly session on Namibia and get in touch with the four most important Western countries to convey the movement's resolute demand regarding the introduction of sanctions against the regime in South Africa.

On this occasion, more forcefully and more concretely than even before, the movement declared itself in favor of the termination of the war between Iraq and Iran with the demand that the solution should be sought by peaceful means, through negotiations and by respecting the legitimate interests of both countries.

The issues of debt, prices of raw materials, protectionism, and others which are largely responsible for the difficult position of the nonaligned and the developing countries were among the economic problems which dominated the conference. A strong demand was voiced for opening up a dialogue between the developed and the developing countries. A permanent committee has been formed at the ministerial level that will be engaged in the fulfilment of these tasks. An action program has also been adopted for intensifying economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries. Of course, there were some differences at the summit in the approach to specific questions, which is normal for a movement which has over 100 members. However, these differences posed no threat to the unity of the movement.

Much time was spent discussing the venues for the next summit and the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries. It was decided that the venue of the next summit should be determined at the next routine ministerial conference which is to be held in Cyprus. We are pleased that this honor was bestowed on one of the founder countries of the movement and one which belongs to the European group of the nonaligned countries. We also consider that the decision to hold a special ministerial conference on the issues of reciprocal economic cooperation between the developing nonaligned countries in the DPRK next year is a good one.

I wish to stress particularly that Zimbabwe, the host to the conference, carried out very successful preparations for the summit's work. We also highly appreciate the great personal contribution by the new chairman of the movement, Prime Minister Mugabe, to the work of the summit and its outcome. It merits the highest recognnition. I also wish to use this opportunity once again to thank the government and the people of Zimbabwe for their exceptional hospitality and for providing all the necessary conditions for an enjoyable stay and our successful work.

The Yugoslav delegation took an active part in the work of the eighth summit and was involved in all the issues of the work of the conference. It had many direct contacts with heads of delegations making in this way its own contribution to the quest for the solutions to the problems on the agenda. This afforded an opportunity to examine the state and further development of our bilateral relations.

As I have already said, we can indeed be satisfied with the outcome of the summit. This obliges us to implement successfully all we agreed on. In that way this summit will make an active contribution to the strengthening of peace and security and to development and equality."

SUNDIC: U.S.-USSR 'SPY WAR', FATE OF WORLD PEACE

AU091916 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] There is a new aggravation of Soviet-American relations before the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting: the spy war threatens to jeopardize the second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

There are exactly 10 days left before the previously agreed meeting of the foreign ministers of the United States and the Soviet Union, Shultz and Shevardnadze, respectively. The two ministers were to agree about the date of the second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting and the agenda of the summit. However, the current situation in Soviet-American relations is such that one can no longer talk with assurance about either the success of the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting or setting the date for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Namely, the recent arrests of a Soviet UN employee in New York and an American journalist in Moscow, against whom an indictment for espionage has already been filed -- the same as in the case of the Soviet employee in New York -- threaten to turn into a dispute with far-reaching consequences, because neither of the two sides show an intention to make concessions in this most recent spy war.

Until only a few days ago, Moscow hoped that the United States would offer to exchange Zakharov for Daniloff, but that did not happen. For, as President Reagan said in Denver yesterday, his government does not accept any bargaining about a possible exchange of spies, at the same time denying that the American journalist dealt in espionage. Before his statement in Denver, the American President had allegedly appealed to Gorbachev in a message to intercede in favor of Daniloff's release, but received no answer. That was probably the reason why Reagan was so sharp in his statement in Denver yesterday and why he even called into question the next Soviet-American summit.

The sharpness of Reagan's words coincides -- as a TANJUG report from New York remarks -- with a strong anti-Soviet campaign of conservative forces in the United States which demand that Reagan be more resolute toward Moscow. This campaign is based on assertions that U.S. citizen Daniloff is innocent, that is, that he was arrested in retaliation for the arrest of Zakharov, who, it is claimed, dealt in espionage since he was allegedly caught in the act.

There have been numerous espionage affairs in Moscow-Washington relations since the war, but they were all solved in a satisfying way in certain situations. It would be normal to expect that to happen in the Zacharov-Daniloff case too, because it is obvious that those involved are not of the same caliber as many of their predecessors. However, if each side keeps to its positions, that is, if a trial of Zakharov in New York is answered with a trial of Daniloff in Moscow, that would more be a sign that the foundations on which Soviet-American relations rest are weak, rather than a real proof that what is involved is a great espionage affair. Thus one should not be surprised if this insignificant espionage incident grows into something much worse, an additional crisis that could not be controlled and which could really -- as Reagan claims -- call the summit into question. The world would not be able to comprehend or accept such an outcome of the most recent espionage affair, because after all that would be a dangerous game with the fate of world peace, at a moment when the entire world demands more responsible behavior by the superpowers.

MILOSAVLJEVIC RECEIVES CSSR TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD092357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, CSSR Minister of Transportation Vladimir Blazek has been on an official visit to the SFRY since 8 September. In the course of their talks, Pljakic and Blazek agreed that in recent years cooperation between the SFRY and Czechoslovakia in the sphere of transport has been developing well and that it has contributed to a more efficient transportation of passengers and goods between the two countries and transit through their territories. They also considered suggestions for improving cooperation in all sectors.

They also informed each other about the main trends in their countries' transport policies and exchanged views about the development of transport in Europe. Particular attention was paid to the possibilities for increasing the transit of goods from Czechoslovakia through Yugoslav ports and using Yugoslav railways as well as the transit of Yugoslav goods through the Czechoslovak territory.

During his visit to Belgrade, Vladimir Blazek was received by Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. On that occasion a positive assessment was made of the measures planned to promote cooperation in the field of transportation as well as overall cooperation between the two countries. In the course of his visit to Yugoslavia, Minister Blazek will tour a number of transport organizations and have talks with representatives of associated labor and relevant organs in the SR's of Slovenia and Croatia.

'NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE DAY' CEREMONIES BEGIN

LD081238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of Navy and Merchant Marine Day, [10 September] -- Vice Admiral Sveto Letica, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, received military attaches accredited to our country on the Kozara ship at the Sava-Danube estuary today.

At the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, military attaches congratulated Admiral Letica and all the members of the Yugoslav Navy on the coming holiday.

Mamula Greets Sailors

LD091127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0816 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- In connection with 10 September, the SFRY Navy, Merchant Marine and River Shipping Day, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, has sent the following message of congratulations to the sailors, cadets, and civilian personnel serving in the Navy:

"This year when, together with the working people of our country, we resolutely manifest our resolve through the implementation of the conclusions and decisions of the 13th LCY Congress to carry on unswervingly with the further development of our socialist self-management society along Tito's road, you attained notable results in technical modernization, military-professional training, and consolidation of the moral-political unity of our units and collectives. Thanks to the efforts that have been invested and the concern of the whole of our community to strengthen our Armed Forces, our Navy has grown into a modern and powerful service, ready and capable, together with other services of the Yugoslav People's Army, Territorial Defense and other all-people's defense forces, to carry out even the most complex tasks in the defense of our country. I am confident that as you have done in the past you will go on carrying out conscientiously and with self-denial the tasks entrusted to you, and in a most consistent way continue the glorious traditions of your predecessors in the national liberation war and those who worked so hard during the postwar development of our Navy.

I am conveying cordial felicitations also to work collectives of the sea and inland waterway economy, all seamen and sailors and water sport activity organizations coupled with the wish that they may attain even greater successes in their work and contribute to the further consolidation of the defense capability of our socialist self-management nonaligned community."

Army Congratulates Navy

LD092047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- In connection with the SFRY Navy, Merchant Marine, and River Shipping Day in 10 September, in Belgrade today Colonel General Zorko Canadi, the Yugoslav People's Army chief of the General Staff, received a delegation of this service of our Armed Forces led by Vice Admiral Sveto Letica, and congratulated them on the day.

General Canadi expressed his conviction that in the future, too, members of our navy will conscientously and responsibly carry out all their tasks and that they consistently will continue to develop the glorious traditions of their predecessors in the national liberation war and of those who worked so hard during our navy's postwar development.

Thanking Canadi for the congratulations, Vice Admiral Letica stressed, among other things, that our Navy has developed into a modern and powerful service of our Armed Forces and that is it ready, and is capable of carrying out all the tasks set to it in order to successfully defend our country, together with other services of the Yugoslav People's Army and all all-people's defense and social self-protection structures.

NATIONALIST PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO EXAMINED

LD040608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the republican conference of the Serbian SAWP today a meeting was held (chaired by Dr Bogdan Trifunovic) with directors and editors in chief of Belgrade papers, magazines, radio, and television, at which reference was made to the involvement of the public information media in current social and political action.

The meeting was attended by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia; and Dragisa Pavlovic, president of the Presidium of the Belgrade LC City Committee.

In comments on the involvement of the public information media in light of the recent conclusions by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the activities for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, stress was laid on the positive examples of newspaper articles, radio, and television programs, which contribute to the creation of a favorable social climate for the stabilization of the situation in this province. But, it was noticed that there also appeared texts with nationalistic overtones that hinder the action of progressive forces in Kosovo and the SR of Serbia.

The participants at the meeting also discussed the ways in which information media are involved in the struggle for economic stabilization, in particular in connection with the latest measures of the Federal Executive Council. It was so that besides many good texts there had also been cases of one-sidedness and simplifications of individual initiatives, which created confusion in the public.

Criticism was expressed of the texts that, by putting forward some personal and extreme views on the situation and relations in Yugoslavia, and in particular on Serbia, create the impression of an alleged conflict between the SRs of Serbia and Slovenia, which is politically harmful to everyone.

At the meeting it was said that some papers had a very open and involved attitude toward the manifestations of nationalsim in other environments but were blind to such manifestations in their own environment. (Among other things, there was mention of the recent excessive nationalistic behavior of soccer fans in Belgrade.)

At the meeting, reference was also made to frequent commentaries, interviews, and similar contributions on work stoppages, including the most varied and often ideologically and politically unacceptable views on this kind of expression of dissatisfaction with the situation in which certain work collectives have found themselves.

Mention was also made of some texts whose character and substance were in sharp conflict with the policy of our society, and of others that even contained open anti-socialist theses and accents.

Also, stress was laid on the role of the information media in social actions that are underway or forthcoming, primarily in the struggle for economic stabilization, changes in the political system, as well as in the area of ideological and political activity in other sections of social activity.

TU Leaders

LD060705 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, Sept 5 (TANJUG) -- The leadership of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia (TUCY), which met here today, asked socio-political organizations in Kosovo Province, including the provincial trade union, to oppose all activities of Albanian separatists with greater determination.

The province, which forms part of the Republic of Serbia, is populated mostly by ethnic Albanians. In 1981, Albanian separatists staged riots in the province, demanding the establishment of an "ethnically pure Kosovo" and the joining of all Albanian-populated parts of Yugoslavia to neighbouring Albania.

The trade unions in Kosovo, it was said, must initiate the removal from political, social, and self-management functions of all persons who are insufficiently engaged in, or are obstructing the implementation of the conclusions of the Yugoslav party and state leaderships on normalising the situation in Kosovo.

The TUCY leadership also discussed economic problems besetting this insufficiently developed province. The funds for the development of Kosovo earmarked by the federation and the country's economy must be used as rationally as possible, the meeting in the provincial capital stressed.

Situation in Dragas

LD040542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Dragas, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium; and Djumret Seljmani, member of the Presidium; took part in today's expanded session of the Dragas LC Municipal Committee. The general socio-economic development of this -- one of the least developed municipalities in the province -- was noted to have been developing in a political and security situation, characterized by a high rate of unemployment and occasional hostile activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, but also by the resolute action of the LC and other progressive forces aimed at the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee.

Junuz Aljiu, president of the LC Municipal Committee, said that hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is not yet halted, but compared to 1981 there is a considerable decline. It is manifested by means of writing and spreading slogans and pamphlets with hostile content, misusing the national flag and costume, but also by illegal crossing of the state border into Albania.

There are no organized hostile public excesses in Dragas, he said, and there are no records of conflicts between people belonging to different nationalities, therefore, no emigration under duress, but the migration of the population is considerable, due to underdevelopment.

Taking part in the session Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, emphasized the particular importance for subjective forces in this environment to control the situation and to give a realistic assessment of the general state of affairs.

We are confronted with the crisis of responsibility, Vlasi said, adding that it has become obvious that no one is held responsible for laziness and failure to carry out the tasks set. While all this continues, the country, and especially Kosovo, where the general situation makes the hostile activities more difficult [as received], will not be able to overcome the crisis and turn negative trends into positive ones. [passage omitted]

Speaking about intranational relations, Vlasi said that the strength of our society is in brotherhood, unity, and fellowship just as, on the contrary, the biggest danger threatening to ruin us is in disturbed intranational relations, hatred, and divisiveness, that is, all that which is offered to us by nationalists.

The question in intranational relations does not boil down only to intranational relations on Albanian-Serbs-Montenegrin relations, but on the contrary, it is the vital question for all those who live in these areas. [passage omitted]

Finally, Vlasi said that conditions must be created in Kosovo in which everyone will be able to realize their own national rights, regardless of their number.

'Hostile Action' in Tetovo

LD061501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tetovo, 5 Sep (TANJUG) -- Several events that occurred recently in Tetovo have upset the public and been condemned by working people and citizens. Acts of debauchery, the incorrect use of the flag of the Albanian nationality, frequent disturbances of the peace, and attempts to distribute leaflets with a hostile content from a position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are a result of the overall situation in the municipality and the continued hostile action from these positions, it is stressed in a communique from a session of the Tetovo LC Municipal Committee, which was attended by representatives of all sociopolitical organizations, the Executive Council, and the Municipal Assembly, as well as members of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium. The sole item on the agenda was information in connection with the latest events in Tetovo.

The LC Municipal Committee stated that the implementation of the process of political differentiation is falling behind. The LC Municipal Committee points, in particular, to the need for an open battle against opportunism, by strengthening the responsibility of social and self-managing subjects, and for undertaking specific measures against perpetrators of socially negative phenomena of any kind.

Communists in the organs of the administration, the legal profession, law enforcement organs, the inspection services, and education and culture must fight for the effective and responsible realization of tasks, especially in the strengthening of legality and the personal, property, and legal security of citizens; and the consistent implementation of their constitutional rights. Ther LC Municipal Committee has obliged all LC Municipal Committees to initiate, most urgently, discussion on the negative events in the municipality and carry out the most extensive mobilization of all forces to overcome this situation, in particular, strengthen mutual trust and intensive brotherhood and unity.

South Morava Emigration

LD092330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Leskovac, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Despite the indisputable results in eradicating the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, the emigration of the Serbian and Montenegrin population in the south Morava municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja has still not been halted. In the past year and a half, for example 756 persons emigrated from this region, it was said today at a session of the presidium of the intermunicipal conference of the LC of the South Morava region held in Leskovac. The conference considered current ideopolitical issues concerning the implementation of the tasks of halting the emigration of the Serbian and Montenegrin population from these municipalities. It was said that room for activity by Albanian nationalists and irrendentists has been restricted, and that the necessary social climate has been created for guaranteeing more normal life and work in these environments.

The reasons cited for the emigration, it was said at the session, are usually difficulties in employment, schooling, and similar family and economical reasons. However, there is also emigration under duress as a result of damage to fields, threats, provocations, physical attacks and similar threats to security.

Emigre Return Encouraged

AU021417 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 30 Aug 86 p 1-2

[Evliana Bejcinovci article: "Meeting of Pristina Commune Executive Committee -- More Concrete Measures for the Return of Those Who Have Emigrated -- Priority For Those Who Return in the Fields of Employment, Housing, and Allotment of Land for Private Houses, or for Registration at Colleges or the University"]

[Excerpts] The operative program of measures and activities of state administrative and judicial organs in the commune of Pristina, following the tasks set by the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium relating to the political and security situation in Kosovo, the concrete tasks of the Assembly of the Socialst Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the program of measures and activities of the executive committee of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the realization of these tasks, will also include a program of measures for the return of Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated from Kosovo and wish to return to Pristina. This was mentioned at yesterday's meeting of the executive committee of Pristina Commune, chaired by Isa Mustafa, the president, and in which Bozidar Lazic, president of the communal assembly and Nedelko Pupovac, secretary of the presidium of Pristina LC communal committee, also took part.

This program, said Zika Patric, president of the commission for the prevention of emigration, is an embodiment at communal level of the tasks emerging from the conclusions of the two presidencies and aims to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, the return of as many of them as possible, and the identical treatment of those who return by all the communes in Kosovo. Experience hitherto, and results achieved in the struggle to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, shows that their return is an integral element in the whole process of the prevention of emigration, and provides an opportunity to create a favorable political climate for the common and equal life of the nations and nationalities who live in Kosovo.

The various organs and organizations must create concrete conditions for the return of all those who wish to live in our midst again. The program provides opportunities for the return of all persons who have lived outside Kosovo for at least a year, those who have worked outside Kosovo for the same period of time, and those who registered their departure with the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of this commune before their emigration. This program gives particular importance to the return of Serbian and Montenegrin cadres who require work, the question of housing, and the employment of members of their families who are at present working. Besides this, all those who emigraged because of pressure, at whatever period of time, will find work without the announcement of vacancies, competing candidates, or formalities, while the Secretariat for Internal Affairs will evaluate the reasons for their emigration on the basis of declarations made by those who return. As a measure in the field of the employment of those who return, the program anticipates that work will be secured with the same employers for all those who were employed before their emigration from Kosovo, while priority in employment will be given to all those who were unemployed before their emigration, who registered their departure with the Secretariat of Internal Affairs of the Commune of Pristina, and who have been employed outside the province for at least a year. In addition, those returning who were unemployed before their emigration, and who did not find work outside the province, will enjoy the right of employment in the commune of Pristina under the self-managing agreement.

The program also provides for measures in the field of education. Among the concrete measures laid down in this field is the granting of priority to persons of Serb and Montenegrin nationality who have emigrated, and wish to return, in their registration at colleges and faculties of the university.

Under certain conditions, those who return will also be privileged in the field of housing policy, in the granting of land for house-building, and in the allocation of flats by their organizations of associated labor. At the same time, all contracts for the sale and purchase of the real estate of Serb and Montenegrins, which alienated them from their property by pressure either before or after their emigration, will be declared void, it was stressed at the meeting. [passage omitted]

In this connection, Isa Mustafa added that it was difficult to foresee how many flats could be allotted within a certain time to those who have emigrated from the province and wish to return to this commune, and so this program must be considered further and made more concrete.

Sadri Godanci, secretary of the communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, stressed the need to make the measures more concrete, and also the necessity of an ongoing study of employment vacancies, the distribution of land and flats, and their harmonization with the wishes of those who wish to return. In his view, the wishes of those who have emigrated are disproportionate to the resources of the commune. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO ALBANIAN DETAILS SDS TORTURE TACTICS

PM021540 Paris LIBERATION in French 26 Aug 86 p 23

[Jean-luc Clouard report: "A Kosovo Albanian's Memories of Torture"]

[Text] Mergim Berisha is afraid. Although he has been living illegally in France since 19 July, it is not the French authorities he fears. He is hiding somewhere in the Paris region because he is afraid that Yugoslav Security Service [SDS] agents might find him.

He was charged with "attacking state security" and spent 2 years in prison in Kosovo, Yugoslavia. After his release the police tried to recruit him as an informer. He stayed in his native village, then he decided to flee. Like most Albanians living in Kosovo, he condemns the living conditions imposed by the Serbs on people who form the majority of the province's inhabitants. He does not want the Albanians in Kosovo (Footnote 1) (In 1981, 77.4 percent of the population were Albanian, according to the official figures, the rest being Serbs and Montenegrins, to continue being ruled by institutions run by the Serbs. He is demanding that the "Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo" become a "socialist republic," like Serbia, for instance (Footnote 2) (Kosovo, like Vojvodina, is an autonomous province attached to the Republic of Serbia).

Because of the proximity of Albania, the Yugloslav authorites accused all those who make this demand of irredentism. They apparently hound them, even in foreign countries. In Stuttgart in January 1983, Jusuf Gervalla, Bardhosh Gervalla, and Zeka Kadri, Albanian emigres from Kosovo, were murdered. Emigre circles accused the SDS of these murders. In a report published last year Amnesty International stated that these accusations were borne out by evidence given in several cases tried outside Yugoslavia. Mergim Berisha does not want history to repeat itself.

"They beat me. They gave me injections in my hands. They placed red-hot eggs in my armpits. They suspended me by my feet and beat me on the back for hours. I saw policemen push billy clubs into women's vaginas to ensure that 'they could not have any more Albanian children.'" Mergim Berisha is 31 years old. He spoke slowly and after each word sought a look of support from his compatriots to enable him to continue the description of his imprisonment in Burgu Quarkat prison in Pristina.

"For 5 months and 20 days I lived alone in a cell 3.5 meters by 1.5 meters," he continued. "There were rats and the light was on 24 hours a day. In the morning they gave me tea without sugar. At noon and in the evening they gave me a bowl of soup and half a pound of bread. I was allowed to walk for between 3 and 5 minutes twice a day. Because a doctor had to pronounce that the prisoner was in good enough health to stand another bout of interrogation, they changed the doctor every day." He was transferred to the prison in Peje, his native city, and spent the last 18 months of his detention in "a kind of freedom," although his fellow prisoners "were regularly tortured."

What was his crime? It was that he condemned the sometimes violent discrimination against Albanians in Yugoslavia; the fact that jobs are given to Serbs rather than to Albanians; the fact that it is impossible to be educated in Albanian because there are not enough schools in Montenegro and Macedonia; the "harassment" and in some cases the proceedings taken against those who wear red and black clothes -- the Albanian colors; the Serbianization of names which consists of adding the ending "vig" to Albanian surnames and the banning of some first names: Shiqiipe (eagle) for instance, because it is the symbol of neighboring Albania, or Lirrije (freedom), used as a girl's name; the systematic questioning of Albanians returning from foreign vacations; and more seriously, the death of several people shortly before the end of their military service.

Article 133, paragraph 1 of the Yugoslav penal code stipulates a sentence of between 1 and 10 years imprisonment for "anybody who depicts the country's social and political situation in a malevolent and distorted way." Article 203 of the 1974 Yugoslav constitution states that "nobody can use the rights established by this constitution to undermine the foundations of the self-managing democratic socialist order." This legislation, which, to say the least, is open to interpretation, makes arrests and sentences legal.

Some people have been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for criticizing the Yugoslav Government or institutions in private conversations. The official press regularly reports verdicts passed by the courts. For instance, there are these reported in RILINDJA, a Kosovo newspaper: On 17 June 1986, 5 Albanians from Kacanik were sentenced in Pristina to prison terms of between 2 and 7 years. On 18 June in Peje, 6 people received prison sentences ranging from 2 to 6 years. On 9 July in Tivar in Montenegro, 6 people received sentences ranging from 4 to 13 years. The charges were "attacking state security."

A case which dates from the middle of last year raises even more serious accusations. Several witnesses state that on 25 June 1985, some Serbs plundered stores belonging to Albanians in Bogdanovic. Similar acts of violence occurred on 26, 27, and 29 June in Krusevac, without the police intervening. In Leskouic, 1 month later, a bakery belonging to Albanians Sulejman Tortaj and Mohammed Hasananit was plundered while the police watched. The emigres estimate that 5,000 Albanians from Kosovo are in prison in Yugoslavia.

The Serbs in Kosovo, supported by their fellows in Serbia, however, condemn attacks perpetrated against them by Albanians to force them to leave the region in order to form an "ethnically pure Kosovo." Twice this year Serbian demonstrators from Kosovo have gone to Belgrade to demand an end to the anti-Serbian "genocide" and the Albanian "terror" in Kosovo (rapes, intimidation to force them to leave, and so forth).

"They accused of being in Albania's pay," Mergim Berisha said. "We simply want the authorities to recognize our rights." However, the LCY Congress held in June 1986 did not say anything about a possible change of status for Kosovo.

BRIEFS

EARTH SATELLITE STATION -- Belgrade, September 3 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav PTTY Community has inaugurated preparations for the construction of the third earth telecommunications satellite station "Yugoslavia 3" near the town Ivanjica, South-eastern part of the country. Around 3.5 billion dinars (8.7 million dollars) will be invested in the new earth satellite station, which is as of 1988 significantly to improve Yugoslavia's communications with other European countries. The two existing earth satellite stations secure good communications between Yugoslavia and overseas countries. Through 1990, Yugoslavia plans to invest around 503 billion dinars (around one billion 257 million dollars) into the development of the PTT communications. The investments will enable the number of satellite telephone cables to be increased from the present 138 to 876, and the number of telephone lines per one hundred inhabitants from 11 to 17. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0104 GMT 3 Sep 86 LD]

OUTGOING DPRK AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG) -- Dr Bozidar Makic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav side of the Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Questions with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received a farewell visit from Yi In-kyu, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 2 Sep 86 LD]

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'FRIENDSHIP-86' EXERCIESES

9 Sep Activities

LD091718 Prague CTK in English 1541 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 9 (CTK) -- Today's second day of the Druzhba 86 exercises of units of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian armies was characterized by intensive activity of commanders and staff. They concentrated on terrain reconnaissance, specification of tasks and preparation of the system of firing. The staff completed documents essential for the combat activity of troops. The air force focused on reconnaissance and protected ground troops.

The exercises were watched by Czechoslovak Defence Minister Colonel General Milan Vaclavik and head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Department Vladimir Blechta. Also present were colonel General Nikokay Zotov, senior representative of the chief commander of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces at the Czechoslovak Defence Ministry, and Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia.

Motorized infantry, tank, artillery and other units of the three fraternal armies prepared intensively for active defence. The fulfillment of planned tasks was again due today to good management and organization, consistent party-political work, high morale and determination of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian troops.

The results of the units involved in the excercises are announced by the journal DRUZHBA 86 which comes out every day in three language versions and is printed in the exercises area on a field printing press.

10 Sep Activities

LD101706 Prague CTK in English 1613 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK) -- The exercises of units of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian Armed Forces, code-named Druzhba 86, continued for the third day today, with the most important task being the transfer of troops. The course of the exercises has shown that Druzhba 86 is a display of the combat preparedness and the art of the members of the friendly armies. Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian soldiers confirm their high moral and political standards and approach the fulfilment of all tasks with zeal.

Observers Arrive

LD101752 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK) -- Observers from 19 countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act arrived here today to watch the Druzhba 86 military exercises of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian Armed Forces. The observers were greeted on behalf of the Czechoslovak defence minister and the Czechoslovak People's Army command by Deputy Defence Minister Colonel-General Miloslav Zika.

Further Details

LD102339 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] As we have already informed you, the planned military exercise "Friendship-86" is underway. On this occasion we have also welcomed in Czechoslovakia observers from 10 signatory countries of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Our reporters reports from the area of the exercise:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Yesterday and today transferring troops to the designated area was one of the important tasks of the exercise. For example, Mi-24 combat helicopters landed at a strip. In keeping with the exercise combat plan, activity had already been launched and aircraft were taking part in the defensive combat.

[Question to unidentified man] You must have experienced a number of similar allied exercises?

[Answer in Czech] Yes, for over 30 years we have taken part in quite a number, whether in traditional planes or in helicopters. Among them were the Voltava 1966 exercise, then exercises in 1972, 1984, and now this year's Friendship exercise.

[Question] What is new for you in this year's "Friendship-86" exercise?

[Answer] The summer conditions and then the tasks of (?air attacks) as well as airborne landing, (?which we shall carry out in a day's time.)

[Reporter] New combat technology was also tested for the first time during the transfer to the designated areas and in the first combat task. Therefore, the situation is the same today in almost all military camps as here, in the theater of combat technology which is next to the units of the Hungarian People's Army. The crews of tanks, combat vehicles, infantry, armored personnel carriers, artillery carriers, and other vehicles now devote themselves to maintenance, and preparation of equiment for the main exercise battles.

[Man's voice in Hungarian fading into Czech translation] We worked on the equipment during the night to make sure that it was in the best order for the coming combat actions.

[Reporter] Now we are in the field printing office of the SOKOLOVO journal. Here is called "FRIENDSHIP" and it is coming out every day during the allied exercise and has one specific feature:

[Man speaking in Slovak] This feature is: We are issuing the journal in Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, and Russian so that every participant in the exercise can read it.

[Reporter] How many copies do you issue?

[Answer] 2200.

[Reporter in Czech] This is what the work looks like in an international editorial office. Let us have a brief look into today's issue.

[Voice in Russian fading into Czech translation] I am now working on a material about engineers from Senior Lieutenant (?Vazyon)'s unit. They work hard. For example, they have now been working continuously for over 30 hours preparing the combat conditions for the exercise. They have done an outstanding job in fulfilling their task well.

[Reporter] Yes all this is also part of the atmosphere of the "Friendship-86" allied exercise. [end recording]

CEMA ENGINEERING INDUSTRY GROUP MEETS

LD092228 Budapest MTI in English 1655 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- A meeting of experts from the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in the Engineering Industry began in Siofok, Hungary Tuesday. The representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and the USSR are exchanging views on the interntional specialization of manufacturing electric household appliances and evolving joint development concepts. Yugoslavia is attending the meeting as an observer.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS GREECE

AU100950 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 10 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Union of Cooperatives and Forests of Konitsa, a delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the PSR of Albania, led by the director of the department of forests, Vezir Muharremi, paid a visit to Greece.

During its visit to Greece, the delegation was received by the secretary general of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Greece Jorgos Dhris; the mayor of Konitsa, Spiridhon Gojos; the chairman of the Union of Cooperatives and Forests, Kharalambos Skufos; the general chairman of the agricultural bank, Vasilis Kafiris, etc. with whom opinions were exchanged on the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the field of forest economy.

Likewise, the delegation paid visits to institutions and centers of forests in Athens, Ioanina, Konitsa, Metsovon, Agrinion, etc. The delegation returned home.

BULGARIAN EMBASSY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU101153 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 10 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of Bulgaria, the interim charge d'affaires of the embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Marko Markov, gave a cocktail last night. Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

STEFANI, ASLLANI AT MILITARY UNIT AWP CONFERENCE

AU091146 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 4 September 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Rifat Dajti, under the headline: "A Militant Spirit Accompanied by Militant Labor and Mass Actions Leads to the Fulfillment of All Tasks," reporting the proceedings of the AWP conference in the "X" military unit held "in recent days". The paper does not mention where the conference took place. Attending the conference are Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; and Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and Shkoder District AWP Committee first secretary.

In describing the proceedings of the conference, the writer reports: "The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at his meeting with army cadres at Durres [in July], it was stressed at the conference, has become a broad program of work for all members of the unit, and has resulted in the analysis and definition of new duties in increasing the qualitative level of political and military preparedness. The conference itself made its own analysis of these duties. The work of the bureaus and party base organizations in Sejdin Vidrica's and Qazim Domi's units was evaluated positively, for they fulfilled their duties on all fronts. However, in analyzing the whole work of the unit in critical and self-critical fashion, the conference reported shortcomings in performing the call-to-arms exercise, in knowledge of technology and weapons, in the enforcement of discipline, etc. The conference stressed that some of these shortcomings stemmed from an inadequate relationship between the unit and their terrain, from an underestimation of the value of educative work, and from shortcomings in the control and personal example of communists."

The writer continues by reporting the conference's positive evaluation of the work of the party in increasing conscientiousness in the performance of maneuvers.

The article concludes by reporting the speech of Simon Stefani, in which the importance of education among members of the Armed Forces is stressed. "The new, greater and more complex tasks set forth by the party, and which circumstances demand, cannot be performed with inadequate knowledge, and with narrow empricism and rule of thumb."

"An important demand of methodical work is the further enforcement of discipline and military order; we should make demands for discipline an integral part of life and work within and beyond the unit, stressed Comrade Simon Stefani. He then spoke about problems of vigilance and of work against formalism, and about strengthening the active role of the youth organization in the unit.

LEADERS ATTEND MONUMENT CONSERVATION SYMPOSIUM

AU091133 Tirana ATA in English 0847 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, September 9 (ATA) -- In the context of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, the Ministry of Education and Culture and Institute of the Monuments of Culture organised the symposium on the topic "The Protection, Study and Restoration of the Monuments of Culture in Albania" in Tirana on September 8.

Attending were the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the president of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania Prof. Aleks Buda and other comrades.

The symposium was opened by the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami who stressed among others that important results have been attained in the field of the protection, study and restoration of the monuments of culture that are linked with the orientations and special care of the party and state for the cultural inheritance of our people and the monuments of culture as a material testimony to this inheritance. The founder and beloved and unforgettable leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has taught us that these monuments are a treasure of value for the nation, therefore they should be protected with great care.

Then she presented the foreign scholars that have come to attend the proceedings of this symposium, Prof. Doctor Chevat Erder, the director of International Center for the Protection and Restoration of the Cultural Values, Mrs. Fevziye Hayri Osmanoglu, chief of the section of the cultural assets for Europe at the UNESCO, Prof. Doctor Nikolas Moutsopoulos, vice president of the International Committee for Popular Architecture, Mr. Stavros Beltojanis, inspector for the restoration of the monuments in the Ministry of Culture of Greece, Prof. Doctor Guntram Koch, Byzantologist in the Philips University of Marburg, Prof. Doctor Helmut Buschbausen, Byzantologist from Austria, Doctor Hildemarie Koch, Byzantologist in the Philips University of Marburg, Mrs Krisanthi Beltojanis, art historian in the Byzantium Museum in Athens, the assistant Veronika Pilcher, art historian from Austria. [passage omitted]

TOP PARTY, STATE ORGANS CELEBRATE REVOLUTION

Todorov Speaks

AU101154 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sept 86 p 2

[Speech delivered by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, at a festive meeting held on 8 September at the "Ivan Vazov" National Theater in Sofia to mark the 42d anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria]

[Excerpts] We have gathered here today to celebrate a glorious holiday -- the 42d anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria. This victory was achieved by the people, under the leadership of the BCP, and with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army. This is a special event in the history of the Bulgarian people, which they cherish with special feelings, since it marked the beginning of the era of socialism and communism. [passage omitted containing a general survey of the history of the BCP and a description of successes achieved in the last 15-20 years]

The party and people of our country are justifiably proud of the achievements obtained in the years of socialism. However, wo do not cease to look at life from a sober viewpoint. We do not close our eyes in the face of mistakes and shortcomings, in the face of unresolved problems and difficulties. Quite a few negative phenomena and individual deformations to exist and they continue to delay our social development. Not all organs of state power are acting as the party requires, and not everywhere is there order, strict organization, and discipline. Socialist justice has not yet asserted itself in all links of our society. The decision of the Politburo on expanding efforts against negative phenomena issues the following warning: Our society will not permit anyone to make an attempt against the bright and humanitarian principles of socialism, to commit outrages and to soil the moral atmosphere. The party enjoys the powerful support of the entire people in the struggle against these phenomena. This struggle is indivisible from the creative work of the party for the acceleration of our socioeconomic development, for the comprehensive upsurge of socialist Bulgaria.

The strength of the people's power will increase along with the realistic approach of our evaluations and prognoses, it will increase along with our militant spirit and irreconcilability against shortcomings and mistakes, along with constructive criticism and self-criticism. Today, as in the past, the BCP is inspired by revolutionary ideas; it manifests a lofty dissatisfaction with the successes achieved; it demands contemporary thought and action from all of us. The requirements of the future and the challenges of the approaching 21st century are the criteria of the party. [passage omitted]

It is our irrevocable duty to develop one of the basic principles of socialism -- social justice. It is our duty to accurately implement distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor, to struggle against encroachments upon socialist property.

The scientific-technical revolution demands that we enhance the role and significance of the human factor, that we be irreconcilable toward negative phenomena, and that we develop socialist democracy, and perfect the political system.

It would like to recall a formulation of Comrade Gorbachev, which evoked a great response in the consiousness of the Bulgarian Communists: "More dynamism, more social justice, more democracy, in other words -- more socialism." Our party, too, sees in this postulate the main source of strength and reserves, and a means for accelerated social development.

Five months have already elapsed since the 13th congress. This was a period during which our people gave meaning to the historic decisions and postulates of the congress, a period during which the first steps for implementing these decisions were taken. The existing political and labor upsurge bears witness that the Bulgarian people have adopted and accepted the congress decisions with approval, conviction, and optimism. The majority of the industrial enterprises increased their planned production, as compared with 1985, and social labor productivity, as well as the profitability of production, have increased. The harvest in the agricultural sector was satisfactory, despite the drought of this spring.

However, let us not forget that these are only the first steps accomplished in the tremendous work which is expected of us in connection with the reorganization of our work in all directions. Difficulties and shortcomings do exist in our everyday life today, as they did in the past. We are living in an epoch of considerable challenge, of businesslike and constructive activities. It is only our deeds and the results of our work which will count in discussing the achievements of the individual collectives, the leading cadres and all individual workers in mastering the essence of congress decisions, and in evaluating their contribution to the implementation of congress decisions.

Better satisfaction of the popoulation's needs for consumer goods and services is a political question. It is a question of the attitude toward man, toward the citizens of our socialist society, within whose hands we have laid the destinies of our country.

We cannot resign ourselves to the actions of those enterprises and managers who are not producing the necessary goods for our population, who are causing the shortage of certain goods, who are causing the deterioration of organization and are increasing the prices of public services. All this evokes the open and hidden dissatisfaction of the people. We need high quality, varied and inexpensive goods, and services which accord with the "pulse" of the market. It is necessary to promote competition and emulation between the enterprises and ecvonomic organizations, between the producers of goods and services for the population, and this competition must be encouraged through a well-organized economic mechanism.

On the eve of the Bulgarian national holiday -- 9 September -- the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria appeal to the Communists, the United Agrarians, the Fatherland Front members, and all working people in towns and villages to engage in selfless labor, to implement congress decisions in various sectors of social life, to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan and counterplans for 1986. Let us establish a strict order, strict organization, initiative, and discipline, as well as a sense of responsibility, and an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward shortcomings, an aspiration for the exemplary implementation of tasks in every working collective. In agriculture let us implement without any losses the harvest of the crops which were cultivated with so much effort, and let us utilize all these goods. Let us mobilize the efforts, skill, and knowledge of the people, as well as their enthusiasm. Let us uncover more fully the reserves and obtain better results in each workplace.

A drastic change occurred in the foreign policy of Bulgaria following 9 September 1944. The principles of socialist interntionalism and an active peace-loving spirit became the basis of our foreign policy.

Throughout the decades that have elapsed, our country established itself on the international scene as a reliable and welcome partner in foreign policy relations. The reasons for this are, above all, Bulgaria's peaceful, constructive actions, as well as our resolute and active efforts devoted to accomplish such actions.

The year 1986 was declared International Year of Peace by the United Nations. Millions of people throughout the world are joining their efforts for the sake of a peaceful future for all nations.

However, the agressive circles of imperialism are creating hotbeds of tension. They are resorting to state terrorism and are pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear nightmare. A program on the militarization of outer space is in progress and programs for the commissioning of new chemical and biological weapons to be introduced in the combat arsenals of NATO are being developed. This, however, threatens the destruction of human civilization.

The worldwide democratic public is concerned. The socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, are devoting all their efforts to promote a drastic change from the arms race to the policy of preserving life on earth, of preserving peace, freedom, and respect for human dignity. Nevertheless, the socialist countries are not receiving a positive response from the ruling circles in the West, and above all, from the U.S. Administration in Washington, which refuses to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, declaring that it will not continue to observe the SALT II treaty. There is an obvious trend to intensify confrontation and to strive for an unlimited increase of armaments in order to achieve military superiority.

Despite all this, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, being aware of their historic responsibility, do not cease to act in favor of peace. The Soviet program on the liberation of our planet from nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction weapons by 2000, was approved by decent people throughout the world. Progressive mankind adopted this program as a manifestation of contemporary thought, as a model of political realism. The new Soviet peace initiatives to halt the arms race on earth and in outer space were duly appreciated by worldwide public opinion.

On 18 August 1986 Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, issued a declaration containing a thorough analysis of the contemporary international situation. The Soviet leader stressed: "Our aspiration to switch international development onto the path of detente conforms to our philiosophy of socialist ethics. In the nuclear century the salvation of the earth is a universal humanitarian task; it is the cause of all nations."

Manifesting good will, the Soviet Union extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987. The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria wholeheartedly support this wise and generous decision. Peace-loving mankind today expects a constructive answer on the part of the United States. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will do everything within its power and will use all its international prestige for the triumph of the glorious idea of halting the nuclear madness and of preserving peace, as well as human civilization.

The June meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest was an important event in international relations. The constructive and realistic approach of the socialist countries to the basic problems of our epoch was manifested once more at this meeting. The sense of responsibility to the socialist countries' own peoples and toward all mankind, the concern about peace in Europe and throughout the world was set forth at this meeting. The participants expressed their conviction that reliable security for all countries and peoples as well as peaceful conditions for their development and progress can be obtained by political means and through the common efforts of all states. This is why the socialist countries are striving for a comprehensive system of international security, which must involve the military as well as the political, economic, and humanitarian sectors.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively participating in the work of international organizations, such as the United Nations, UNESCO, and others. Bulgaria makes its contribution to the struggle for peace and security, for the settling of regional conflicts, and for the solution of problems that have a global significance for mankind. Within the framework of the United Nations, the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Stockholm conference, and the Vienna negotiations, as well as in all lofty international initiatives, our country is contributing to the consolidation of world peace, so that detente and mutually advantageous cooperation may be obtained.

The upsurge of our socialist motherland is linked to the unique Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. During the post-9 September decades the mutual drawing closer between the Soviet Union and our country became an invigorating credo and an element of the Bulgarian people's national consciousness. Intensifying cooperation in the economic, political, cultural, and social sectors between the two countries facilitates our country's further progress.

We still remember the emotional moments of the cordial, comradely meetings which Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held on Bulgarian territory. The visit of the first Soviet party leader was a remarkable manifestation of the traditional, fraternal friendship between the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, of the militant alliance between the BCP and the CPSU. Our people will continue in the future to follow the line of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. We are convinced that this will contribute to a more accelerated mastering of the highest achievements of scientific-technical progress in our country. It will also speed up our socioeconomic development.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an active fighter for the perfection of cooperation, specialization, and production sharing among the fraternal countries of the socialist community. We will continue to contribute to the implementation of the CEMA decisions and of the tasks laid down at the basis of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical cooperation for the period up to the end of the century.

The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an active extension of the peace-loving, constructive line of socialism in conformity with the existing situation in our area. The efforts of our country to transform the Balkans into a zone of mutual confidence, peace, good-neighborly relations, and mutually advantageous cooperation, are not subjected to opportunistic goals, but are in accordance with the vital interests of all Balkan countries. This is why our state will energetically work for this goal -- to transform this area of the world into a nuclear-free zone. The joint initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the SR of Romania to transform the Balkans into a zone free from chemical weapons is an important step toward the stabilization of security in this area and throughout Europe.

One of the greatest and most decisive events in the 13-century-old history of Bulgaria is the socialist revolution. This is so because the socialist revolution opened the door to socialism and communism and to a new human civilization for our people.

The ideas of 9 September 1944 are eternal. They will live throughout the centuries and they will illuminate the people's life; they will inspire us to constructive deeds!

Reception Held

AU091819 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers gave an official reception at the Boyana residence on Bulgaria's national holiday -- the 42d anniversary of the socialist revolution. The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council; secretaries of the Permament Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; BCB Central Committee department heads; ministers; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizatons; heroes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; noted labor figures; veterans of the revolutionary struggles of the party and the people; figures from the fields of science, arts, and culture; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; leaders of religious communities; and journalists.

An orchestra played the national anthem. The leaders of the diplomatic missions conveyed most cordial greetings and wishes to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Order of the Day

AU100934 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Sep 86 p 1

["Order of the Day of the Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals, and admirals, comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers, comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees in the military enterprises and institutions, soldiers of the reserve:

Our people and the servicemen of the Bulgarian People's Army greet their glorious 9 September National Day in an atmosphere of intense political activity and totally dedicated labor to carry out the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The workers are perseveringly putting into practice congress plans for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development on the basis of the comprehensive introduction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

On 9 September the workers, agricultural laborers, and people's intelligentsia will once more display their infinite love for and trust in the party and the national government, their steadfast cohesion around the life-giving April general line of the BCP.

During the past 42 years of freedom and construction new, even greater successes in the building and defense of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria have been achieved as a reslult of the tenacious and inspired labor of the people under the wise leadership of the BCP, with the fraternal assistance of the great Soviet Union, and in mutually beneficial cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community. Today our native land is a developed industrial state with a modern industry and a highly mechanized socialist agricultrue, with a flourishing science, education, and culture.

The fighting soldiers and commanders are greeting the Day of Freedom with fresh, even higher successes in the mastering of fighting skills. Thanks to the intense socialist cooperation that has developed in honor of the 13th BCP Congress there has been an increase in the numbers of outstanding individual soldiers, outstanding units and sections, and class specialists. The labor collectives in the military enterprises and construction detachments are successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling their production plans.

We celebrate our National Liberation Day in the conditions of an acutely aggravated international military-political situation. The reactionary imperialist forces of the United States and NATO are conducting an outright militaristic and adventurist policy. The unprecedented arms race that has been unleashed by them, and their striving to disrupt the military-strategic parity achieved between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries present a serious threat to peace.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, are implementing the necessary measures to ensure the protection and security of socialism and to consolidate the fighting might of their Armed Forces. The workers and soldiers in our country unreservedly support the program draw up by the 27th CPSU Congress for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

The soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army are always ready, in united battle order with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states and led by the invincible Soviet Army, to fulfill their patriotic and international duty and to protect the peaceful labor of the people and the cause of socialism.

Comrade soldiers and commanders, comrade military workers and employees, troops of the reserve, I congratulate you most cordially on the occasion of the 42d anniversay of the 9 September socialist revolution and wish you good health and new, even greater successes in fighting and political training, in strengthening discipline, and in making a new qualitative leap forward in combat readiness through the introduction of the latest achievments of the scientific and technical revolution.

I order that on 9 September 20-gun military salutes should be given and festive illuminations arranged in our homeland's capital of Sofia and in the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna.

Long live the cause of the 9 September socialist revolution!

Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party -- the organizer and inspirer of all our victories!

Glory to the great Soviet Union and its invincible liberating Army!

Long live our dear native land, the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN DEPARTS

AU101945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] On 10 September Nguyen Huu Tho, deputy chairman of the SRV State Council and chairman of the SRV National Assembly, departed Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

AU091944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] A program on cooperating in health protection, medicine, and social security between Bulgarian and Finland for the period 1987-89 was signed in Sofia. The ceremony was attended by Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, and Eeva Kuuskoski-Vikatmaa, Finland's minister of social affairs and health.

TANCHEV LEADS AGRARIAN DELEGATION TO FRG

AU101830 Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Bonn, September 10 (BTA correspondent) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), arrived in Bonn on a five day offical visit at the invitation of the German Free Democratic Party. The delegation is headed by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council

Mr Petur Tanchev had talks with Mr Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the Free Democratic Party's parliamentary group with whom he discussed matters related to the bilateral relations and international issues.

Later in the day the Bulgarian Agrarian Party delegation had talks with the leadership of the parliamentary group of the Free Democratic Party. The participants in the talks gave a positive assessment to the cooperation between the two parties and expressed their willingness to develop it further. It was agreed that the activation of the political contacts between the two parties would not only promote the bilateral cooperation but would also help strengthen turst, peace and security in Europe.

DZHUROV, OTHERS PARTICIPATE IN CADET MARCHES

AU291341 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 28 August 1986 carries on page 1 and 3 six reports of the traditional annual marches by graduate cadets from secondary and higher military schools. Two of the reports note the participation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; Col. Gen. Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; and Col. Gen. Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states with the Bulgarian People's Army.

A telephoned report by NARODNA ARMIYA special correspondent Senior Lieutenant Spirdon Spirdonov [name as published] of datelined "town of Apriltsi, 27 August," describes a meeting attended by the inhabitants of Damyanovo and the surrounding villages at which the graduate cadets from the Georgi Dimitrov Higher People's Military Artillery School and the Secondary Military Artillery School met "the party and economic leadership of Gabrovo Okrug" at their camp. The report notes that "Comrade Gencho Popov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Gabrovo Okrug People's Council, acquainted the cadets with the socioeconomic development of the region through which they were passing." Spirdonov mentions Popov presenting awards to outstanding cadets, followed by a folk concert, "after which the festive atmosphere moved to the square." Spirdonov continues: "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, made a speech at the festive tattoo. He congratulated the people of Damyanovo in the name of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Commitee and chairman of the State Council, and wished them yet greater successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The tattoo was attended by Col. Gen. Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, deputy ministers, generals, officers, party veterans, and leading workers in production."

Capt Tsoncho Draganski, special correspondent of NARODNA ARMIYA, in a telephoned report datelined "Partizanska Hut, Stara Planina, 27 August," describes the day's march through the mountains by graduates from the Vasil Levski Higher People's Military School. Draganski reports: "In the afternoon Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, accompanied by deputy ministers, generals, and officers, joined the head of the column of graduates from the Vasil Levski Higher People's Military School.

"Also present was Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states with the Bulgarian People's Army."

The remaining reports of marches by graduates from other military schools do not mention the participation of top military leaders.

Attends Graduation

AU020835 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 29 and 30 August on pages 1 and 3, and 1 and 2, respectively, each carry eight reports, totalling 2,200 and 2,600 words, respectively, on the marches of the graduating classes of the military schools and academies.

A 400-word report in the issue of the 29th on page 1 by Capt Maksim Minchev, entitled "Love for the Dear Fatherland" notes that "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committe Politburo and minister of national defensd, and Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army," participated in a festive tattoo, in Sopot on 28 August. Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states to the Bulgarian People's Army, is also reported as having attended.

In a 200-word report on page 1 entitled "At the Camp Bonfire," Capt Tsoncho Graganski reports that Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev participated in a celebration at a "mountain field" near Tuzha Village, Stara Zagora okrug, which also took place on 28 August. A 400-word report on pages 1 and 3 by 1st Lt Tsvetan Kulevski entitled "A Meeting of Three Generations" reports Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and Col Gen Zvartsev as attending a celebration at the "Red Guard" field, near the town of Khisar in Plovdiv Okrug on the morning of 28 August.

NARODNA ARMIYA on 30 August carries a 400-word report on page 1 by Capt Maksim Minchev, entitled "Test of Heroism" which reports that "Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov; col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; deputy ministers; generals; and officers," as well as Col Gen Aleksandr Svartsev, joined the march of the cadets in the town of Karlovo in the morning of 29 August.

A 250-word report on page 1 by 1st Lt Tsvetan Kulevski, entitled "A Road Forever", reports that "after the difficult march to the 'Fenera' Hut the graduates and cadets of the 'General Blagoy Ivanov' VNVSU [either Higher People's Military Constration Academy or Higher People's Military Signals Academy, the abbreviation being the same for both academies] and SSVSU [Secondary Military Construction School for Sergeants], said goodbye to Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and the deputy ministers, generals, and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army who accompanied him."

Two reports on page 2 -- a 350-word report by Capt Rumen Atanasov entitled "Respect to Heroism" and a 250-word report by Capt Rumen Atanasov, entitled "The Followers of Benkovski Achieved Their Goal" report the presence of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov in Kalofer on 29 August, greeting the arriving cadets. Atanasov's report also mentions the presence of Col Khristo Dobrev, Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, and Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev in Kalofer on the same day.

Addresses Cadets

AU301718 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1537 GMT on 30 August carries a live relay from the Kalofer Plovdiv Okrug, higher and secondary people's military schools.

At 1537 GMT the studio announcer goes over to reporter Boyan Bonev in Kalofer. Bonev describes the parade of graduate cadets from the higher and secondary military schools drawn up with their banners on the square, noting that "the parade is commanded by Maj Gen Dimitur Karadzhikov, head of the Georgi Benkovski Higher People's Air Force School."

Bonev explains that this is the "Botev '86" passing out year, and lists the names of the various military schools from the three services whose cadets are in the parade, adding that the cadets from the G.S. Rakovski People's Military Academy will be receiving their diplomas today. Bonev describes the presentation of the school's banners, then returns the listeners to the studio at 1542 GMT.

At 1544 the Boyan Bonev live relay is resumed. Bonev reports that "at the moment Major General Dimitur Karadzhikov, in charge of the parade, is reporting to Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense." Karadzhikov is then heard making his report on behalf of the assembled cadets. A military band strikes up, and applause is heard. Bonev reports that "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, accompanied by Major General Dimitur Karadzhikov, is reviewing the ranks of the graduates." Dzhurov is then heard to briefly congratulate the graduate cadets from each school, who respond with loud cheers. Bonev returns the listeners to the studio at 1547 GMT.

At 1627 the Bonev live relay from Kalofer is again resumed. Bonev describes the ceremony at which the graduate commissioned and noncommissioned officers receive their insignia, after which Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo and minister of national defense, is heard delivering a completely routine address to the assembled graduates, commencing at approximately 1630 GMT. Dzhurov reminds the young officers of the glorious partisan and communist traditions they are to follow, and stresses the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives and the vital role of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces in backing the peaceful policies of the socialist countries. He ends by reminding the young officers of their responsibilities in defending Bulgaria and the socialist community. Dzhurov ends his speech at 1552 GMT, and is greeted with loud cheers.

Reporter Boyan Bonev then reports that Lt Veselin Madanski is now making a speech in reply, and adds: "The ceremony has been attended by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education; Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP committee; Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol; deputy minister of national defense; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states with the Bulgarian People's Army." Bonev announces that shortly a red flare will mark the start of the festive tattoo, and then ends the live relay at 1554 GMT.

Sofia Domestic Service at 1730 GMT on 30 August, in its report of the Kalofer passing out ceremony, also lists in the same order the above leaders who attended the ceremony, but inserts an extra name after Andrey Bundzhulov: Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administraiton of the Bulgarian People's Army."

Discusses Nuclear Catastrophe

AU020903 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 31 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

["Speech of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense," at the 30 August Kalofer ceremony marking the graduation of the cadets of the Georgi Sava Rakovski Military Academy and the "military academies in the USSR"]

[Excerpts] Comrade officers, graduates of the Georgi Sava Rakovski Military academy and the military academies of the USSR, comrade young officers and sergeants, graduates of the military schools, comrade generals, admirals, officers, sergeants, and soldiers, esteemed citizens of Kalofer and guests of our celebration.

With happiness and excitement, I fulfill the instruction of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, to most cordially greet the graduates of the military schools on receiving their first officer's and sergeant's rank. [passage omitted]

Comrade generals, admirals, officers, and sergeants, comrades, we live in alarming times and in a tense international situation, exacerbated by imperialism.

The question of questions which moves all mankind today is: How to save life on earth and how to prevent a nuclear catastrophe?

Grasping the historic significance of this problem of problems and their great responsibility for the future of mankind, the countries of the socialist community are conducting an active, honest, open, and consistent policy aimed at preserving peace. The truth above all truths is tht today the peoples on earth, regardless of their state and social systems, connect their dear hopes for avoiding a nuclear catastrophe not with the crazy designs for star wars, but with the realistic terrestrial policy of the great land of the Soviets, and with the policy of Lenin's party for peace on earth and in space.

The hour has come for understanding the honest dialectic that countries with different social systems must peacefully coexist under the sun not by the power of weapons but through creative deeds and peaceful competition aimed at showing their advantages.

Here again, I am tempted to quote the words of Khristo Botev, who already at the beginning of the 1870's wrote: "Only the sensible and fraternal alliance of the peoples is capable of creating real freedom, fraternity, equality, and happiness on the earth..."

How topical these words of Khristo Botev sound! It is for such an order on earth that the USSR and the countries of the socialist community are struggling. The Warsaw Pact member-states are consistently struggling to gradually free the planet from nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century, and significantly reduce the armed forces, arms, and tactical air force from the Atlantic to the Urals, and create a vast zone of peace in the Far East and the Pacific.

The declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev of 18 August 1986 is a new and bright manifestation of this constructive and peaceful policy. It heralded the new prolongation until 1 January 1987 of the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. The millions of progressive people throughout the planet greeted this decision as a new impetus of hope.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria openly and firmly takes its place under the banner of the peaceful policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State and consistently struggles to strengthen peace in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

It is consistently working to turn the Balkan Peninsula into an area free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

However, the militaristic circles in the West ignore the initiatives of the socialist countries. They continue the course of military confrontation and competition in all directions. They respond to our humane efforts to accelerate socioeconomic developments by accelerating the rate of armament, and they are creating monstrous new weapons for conducting a war of annihilation.

Today, powerful factors are acting throughout the world in the interest of the people's peace and security. The constructive Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the coordinated foreign policy course of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and the rallying of all peace-loving and progressive forces on earth against the military threat ensuing from imperialism, are among these factors. The military-strategic parity between the United States and the USSR, and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and the indestructible will and readiness of the countries of the socialist community to inflict a crushing retaliatory strike prevent the forces of imperialism from kindling a new world war. Therefore the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties categorically pointed out again that we shall never allow military parity to be violated -- this fateful and historic achievement of the socialist community for our benefit and the benefit of the entire mankind.

This determination was expressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, who said: "We know well the possibilities of modern science and our own possibilities. There is nothing that the United States can do and we cannot... The arms race will not exhaust us. We shall not be defeated from space, and we shall not be surpassed in technology. Nothing good will come from these attempts."

What does Olne say in such cases? Whoever has ears -- let him listen!

I can assure you, comrades, that the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are aware of their responsibility, with which, together with the soldiers of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, they face the threat hovering over socialism, peace, and progress, and selflessly devote their forces, knowledge, and skill to strengthening the combat readiness of the troops and the combat power of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states -- the most secure guarantor of peace and socialism in Europe and the world. [passage omitted]

POLISH DEPUTY CHAIRMAN SZALAJDA ARRIVES

LD101652 Prague CTK in English 1553 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK) -- Polish Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda arrived here today on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

He opened talks here later in the day with a Czechoslovak delegation, led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, on the expansion of cooperation in the engineering and electrical engineering industries in the 1987-1990 period within a long-term program of development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland up to the year 2000.

PRAVDA SCORES PAKISTANI HANDLING OF HIJACKING

AU101151 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 86 p 7

[Ivan Svetlansky commentary in "On the Margin" column: "The Tip of the Iceberg"]

[Text] The result of last weekend's tragic events at the Karachi international airport, the largest Pakistani city, was 18 dead and 127 injured, 50 of them seriously. On the morning of 5 September four armed hjackers captured a Pan Am aircraft on a flight to New York immediately prior to its departure from Karachi. However, the line drawn under the hijacking by official Pakistani authorities was no less tragic. In fact, the innocent, dead and injured passengers on board the plane are the consequence [vysledek] of the almost half-hour-long "lightning" action of the security forces, which, according to Islamabad, "prevented even greater bloodshed, and even the plane being blown up." Nobody justifies the hijackers' heinous deed in placing the lives of about 400 passengers on board the Boeing 747 in danger. But Islamabad's reaction merely adds to the chain of violence and crime.

Obviously, Washington views the matter differently. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, from the very beginning Reagan's government demanded that the Pakistani Government adopt a firm stand toward the terrorists, regardless of possible victims; and that it not give in to them in any respect whatsoever. That is why the courses taken by the Pakistani commando force met with understanding in the White House. In fact, Charles Redman, representing the State Department, declared that the Pakistani Government had acted "in an exemplary, bold, and resolute way." But he said nothing about it being exactly the "resoluteness" of the Pakistani security forces which meant tragedy for dozens of American passengers, too.

Washington does not have the same criteria for assessing terrorism. On the one hand Ronald Reagan acts before the whole world as an unappeasable adversary of international terrorism; and on the other hand the very same Reagan fully identifies himself with the imprudent [nerozvanzne] acts of the Pakistani Government, or vehemently enforces hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary gangs...

One of today's most topical issues is putting an end to international terrorism once and for all. The Soviet agency TASS has sharply condemned the crime in Karachi and declared that "regardless of the motivation of its perpetrators, nothing can justify it." It is impossible to tolerate the killing off people during terrorist actions; it is impossible to tolerate that these crimes endanger normal international and interstate contacts, exacerbate the situation, and give birth to new violence. [paragraph continues]

One of the ways leading to the solution of the problem is also the Soviet proposal to jointly work out practical and efficent measures for averting international terrorism. However, as is justly stressed in this connection, the prerequisite for successfully paralyzing reprehensible violence is the elimination of crises and conflicts in various parts of the world. Because they are the soil which nourishes international terrorism. The hijacking in Karachi is merely the tip of the enormous iceberg.

DEPUTY PREMIER COLOTKA TRAVELS TO SYRIA FOR TALKS

For coverage of Deputy Premier Peter Colotka's visit to Syria, including talks with leading government officials, see the Syria section of the 11 September and subsequent issues of the Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY NIGERIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

Hold Talks With Vaclavik

LD062227 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, received Major General Domkat Ya Bali, the Nigerian defense minister, who is on a visit in Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. During a friendly and cordial meeting, they exchanged information about the internal political development in their respective countries and discussed the current international situation. The Nigerian minister also paid homage to the memory of the unknown warrior by placing a wreath at the tomb on Zizkov Hill in Prague.

Received by Strougal

LD092336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today Nigerian Defense Minister Major General Domkat Ya Bali. The federal premier underlined Nigeria's significance in the African states' fight for freedom, social progress and independence. He briefed the guest on the CSSR's main current political and economic tasks and on the principles of its peaceful foreign policy. The two representatives expressed the wish to expand and deepen the friendship and cooperation betweeen the two countries and the people and to create the necessary conditions for the development of all-round and mutually beneficial relations.

Departs 10 Sep

LD101346 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Major General Domkat Ya Bali, defense minister of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, left Prague today.

The final report on his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia says that during the talks with National Defense Minister Colonel General Milan Vaclavik he discussed questions of interest to both sides. The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of mutual relations and the deepening cooperation. Minister Domkat Ya Bali invited Milan Vaclavik to visit Nigeria. The invitation was accepted.

TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MKAPA ARRIVES

LD101650 Prague CTK in English 1547 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK) -- Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Willilam Mkapa arrived here today on an official friendly visit, at the invitation of his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The Tanzanian minister was greeted at the airport by Minister Chnoupek and other officials, as well as Tanzania's charge d'affaires in Czechoslovakia based in Moscow Mahmoud Issa.

SLUSOVICE DIRECTOR RESPONDS TO CRITICISM

AU081424 [Editorial Report] HALO SOBOTA, the weekend supplement of Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech, on 30 August on pages 1 and 7 carries a 6,000-word interview given by Engineer Frantisek Cuba, candidate of sciences, director of the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative, to RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Jan Lipavsky, entitled "What Do You Say About It, Comrade Director?" In the interview, the place and date of which are not specified, the director of Slusovice farm responds to some of the questions about his successful cooperative that are reportedly being asked among the Czechoslovak public. According to Lipavsky, people ask "whether it observes r egulations in all its preproduction and postproduction activities (sideline production), whether the methods of management practiced by it are not inconsistent with socialist principles, whether Slusovice does not regard profit and nothing but profit as the only yardstick, regardless of the actual needs of society, and so forth."

In the opening passage of the interview, Cuba explains the particular system of management employed in Slusovice, which he calls "the entrepreneurial system." Under this system, the cooperative's individual production units "take under socialist care" entire production facilities and themselves determine the optimal ways of their utilization and the efficiency level. The better their economic results, the more they can spend on their further development. According to Cuba, emphasis is placed on the self-management of individual subdivisions of the cooperative and on making every member regard it as his duty, as owner of the production assets, to have a say in the cooperative's affairs. Cuba asserts that the "entrepreneurial system, whether one likes this term or not, has set free the activity of the workforces and, along with this, has generated a sense of personal responsibility." To illustrate the success of this system, Cuba reviews the cooperative's development in recent years: labor productivity has been increasing at an annual rate of 18.2 percent; grain yields have increased from 2.2 metric tons per hectare in 1960 to almost 7 metric tons at present (although most of the farm's 6,000 hectares are in a submountainous area); annual milk yields increased from 4,787 liters per cow in 1980 to 5,922 liters in 1985; the average daily weight increment of beef cattle has increased from 0.595 kg in 1960 to 1.003 kg at present; and the farm's total output increased from Kcs50 million in 1960 to Kcs2.841 billion in 1985.

In his subsequent answers to Lipavsky's questions, Cuba then responds to specific criticism of the Slusovice experiment. Lipavsky first questions the categorization of the cooperative's workforce, which distinguishes between four catregories of employees -- entrepreneurs, self-realizers, managers, and executors, with members of the last category defined as those who "only fulfill orders and commands" and "derive only negligible pleasure from work." Lipavsky asks whether this does not amount to a "degradation of human personality and dignity. [paragraph continues]

In defending this categorization, Cuba says that the cooperative is trying to provide chances and scope for everyone to show initiative but that "we must not close our eyes to the fact that there are people who are lazy and complacent when it comes to showing initiative and whose only ambition is to fulfill their basic obligations and to say good-bye and go home." Someone who works only under supervision is really nothing but an executor, argues Cuba, and people of this sort do not work just in Slusovice.

Next, Cuba responds to the charge that "many things in Slusovice, if not all of them, are based on economic coercion." He says that "this is a big error, although it is what many outsiders think about us." He claims that material incentives have only a limited impact on man's activity (of about 25 percent) and that a big role in motivating the workforce of Slusovice is played by the social atmosphere and moral factors. Employees are reportedly evaluated without regard for their rank and profession, according to their performance, initiative, attitude toward superiors and subordinates, responsiveness to criticism, personal integrity, and the like.

Further on, Lipavsky confronts the Slusovice director with the charge that the farm has in fact created two categories of old-age pensioners. Only about 50 percent of the farm's more than 1,000 pensioners, he says, those who spent more than 10 years working on the farm, enjoy the benefits of the so-called "senior citizens' club" such as subsidized lunches (which cost Kcs2 instead of Kcs12) or free trips. "How come that someone who worked let us say only 8 years does not have the same advantages as someone who has 10 years of work behind him?," Lipavsky asks. Cuba replies that this measure is designed to "stabilize" the cooperative's workforce and that it is one of the reaaons that it has no problems with job-hoppers. Besides, he goes on to say, those with missing years have as chance to make up for them by continuing to work after retirement and even those who are not members of the club receive "solicitous care."

Raising a similar point, Lipavsky also asks whether the cooperative "does not, in fact, abolish equality among its members by having created a hierarchy of various social adavantages among individual professions," whereby some members have the right to fix their own working hours or enjoy certain travel privileges. Cuba replies that everyone, including workers, is entitled to foreign travcel after 3 years on the farm. As regards the right to fix one's working hours, Cuba says that this concerns only high-calibre "creative workers" who derive satisfactin and pleasure from their work and do not need anyone to remind them of their duties. At the same time, this regulation is also designed to motivate other members of the cooperative and make them adopt "voluntary work discipline."

In another part of the interview, Lipavsky asks: "Your enterprising spirit is undisputed. But does it have anything in common with responsible entrepreneurship when you lease your cows to another cooperative and demand calves from them? The others then expand the stock for you, which is surely cheaper for you than if you had to raise the calves yourselves. Is this not calculation?"

In his reply, the Slusovice director admits that the cooperative made such an attempt five years ago but he insists that this was a singular "deviation from our rules" and that it ended in a "fiasco" because the partners did not honor their obligations and failed to deliver a single calf.

Asked about the cooperative's manifold ties of cooperation, Cuba then says that his farm seeks cooperation "with those who are reliable partners and with whom we can jointly enrich the developoment of agricultural production." This includes Soviet partners, he says, who are currently building two hectares of hothouses in Slusovice. The Slusovice farm, in turn, participates in the corn harvest in four sovkhozes in the Ukraine.

Cuba continues by discussing his farm's research and development policy. The principle is that "the idea that was born this year should be implemented this year and should also yield profit the same year." When Lipavsky objects that "this sounds incredible," Cuba retorts that "this only sounds incredible because some people outside the cooperative pass judgment on us on the basis of erroneous or incomplete information." He goes on to explain that the farm has more than 100 small computers and that 963 of its members are secondary school graduates, 352 university graduates, and 17 candidates of sciences, all of whom are "forced" to contribute their share to the application of reasearch.

The next charge to which the director of the cooperative reacts is that the prices it charges are "speculative, artificially inflated, and do not tally with actual production costs." Cuba asserts that this is not true. "There can be no talk of some sort of price speculation," he says, because "all prices that go outside the united agricultural cooperative require, and get, the approval of the price office." As far as prices charged within the cooperative are concerned, he says that Slusovice maintains its own price division, which determines 99 percent of these prices, although in principle individual units can agree on intra-enterprise prices.

Cuba also denies that the Slusovice farm engages in activities that are "lucrative from the viewpoint of the price" at the expense of activities that do not promise profit, although society might need them. He says that his farm engages in a number of loss-making activities, such as vegetable supplies to shops in Gottwaldov district, or various services for the cooperative sector. he maintains that all Slusovice units that provide services and make profit from them "must without exception reduce the price of these services, down to the zero-profit level." According to Cuba, even the cooperative'd building activity, its racing stable, and its automobile racing club reap no profit, although they are not loss-making either. Asked why Slusovice engages in these sideline activities, if not for profit, Cuba replies that they are part of social care — the organization of races, for example, reportedly gives members of the cooperative the chance to enjoy themselves, test their organizational skills, and share in a major sports event.

The subsequent section of the dialogue then reads: [LipavskY] "You have the reputation of being a successful farm. Most likely, you will have no problem finding the understanding and support of relevant institutions and authorities for your activity.

[Cuba] "You are suggesting that we are specially favored."

[Lipavsky] "No, you have said it...."

[Cuba] "To set the matter right: All enterprises in Czechoslovakia have the same rights and duties. We have not done anything that is not in keeping with the Czechoslovak legal order, with our laws and regulations."

[Lipavsky] "And what about foreign currency resources. How do you obtain them?"

[Cuba] "As everyone else, by exporting products. We do not avail ourselves of any illicit channels but of organizations that are assigned for this, such as Zempo Prague, which is the holder [nositel] of exemptions from foreign currency regulations. As far as I know, Zempo receives foreign partners' offers and invites everyone to take part in their implementation. It is only natural that we, too, make use of these offers, all the more so as it is not only our cooperative but society as a whole that profit from it."

In conclusion, Cuba denies that the Slusovice farm "stands and falls with" ancillary production. He maintains that agricultural production continues to represent the "lion's share" of its output and profits and that its sideline activities are predominantly "a service provided for other organizations." According to Cuba, this concerns the 1,200 computers, including software packages for agricultural organizations, which the Slusovice farm assembled last year, as well as its production of farm machinery, feed concentrates, and insecticides. Cuba views this "combination of agricultural production proper with its preproduction and postproduction stages" as a "natural, higher stage of the development of socialist agriculture."

SLOVAK COMMITTEE DISCUSSES IMPROVING MEMBERSHIP

LD101748 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The CPSL Central Slovak Regional Committee in Banska Bystrica today discussed developing and improving the quality of the membership base of the party in the Central Slovak region after the 17th CPCZ Congress and other tasks up to its 18th Congress.

The report of the party's regional committee presidium particularly emphasized the need for improving the quality and developing the membership base in connection with creating conditions for solving the main economic tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It pointed out the demands for consistently securing tasks set for communists in leading economic positions and the strengthening of party responsibility and work discipline in all sectors. The report also pointed out a number organizations for a fundamental change in security tasks set out by the 17th party congress. It pointed out that they particularly appear in the fulfilment of some qualitative indicators, production efficiency, expenditure reduction, material, and energy demand.

FISCHER RECEIVES FRG DISARMAMENT ENVOY

LD102039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Ambassador Dr. Friedrich Ruth, the FRG Government's representative for disarmament, for a talk.

Taking as the starting point the March 1985 joint statement by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Dr. Helmut Kohl, FRG federal chancellor, that never again should war but only peace emanate from German soil, Oskar Fischer stressed that today more than ever energetic international efforts are needed to protect peoples' right to peace and life. The GDR is guided by the fact that the present dangerous world situation demands a new mode of thought and action which helps to shape international relations in accordance with nuclear space realities, to put an end to the arms race, and to turn toward disarmament. With their integrated disarmament proposals, which do not omit any kind of weapons, the Warsaw Pact states are taking into account these requirements.

Pointing to the USSR's moratorium, which has been extended several times, Oskar Fischer described an immediate halt to all nuclear tests as an important step, which could be rapidly implemented, toward at last stopping the nuclear arms race and achieving progress in nuclear disarmament. Support, no matter what kind, for the efforts to militarize space harms international cooperation and affects the chances for substantive disarmament measures.

Both German states should effectively contribute to disarmament and safeguarding peace, particularly in Europe. Therefore, Oskar Fischer said, the GDR consistently works for a successful conclusion to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security-and Disarmament in Europe. Together with the CSSR it is adhering to its proposal vis-a-vis the FRG to enter into negotiations on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. It is working energetically for a start to negotiations among interested states on the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in Europe along the dividing line between the two alliances.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S GYORGY LAZAR

Welcomed by Stoph

LD091551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on Tuesday afternoon arrived for an official friendship visit to the GDR. He is taking up an invitation from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who welcomed his guest warmly at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Toasts Exchanged

LD092216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a banquet this evening in honor of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

In toasts the two politicians paid tribute to the firm, steadfast friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples.

In his toast at the dinner in honor of Gyorgy Lazar, Willi Stoph said that it was vital to banish aggression and war from the lives of the European peoples and states. "In view of the threat to which precisely the peoples of our continent are exposed through the arms race fanned by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, through the piling up of unimaginable mountains of weapons, it is becoming clearer than ever that there is no acceptable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence." The high responsibility to prevent a nuclear inferno arose from this for all states and their representatives, Willi Stoph said.

The disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states are a comprehensive disarmament program which "points the way toward a third millennium without weapons that will be acceptable for everyone immediately," Stoph said. The GDR consistently supports this grandiose peace idea, he added.

Willi Stoph also said that the GDR is directing its efforts toward the continuation of a businesslike, result-orientated dialogue with all responsible politicians and forces, toward an agreement on effective steps for arms limitation and disarmament, and toward cooperation instead of confrontation. "Thus, the GDR is acting in accordance with its historic commitment to do everything to ensure that it will never again be war, but only peace that will emante from German soil," Stoph added.

Willi Stoph paid tribute to the achievements of the Hungarian working people, who have made the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress the guiding principle of their activity. Today's meeting also confirmed that the all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples is functioning smoothly Stoph concluded.

In his reply to Willi Stoph's speech, Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar said that it is the Hungaian People's Republic's firm intention to continue its efforts for a lessening of international tensions, together with its allies, friends, the peace-loving peoples of the world, and the soberly thinking political forces of the capitalist countries.

"We have faith that the well thought-out and coordinated peace offensives of the socialist community, which strive for balanced solutions and are are prepared for compromises which take into account mutual interests, will finally lead to a containment of the arms race and to an actual reduction of weapons," Lazar stressed. Peace-loving people rightly expect the NATO countries, and primarily the United States, to finally act in a responsible way and to give a constructive and businesslike response. "We attach particular importance to the successes in the process of European security and cooperation; these have made an important contribution to ensuring that relations between East and West and in general have not suffered an irreparable breach," Lazar said.

Relations between Hungary and the GDR rest on a firm foundation and correspond to the basic interests of both peoples, Lazar stated, adding that in the system of relations the economic ties hold a particularly important place. Lazar expressed an interest in even more dynamic future development.

Lazar said his country has decided, "in accordance with new, greater demands, and with a view to our national conditions, to continue to modernize our system of economic management and also to pay even greater attention than hitherto to the international experience of socialist progress and to the utilization of the advantages of cooperation within the CEMA framework."

Gyorgy Lazar said he is convinced that the talks with the GDR will "contribute to the further deepening of the multifaceted and fruitful cooperation and to the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples in the building of socialism."

Talks Held With Stoph

LD101447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin 10 Sep (ADN) -- GDR and Hungarian Prime Ministers Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar, respectively, satisfactorily noted their views on the international situation at a consultation in Berlin on Wednesday. The analysis of the present world situation forces one to state that it continues to arouse concern. The international response to the resolutions of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee and the latest peace initiatives, especially Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, for establishing an atmosphere of trust and for preventing a nuclear inferno makes one optimistic. The two politicians evaluated as particularly important the Soviet Union's efforts to take the political dialogue begun in Geneva further and to reach agreements.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar agreed that cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP and between the two states and peoples has reached a high level. Great importance is attached to the stable continuation of these close, trusting relations in all areas. There is a system of treaties, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which is proving itself in practice. The main emphasis in its further development lies in the economic and scientific-technological sectors.

Meets With Honecker

LD101825 Budapest MTI in English 1825 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, September 10 (MTI) -- Official negotiations between Gyorgy Lazar and Willi Stoph took place in Berlin Wednesday in the spirit of traditional friendship and cordial cooperation.

On Wednesday morning on the Unter den Linden, Gyorgy Lazar laid a wreath on the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism, and then in the Headquarters of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, he was received by his host, Prime Minister Willi Stoph.

At the plenary session both government heads concluded with satisfaction and joy that relations between Hungary and the GDR are advancing successfully, in the direction resolved upon at the high level meetings of recent years, including that between Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker.

A significant role in the successful intensification of cooperation has been played by the economic and technological-scientific mixed committee.

The partners to the talks pointed out that a significant part of the tasks set down in earlier plans have been realized, which verifies optimism when setting down the steps leading to continued and more dynamic development.

Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the German Democratic Republic is one of Hungary's most important socialist partners. Further development in technological and scientific cooperation is highly significant. Cultural, educational, sports and tourists relations between the two countries are also expanding favourably.

Speaking on international issues, they underlined that the views of the two parties and two governments completely coincide. Both countries highly welcomed the comprehensive peace offensive initiated by the USSR, the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev to strengthen peace and build confidence, and to promote disarmament including nuclear disarmament.

Hungary and the GDR intend to continue to make an active contribution to creative dialogue, to advancing good relations between the states, to alleviating international tension and to creating a more peaceful world.

The partners to the talks expressed the hope that the imminent meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the USA will take place and be successful, despite the intricacies of cold war, militarist circles. They also considered it important that the Stockolm conference be brought to a successful conclusion and that a constructive atmosphere characterize the work of the states participating in the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Gyorgy Lazar invited Prime Minister Willi Stoph to visit Hungary.

During the course of the day the personalities accompanying the two prime ministers held separate talks with one another. Jozsef Marjai deputy prime minister negotiated with Wolfgang Rauchfuss deputy prime minister and state secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers with Kurt Blecha, president of the press office of the GDR. Ferenc Horvath state secretary of the Ministry of Industry met with Horst Tschanter, vice president of the State Planning Commission of the GDR and Miklos Barity deputy foreign minister exchanged views with Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The negotiations between the heads of state were followed by a brief sight-seeing tour and then Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the State Council of the GDR.

Communique Issued

LD102242 East Berlin Adn International Service in German 1600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) — At the conclusion of the official friendship visit to the GDR by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, a communique was agreed upon. It says, among other things:

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian PR, paid an official friendship visit to the GDR on 9-10 September at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Gyorgy Lazar for a friendly talk. Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar briefed one another on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED and 13th MSZMP Congresses. The premiers noted that relations between the GDR and Hungarian People's Republic are developing successfully on the basis of the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty of 1977.

Both sides paid tribute to the results of the development of economic relations, particularly regarding specialization and cooperation in production and in selected areas of scientific and technological cooperation. In assessing direct relations between combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions of the two countries there was agreement to further increase efficiency.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar discussed measures which to consistently realize the "long-term program for the development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic to the 2000," which is of great significance for the further development of economic relations. Apart from the traditional areas, they devoted particular attention to common tasks in research, production and the introduction and more efficient use of modern key technologies. The joint economic commission was instructed to continue active work on the continuous development of economic relations and to manage and control the consistent realization of the agreements reached.

They discussed plans for developing the diverse and comprehensive relations in the cultural and scientific area and agreed to make the Hungarian People's Republic's days of culture in the GDR in 1988 and the GDR's days of culture in the Hungary in 1989 high points in the social life of the two peoples.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the GDR and the Hungarian Poople's Republic attach first importance to strengthening the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact states, to implementing their agreed foreign policy and to dynamically developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries.

Based on the evaluation of the international situation given by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, the GDR and the Hungarian people's Republic regard it as urgently necessary to stop the arms race caused by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, to prevent its expansion to space and to bring about a change for the better in international relations. The Soviet initiatives and the joint proposals of the Warsaw Pact states point a feasible way for this.

Eloquent witness for its consistent peace policy is the Soviet Union's declaration extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987. Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar expressed the expectation that the United States will use this significant opportunity and join the moratorium.

The GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue the political dialogue between states with different social orders, which serves the cause of peace, disarmament, and detente. The Hungarian People's Republic welcomes the proposal by the GDR and CSSR Governments to the FRG government to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

Both sides assess as significant the results of the Group of Six summit in Mexico and of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. There was full agreement of views in all questions discussed. Gyrogy Lazar invited the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to visit the Hungarian People's Republic. Willi Stoph accepted the invitation with thanks.

Leaves 10 Sep

LD101623 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- Gyorgy Lazar, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on Wednesday ended his 2-day official friendship visit to the GDR and began his journey home. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport he was given a cordial send-off by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at whose invitation he had come.

STOPH RECEIVES POLISH EDUCATION MINISTER

LD102324 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, Polish minister for education and upbringing, for a talk today. It was noted that new demands on education work stem from the long-term program of cooperation between the two countries and that this is a field for future joint activity. Both politicians assessed the exchange of children and youth between the GDR and Poland as very significant for the deepening of friendship.

FISCHER RECEIVES INDIAN DEFENSE ACADEMY GROUP

LD092221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received on Tuesday a delegation from the National Defense Academy of India, which is currently staying on a study visit in the GDR.

Oskar Fischer briefed the guests on the comprehensive program for nuclear and conventional disarmament the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states have put forward, and explained the GDR's activities contributing toward relaxing the tense international situation. He underlined that in the GDR the involved work of India has a leading force in the Nonaligned Movement and within the framework of the six-nation initiative for peace, nuclear disarmament, and international cooperation was highly esteemed.

During the conversation, Erich Honecker's message to Rajiv Gandhi, a representative of the six-nation initiative, was praised as an expression of the active work of both states toward a peaceful world. Oskar Fischer expressed his conviction that friendly relations and the multifarious cooperation between the GDR and India would continue to deepen.

PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES THROUGH AUGUST REPORTED

AU091235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) — Under the slogan "My Deed for Socialism and Peace -- Maximum Performances on World Peace Day 1986," 3.7 million working people from all sectors of the GDR national economy made high daily contributions to fulfilling and purposefully exceeding the 1986 national economic plan in peace shifts. According to preliminary data, the national income produced rose by 4.3 percent by end of August compared with the same period last year.

In industry the plan lead in net production increased to M1.9 billion. The growth rate is 8.6 percent. Labor productivity increased by 8.8 percent. Costs were cut by 1.9 percent. Industrial goods production increased by 4.3 percent.

The high rate of introducing key technologies and of their economically effective application was continued. The production of office and personal computers increased by 129 percent. The production growth for monolithically integrated circuits was 28 percent, for optoelectronic semicoductor elements 15 percent, for combined facilities for automatic control and monitoring 17 percent, and for electronic writing units 42 percent. The production of industrial robots increased by 16 percent. Retail trade turnover increased by 4 percent compared with last year, including industrial goods by 5.8 percent.

By the end of August 138,835 apartments had been built and modernized. The plan was fulfilled. In the capital of Berlin 20,278 apartments were completed. The construction sector increased net production by 6.2 percent. Labor productivity increased by 6.9 percent, costs were reduced by 1.9 percent.

In agriculture last year's result was repeated for grain with preliminary hectare yield of 45.8 decitons. 41,600 tons of slaughter animals were made available, as well as 327,500 tons of milk, and 30 million eggs above the plan targets.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net production and labor productivity for every working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved by end of August:

	Net production	Labor productivity	Reduction in prime costs
Coal and energy	6.1	5.3	2.6
Ore-mining, metallurgy, and potash	9.8	10.2	2.0
Chemical industry	5.8	6.5	0.6
Electrotechnology/electronics	14.1	14.2	3.6
Heavy engineering and installation construction	9.0	9.3	2.6
Machine tool and processing machinery building	13.2	13.5	2.9
General engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building	10.3	10.6	2.2
Light industry	6.0	7.2	1.1
Glass and ceramics industry	6.2	6.7	2.2
Bezirk-administered industry and food industry	8.1	8.4	1.6
Geology	13.3	10.6	3.9

In bezirk-administered industry the following growth in net production and production of finished goods for the people for every working day, as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net production	Finished products for the people as percentage	Reduction in prime costs
Capital, Berlin	14.6	6.8	2.7
Cottbus	10.8	6.8	1.4
Dresden	11.6	5.0	2.2
Erfurt	14.8	6.0	2.2
Frankfurt	12.6	10.7	3.1
Gera	11.2	3.4	2.3
Halle	10.5	4.3	2.1
Karl-Marx-Stadt	9.1	5.2	2.0
Leipzig	9.4	4.0	2.2
Magdeburg	13.5	5.0	2.6
Neubrandenburg	8.6	3.8	1.2
Potsdam	14.5	4.3	2.6
Rostock	9.5	9.0	1.4
Schwerin	12.8	5.4	2.6
Suhl	11.3	5.9	2.4

BRIEFS

NEW COMPUTER MAGAZINE — Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) — A specialist magazine, MIKROPROZESSORTECHNIK, is being published by GDR publisher Technik Verlag beginning in January 1987. It is aimed at interested parties at home and abroad. The monthly publication for microelectronics, computer technology and information sciences has the aim of comprehensively informing developers and users of hard and software about the latest design and application of microelectronic components in computer technology, microcomputer systems, programming languages, design, construction and technologists' work places, expert systems, and many other things. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 9 Sep 86 LD]

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD102228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 10 Sep 86

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; discussion between journalists Istvan Kulscar and Peter Nyaradi]

[Text] [Nyaradi] Much has been said recently about a journalist whose fate could supposedly have an important bearing on the development of relations between the two great powers and the cause of disarmament. What is the role of this affair in this present state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States? Why is this seemingly insignificant case assuming such importance?

[Kulcsar] I agree that this is a seemingly insignificant and truly routine affair; it is not the first time that an agent has been arrested in another country. The effect which such an arrest had on relations between the two countries generally depended on what effect they wanted. I will not go into the Powers case, when the U-2 spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union. However, journalists have been accused in this way on a good many occasions on one side or the other; these were either proven or not proven. In my opinion, the question is whether they want to make an issue out of it. Thus, if they cause a deterioration in relations with reference to this affair, if they refrain from improving relations, then it is definitely just an excuse.

Let me give you two examples. The so-called Yurchenko affair came up just before last year's summit. It is difficult to say who could have used this against the other side, the fact is that they jointly swept it under the carpet. Quite simply, it was not interesting, it was not in anyone's interest at that time that the Yurchenko affair should delay or disturb the summit.

But we could take a much more serious example as well, not a spy case, but a genuine political deed. When President Nixon went to Moscow for the first time, it was just after that the U.S. Air Force began mining Vietnamese ports. The Soviet Union was not in an easy situation as regards whether to receive Nixon under the circumstances; in the end the conviction clearly became dominant that so much could be expected from this meeting that it should not be cancelled. The visit went ahead and was followed by detente, various Soviet-American agreements, the SALT agreement.

The Soviet Union recognized that the mining had happened, condemned it, but the situation did not prevent the USSR from continuing with the United States a policy aimed at improving relations.

Compared with this, the Daniloff affair is an insignificant bagatelle and if the United States want to use it to disturb the atmosphere before the summit, then, in my opinion, it is looking for an excuse or is trying to find out how far it can go in goading the Soviet Union.

[Nyaradi] It is interesting just why this clash between the two great powers has happened now. In recent times, and even now, the relatively rapid American reaction, stating that they do not wish to see relations with the Soviet Union deteriorate, have given one the feeling that the two great powers have either reached some sort of agreement or have come close to it.

[Kulcsar] It is difficult to know for the moment because of what we know about the past consultations. These concerned the most important issues, namely, nuclear and space weapons, and as far as we are aware, the Soviet side was dissatisfied. They were there had been no progress. It is possible that progress was made elsewhere, but at the moment one cannot see much sign of it.

[Nyaradi] According to latest reports, the head of the Soviet negotiating delegation and its military adviser have been recalled from Stockholm for consultation. Many people have concluded from this that perhaps the two great powers have come closer to some sort of compromise and that this could have a favorable influence on the other negotiations or even on the meeting between the foreign ministers.

[Kulcsar] I agree entirely. It really does seem that an agreement could come about in Stockholm. Next week or the week after, the conference could end with a jointly adopted closing document. This could have a favorable influence on ther negotiations as well. But even if an agreement is reached in Stockholm, its significance would be very small compared to the topics discussed at the bilateral Soviet-American negotiations. I am thinking here of such issues as the prevention of the miilitarization of space, the limitation of strategic weapons, a moratorium on underground tests, and even the dismantling of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe.

[Nyaradi] All this raises the question of what we can realistically expect from the foreign ministerial meeting and from Soviet-American meetings, discussions, currently underway, or beginning in the near future?

[Kulcsar] I think that we must distinguish between two things here. The consultations which have been going on since August at the level of heads of departments of ministeries, concerning the most varied issues, are consultations between specialists. At these no one wants to make a decision. They merely wish to become better acquainted with the position of the other side, to convey their own position in greater detail and to seek point of agreement, thereby preparing for the meeting of the foreign ministers. But even the foreign ministerial meeting, which will be held next week in Washington, has as its primary purpose the preparation of the summit, or, more precisely, to examine whether it is possible to hold a summit.

Let us not forget that the agreement that the two leaders would meet again this year in Washington was reached in Geneva last year only in principle; there is no deadline and there is no final decision. The Soviet side says that it would only be worthwhile to hold such a meeting if substantial progress on important issues could be achieved there, on issues relating to the limitation of armaments. Thus, in my opinion, it is primarily this issue that the foreign ministers have to examine. It will depend on the result of the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting, on what the two foreign ministers will be able to report at home, whether the two leaders will meet in Washington in late November or early December.

[Nyaradi] According to the views of Western observers, General Secretary Gorbachev has gained a definite advantage recently, particularly in the sphere of initiatives over President Reagan. They also say that to some extent he put President Reagan into a corner and forced him into contradictions. Would this not cast a shadow on the development of the future compromise? After all, it might follow from this that the Soviet side is trying to prove something against the United States and consequently the United States might lose its willingness to reach a compromise.

[Kulcsar] I agree that the United States has gotten into a situation where it finds it more difficult to maneuver. It is no accident that in recent days the Soviet side offered a live debate on television between the two foreign ministers, but the American side — despite the fact that they are so skilled in such debates; they have so much more experience of such debates than the Soviets have — did not accept it. This is quite simply because on various issues their position is very difficult to defend.

Despite this, I do not believe that the United States is so greatly pressed into a corner that it cannot get out of it -- or get out of it without losing face. It would be an extremely great mistake if someone tried to get a great power into such a position by diplomatic means. The Soviet Union would not make such a mistake. Thus, the United States can do this.

Let me add that it is not only the need to respond to the Soviet initiatives which motivates the Reagan administration to give a somewhat more positive answer but also its own legislature. Quite simply, here and there the budget ties the administration's hands as regards how much it can increase military expenditures. If it is not going to increase them in any case, then obviously it will try to get something in exchange. This could also force the United States into some sort of compromise.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101702 Budapest MTI in English 1502 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who is on an official visit to Hungary. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi

In the afternoon Uffe Ellemann-Jensen visited the Ministry of Foreign Trade where he held talks with Minister Peter Veress on the development of bilateral economic relations.

Present at the events were Mrs Andras Kiraly, ambassador of Hungary to Denmark, and Hans Kuhne, ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark to Hungary.

Varkonyi Hosts Dinner

LD102038 Budapest MTI in English 1922 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- On Wednesday evening Hungarian minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi gave a gala dinner in honour of Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, who is his guest in Budapest.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS POLITBURO SECRETARY SZUROS

DW091321 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Sep 86 00 173-184

[Interview with Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Politburo secretary for foreign affairs, by DER SPIEGEL editors Inge Cyrus and Klaus Reinhardt in the Budapest Central Committee building; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Secretary, is a new era in the offing in Eastern Europe? As you have stressed yourself, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, in his speech at the 27th Moscow party Congress, conceded that every country could build socialism according to its own model. Is the Brezhnev doctrine of socialist states "limited sovereignty" being followed now by Gorbachev's "limited pluralism" doctrine?

Szuros: Those are made-up doctrines. It is your terminology. However, both sides begin from their own standpoints; it is not a one-sided statement. Getting back to your question: I would not put the accent too much on pluralism. More important to me is the simple fact that it has been realized that there is no such thing as two completely identical socialist countries.

SPIEGEL: No more than there are two such capitalist countries.

Szuros: That is realized and it is natural. There are no two completely identical persons either. Every country and every person has been formed by other historical and individual influences.

SPIEGEL: Mr Szuros, you mentioned a change of thinking in Moscow. Would such changes have been possible without Gorbachev?

Szuros: The time is no doubt ripe for changes in the Soviet Union, exactly as in other socialist countries. However, I believe that Gorbachev and the new collective leadership in the Soviet play an important role.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean specifically by "ripe?"

Szuros: Almost all socialist countries have come to a turning point, a transition to intensive economic development. Parallel to this, a maturing process has been taking place in developing democracy and, of course, the worldwide competition among countries with different social systems has accelerated. These factors make the Soviet leadership initiate radical changes in the direction of comprehensive reform. The aim is to make work more effective in every respect and in every field.

SPIEGEL: You recently wrote a significant article in the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. In the article you are not content with the right of every individual country to go its own way to socialism. You demand the additional right to a unique model of socialism at the end of the line. Will Moscow ever be prepared to tolerate numerous models of socialism, with some of them possibly being more attractive than the standard Soviet model?

Szuros: I think there is a misunderstanding here. I see it as a dialectical process. On the one hand there are generally valid rules about building socialism. On the other, however, a socialist society can be built successfully only considering the special characteristics of the respective country.

It means that the entirety of the socialist community presents itself as multicolored. Even though a process of rapprochement is taking place between individual socialist countries, all are looking for new ways. All of them are implementing some sort of reform, although to different extents.

SPIEGEL: Your magic dialectical formula amounts to common efforts to develop diversity.

Szuros: In the current state of development — I say it again — the entirely will certainly become more colorful. The historical, geographical, and other characteristics of the countries are being more and more considered.

SPIEGEL: It should mean that individual socialist countries should gradually develop in different directions and look most different in the end. How would such a colorful bunch still form an entirety, or even a "block?"

Szuros: That is exactly what it does not mean. The basic processes of differentiation move in the direction of rapprochement and reduction of differences. Socialist countries know that they depend on each other. They intensify their cooperation showing increased interest in each other, trying harder to learn about experiences, successes, and also the difficulties of the others. In the long run, the level of economic development will become more equal.

SPIEGEL: The final aim would thus be a red bloc of colorful fatherlands?

Szuros: Why not? Think, for example, of France and the FRG. Between these two states of the Western alliance some rapprochement has taken place -- historically speaking -- on the industrial as well as social development level. Yet, France has remained France, and it continues with French capitalism.

SPIEGEL: The example of France shows how hard or even impossible it is to make self-confident sovereign states agree on a joint foreign policy of a bloc. Paris does not consider listening to Washington. It follows its own interests.

Szuros: Every country follows its own interests. That applies similarly to small or medium-size socialist countries.

SPIEGEL: For the Soviet Union it means a change of thinking after all. Beginnning with the 1953 events in the GDR and up to the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, the USSR has always insisted in the past on implementing its own order as the only possible one.

Szuros: Since then, changes have certainly taken place in the socialist world. The past is one thing -- the current situation is something completely different. Today it can be seen that every socialist country is shaping its own profile. Simultaneously, however, the mutual relations of those countries are being intensified.

SPIEGEL: So there is pluralism after all?

Szuros: I would agree to the formulation that the socialist countries have matured. Independent of their size, they consider themselves sovereign states with equal rights, socially as well as economically. Moreover, what does size mean after all? When I was ambassador to Moscow I always told my Russian friends that everything is relative. Among Slavs, the Russians are the greatest. In the circle of Magyar relatives -- that is, in the circle of Finno-Ugric peoples -- we Hungarians are the greatest by far. The Russians number about 150 million people, while we Hungarians number just 15 million.

SPIEGEL: If the attitude were to prevail in Moscow that quality must not necessarily emerge from quantity, it could only be to the advantage of Hungary.

Szuros: Correct. Since the 27th party congress our efforts are even more in accordance with those of the Soviet Union than before. It can be added that the Hungarian position in the socialist ideological community has improved. Cooperation has improved.

SPIEGEL: So Hungary would have the opportunity to point out some national reservations, such as the widely spread fear of future catastrophes, as at Chernobyl.

Szuros: As everywhere in the West and East, a lively discussion has also come about in our country about the advantages and risks of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

SPIEGEL: What was the result?

Szuros: With the result that Hungary does not want to change its energy policy. We have few energy resources. The nuclear power plant in Paks. The only one we have, produces 24 percent of our power. It is a very safe nuclear power plant, of a different type than that in Chernobyl. In the further development of Paks -- the plant will consist of four blocs of 400 megawatts each -- we will naturally attribute even more attention to safety provisions.

SPIEGEL: However, one's own care in nuclear matters is not a guarantee to survival. As is known, Austria is protesting -- not coincidentally -- against the reprocessing plant in Wackersdorf, while German adversaries of nuclear energy protest the French nuclear power plant in Cattenom. Can you sleep at night knowing that your neighbor, Czechoslovakia, plans to build a whole battery of power plants close to the border?

Szuros: I can sleep at night. DER SPIEGEL has shown me a map of European power plants, a map that was geographically most clear. We Hungarians, for example, did not fully realize that the FRG and some other Western European countries were full of nuclear power plants. We assume that they are safe nuclear power plants.

SPIEGEL: In 1984 when Erich Honecker wanted to advance German-German relations by traveling to Bonn, he was held back by Moscow. The Hungarians, too, who agreed with Honecker, had to learn at that time how narrow the foreign policy options of a Moscow ally really were.

Szuros: What you say is exaggerated. It is more practical to proceed from the situation existing then. Besides, since then years have passed.

SPIEGEL: Is such disciplining conceivable to you now?

Szuros: About a year ago Soviet foreign policy began changing, which was supported by the Moscow party congress. In that respect, three points are of great interest:

First, the USSR maintains a position that, although suffering from grave conflicts, is coherent. Second, it treats the subject of security in a fundamentally new and complex way: it says that security can be strenghtened by political, and not by military means. Third, it underscores that each country -- irrespective of its size -- bears its own responsibility to safeguard peace and strengthen cooperation.

SPIEGEL: Do you think the small countries might be glad of the third point? For example, is it the fault of the Netherlands or Hungary if the United States and the USSR wrestle with each other?

Szuros: Of course, the tow leading superpowers bear a special responsibility. No one can replace them in their determinative roles. However, an analysis of European experience of the last 10 years shows very well how small countries also have their tasks and their importance.

SPIEGEL: Which ones?

Szuros: They have no special mission and no special role, but they can do much to develop sensible compromises, to promote political dialogue, to create an atmosphere of confidence. By doing so, in the end they make it easier for the big ones to advance the cause of peace and security.

SPIEGEL: Do you really believe that?

Szuros: Yes, I really believe it. It has already proved correct. Do you remember the low point in Soviet-U.S. relations in 1983-84? It was because of the small and medium-sized European countries on both sides that at that time there was no irreversible break-up. The institutional structrue that had developed during the period of East-West cooperation was able to stand the burden.

SPIEGEL: Let us talk concretely...

Szuros: If you will permit me, I would like to talk about our country because I am competent to do that. Our domestic political situation is stable, our policy is open. According to an American, we have become an island of peace and quiet in Europe. For that reason, in 1984 we were able to be constructive, to cultivate manifold contacts, to keep the political dialogue going. Without exaggerating, I can say that 1984 was an unparalleled year for Hungarian foreign policy. Right in the middle of the frost of Soviet-U.S. relations, we succeeded in arranging numerous East-West top-level meetings in Budapest.

SPIEGEL: And you think it was for that reason that the Soviet and Americans soon returned to the negotiating table?

Szuros: No, I do not think that. But we Hungarians may very well be proud that we promoted the cohesion of Europe in general during ha[illegible]mes. Our foreign policy maxim is: There is no automatic guarantee for preventing a third world war, but at the same time there is no objective process that inevitably must lead to catastrophe. To safeguard peace we are all required to show political activity that is characterized by being aware of our goal.

SPIEGEL: Does that mean that the "Hungarian model" will also be applied in foreign policy?

Szuros: You certainly must know that we do not really like that formulation. In developing socialism we do not accept an obligatory model or one that is the only right one. Unfortunately, socialist development had a universalist period. But history has passed it by.

SPIEGEL: In former times people in the Balkans said the Turkish court was dead.

Szuros: Our reforms result from the whole of the Hungarian experience -- as much from the experience of the Soviet republic of 1919 as from the experience of the last 40 years. Perhaps you will not consider it immodest if I talk of a viable variant in developing socialism.

SPIEGEL: No, we do not consider that immodest at all.

Szuros: Why do I say that? Because the Hungarian path is not just accepted by the people passively, it is supported actively. We are proud of that. It is true, certainly, that indivdual paths have collective effects. In that respect, it may very well be that Hungary has a function as a driving force within the socialist community of states. But we do not tell anybody that our path is the only one to a state of grace, or the only passable path.

SPIEGEL: Gorbachev personally supported privatization of services, in the Baltic republics of the Soviet Union according to the Hungarian method. General Jaruzelski in Poland has spoken expressly of the "Hungarian model." It is no secret at all that the Bulgarians used Hungary as a model in their attempts to decentralize industry.

Szuros: I find it interesting that DER SPIEGEL has so closely observed the international effects of Hungarian experience. That is exactly the difference between you and we Hungarians. In our country we do not worry about whether and how our experiences are being taken somewhere else. We are content with the growing exchange of experience among socialist countries, and we learned with some surprise that the Chinese speak most about applying the Hungarian experience.

SPIEGEL: Did you never consider in all this exchange of experience that socialist neighbors could use the Hungarian People's Republic as some sort of "Robot tank" -- that Hungary is intentionally being sent forward to reconnoiter the dangers and risks of a new way? If everything works out fine, the others will follow. If it goes wrong, there will be a solemn funeral, or not even that.

Szuros: Oh no! None of that. Not even the capitalist countries would deal with each other in such an egotistic way. Such a way of thinking is absolutely foreign to socialist countries. They are not interested in sacrificing somebody. On the contrary, they are concerned about common, stable foundations. For example, the deep social and economic crisis of Poland has touched off solidarity and help on the part of all socialist countries.

SPIEGEL: Not only socialist countries but also in the Western world.

Szuros: It is not only in the interest of the Socialist countries that the Hungarian way should lead to success. Even if it should sound somewhat dramatic, I would like to say that the whole progressive world should be interested in it, even the FRG -- a country with another social system, a country that is our greatest trade partner in the West.

SPIEGEL: However, it is also known that the Hungarian experiment is not too well off. Your reformist course seems to have gotten stuck -- paradoxically just at the moment that other socialist countries are about to copy significant parts of it.

Hungary has about DM20 billion in foreign debt, more debts per capita than Poland or Romania. Foreign trade is stagnating. GNP is decreasing. Prices are increasing and the real wages of workers have decreased in the past 5 years by 4.5 percent. One asks oneself with concern in the West whether the Hungarian economic model has not reached its limits, which is caused by the system.

Szuros: First of all the extent of our problem is occasionally magnified. The foundations of the Hungarian economy are stable. Simultaneously, however, we are facing economic difficulties. Just the 1973 oil price explosion and the consequences of deteriorating trade have caused greater losses for us in 10 years as the experts say, than all the losses during World War II. Nevertheless we maintained our solvency, while bigger and economically stronger countries had to ask for relief.

SPIEGEL: The actual reason for the economic difficulties was the fact that the government does not dare do politically what is economically urgently necessary. For example, it does not dare introduce rewards for productivity so as to step up the slow pace of work -- the Marxist theses of similarity obstruct it.

Szuros: We will indeed introduce productivity wages. It must be said generally that the political bases for continuing economic reforms have been established. The necessary courage is there. However, the path on which we have embarked is excitingly new. We are experimenting. We cannot predict many things. How could we? It is the aim of the reforms to enable the socialist society to renew itself. Naturally, it is a never-ending process.

SPIEGEL: In Budapest itself, there is much talk about ideological struggles within the Hungarian leadership. Two factions are said to exist. One wants to speed up reform; the other wants to slow it down. Which one will prevail in the end?

Szuros: Agreement exists on continuing the reform process. Seen that way, there are no struggles. However, in socialist countries politics involves people, and people are different. Today a new way of thinking is necessary in domestic, economic, and international policy. Generally speaking, a change of generations is also needed in a certain sense.

SPIEGEL: In saying that you give us a key word. The past 30 years have been formed by a man in Hungary, who nowadays is as popular as Emperor Franz Josef was in Austria -- party chief Janos Kadar. Retrospectively, it is certain that without him the individual Hungarian course would have been impossible. However, Kadar will not be available as an authority figure forever. How will matters go on?

Szuros: I must tell you right away that I do not like your comparison with Emperor Franz Joseph at all...

SPIEGEL: ...Because Franz Joseph was not popular in Hungary.

Szuros: No. And also because Janos Kadar would not be pleased by it either. Kadar was a worker and he worked his way up to become the first man of the state. Kings are born somewhere else, let alone emperors.

SPIEGEL: We were mainly concerned with the problem of a successor to Kadar.

Szuros: You should know that making preparations for a successor is alien to communist parties.

SPIEGEL: But nepotism and dynastic solutions are something not all communist parties are unfamiliar with. Nicolae Ceausescu in Romania does everything to ensure that his succession remains in his own family.

Szuros: We go our own path in that respect, too. We have a collective leadership and that collective must be able to guarantee policy, continuity according to the situation then existing. Anything else would be undemocratic.

SPIEGEL: Dynastic succession is apparently not planned in Hungary. But there is the opportunity to make an effort to get an office, that is to run for office. Is Secretary of the Central Committee Szuros making any effort to succeed Kadar?

Szuros: That is out of the question. In our country it is completely inconceivable that one secretary or the other tries to become the successor.

SPIEGEL: So the various names mentioned in the West are premature speculations?

Szuros: Speculations? Even more, they are irresponsible guesswork. We want to hope that no complications, no conflict will ensure from that. Let me repeat emphatically: We have the appropriate collective leadership bodies, which will make the decision at the given time.

SPIEGEL: Mr Secretary, thank you for this talk.

USSR SUPREME COURT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDANSK

LD110809 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] A 3-man delegation of the USSR Supreme Court, headed by the court's deputy chairman Yevgeniy Smolentsev, arrived today at the coast on a 2-day visit. The Soviet Guests visited Gdansk Old Town, laid wreaths at the Westerplatte monument, and met with the leadership of the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdansk. In the afternoon, the delegation of the USSR Supreme Court was received by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the PZPR viovodship committee in Gdansk. The guests were accompanied by chairman of the treasury chamber of the Supreme Court, Bogdan Dzieciol; and the chairman of the voivodship court in Gdansk, Krzysztof Zieniul.

SIWICKI, GDR'S KESSLER SPEAK TO ARMY UNITS

LD102233 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The high point today, the third day of the visit to the Polish People's Republic by a National People's Army [NVA] delegation, was a comradeship-in-arms meeting. Our correspondent Helmut (?Fielko) reports:

This morning Army General Kessler and the other members of the NVA delegation were shown a tank unit of the Polish Army in which the soldiers of the fraternal army were mastering with great skill the most varied elements of combat training. The political high point today was a large soldiers' meeting at the tank division, which carries the honorary name of the Hero of the Soviet Army of the Slask Military District. The defense ministers of our two countries, welcomed with stormy applause, both spoke.

Florian Siwicki cordially welcomed the representatives of, as he put it, the workers and peasants armed forces of the GDR and recalled that the comradeship-in-arms of Polish and German anti-fascists started 50 years ago during the joint struggles to defend the Spanish Republic. Referring to the situation on our continent today, he said that the attempt to throw doubt on the political and territorial order in Europe was directed above all against Poland and the GDR. You can be sure, dear comrades-in-arms, he said, that the soldiers of the Polish People's Army and our entire people regard the GDR frontiers as equally inviolable as our own, as are the frontiers of all socialist fraternal states. We stand in closed ranks together with the soldiers of the Soviet Army, with the soldiers of the NVA, and with the soldiers of all armies of the Warsaw Pact for our common security, said Poland's defense minister to the applause of the soldiers.

GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler then addressed the members of the Polish tank division:

[Begin Kessler recording] The experiences we exchange, the discussions about mastering modern military matters and on the intensification of the political and combat training, the results of the scientific work and troop practice, which we make available to one another, and also the personal friendships which we make or renew, all this contributes to the great cohesion of our joint military efforts and has an effect on the reliable defense of peace and socialism.

Our working people and our soldiers above all want peace, because this is the most important precondition for our peoples to be able to continue this great work of construction and for a happy future for our children and children's children. The NVA members, I can assure you dear Polish comrades, are aware of their particular internationalist responsibility at the front rank of our defense coalition, eye to eye with the soldiers of NATO. For that reason we are doing everything to increase the combat strength and readiness of all our troops units and formations, to deepen the comradeship-in-arms and cooperation with the armies of the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and the Polish People's Republic.

Dear Polish comrades, on behalf of the NVA I would like to assure you that we will continue in future to contribute to reliably securing the western frontiers of the socialist community, at all times of year and day, against every open or concealed attack. Long live German-Polish friendship and comradeship-in-arms. [end recording]

KACZURBA: FOREIGN TRADE PROGRESS TOO SLOW

LD101740 Warsaw PAP in English 1555 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10 -- Speaking to PAP on present state of Polish foreign trade, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Janusz Kaczurba said, amongst other things, that the progress is too slow but still the results are better than a year ago. This is a fact when calculated in both current and constant prices, that is ones allowing for the effects of changing prices of various commodities. Unfortunately, exports to hard currency countries are an exception here. These exports have grown by 3.3 per cent in current dollar prices over the seven months of this year as compared with the analogous period of last year, but in constant prices it dropped by 5.3 per cent.

The deficit in trade with CMEA countries was 383 million transfer roubles late in July, 1985, and it grew up to 429 million roubles at the end of last July. The surplus achieved in the exchange with convertible currency states was, respectively, 597 and 453 million dollars. The difference in trade with the CMEA countries is first of all produced by an increased pace of imports from the Soviet Union, while in the case of capitalist countries, it is the result of a slower pace of exports combined with pre-planned level of imports.

Exports of the electroengineering products to socialist markets has been growing slower than total exports. The consequences of this have been moderated by higher exports of construction services. The exchange with hard currency states shows a decrease in exports of Polish coal (by about 14 percent), coke, (27 per cent), copper (11.6 per cent), silver (13 per cent), zinc (12 per cent), sulphur (19.7 per cent), and nitrogen fertilizers (32 per cent), Kaczurba said.

A positive trend is that sales of electroengineering products to capitalist countries went up by 19 percent in the past seven months.

Imports of capital goods have grown markedly.

It can be estimated today that no major divergencies from the plan should occur in the value of exports and imports in trade with socialist states at the end of this year.

Assuming that the export plan to hard currency countries is implemented at the level of the central annual plan's minimum target, that is, if we earn an income of about 6.3 billion dollars, and assuming also that imports will go up, first of all due to the purchases of capital goods, and exceed slightly five billion dollars -- the surplus of exports over imports will be 1.3 billion dollars, which is about 300 million dollars less than provided for in the central annual plan.

This year's results confirm that the economy needs greater input of imported supplies. The current size of imports is not sufficient to put into motion the entire production potential available in Poland.

The system of economic control should produce an imperative of developing exports, and the strongest pressure should be on the enterprise. Exports must become the condition of good economic situation of a firm and, sometimes, even the condition of its survival.

Among the conditions which must be met in order to make exports an imperative, the most important are: the need for active currency exchange rate policy, use of prices based on world market prices and not based on the cost-plus formula, exacting of the principle that the enterprise is accountable for its results, and the broadest possible introduction of transaction prices in foreign trade.

Our consistency is proved by the recent substantial devaluation of the Polish zloty. Transaction prices are also in an increasingly wide use, Kaczurba stated.

PLANNED WESTERN AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS DISCUSSED

LD061155 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Despite the good grain harvest and that of other agricultural products, the state is assigning considerable foreign currency resources to the import of raw materials and agricultural items, striving for the further, consistent development of the food economy, the guarantee of balance in the food market and the achievement in the coming years of self-sufficiency in this sphere. In total, it is intended to spend around $960 million on the purchase of agricultural and food items from capitalist countries. The most significant import priorities are made up of the purchase of raw materials needed for agricultural production. Among other things, it is planned to import over 1.3 million metric tons of oil meal, mainly soya and linseed-cake for approximately $236 million. About $350 million is needed for the import of raw materials, imperative for the production of mineral fertilizers, plant-protection agents and other chemical products for agricultural produce in Poland. It is difficult to manage resources for these aims in a situation where the economic restrictions of the United States and some capitalist states, concerning also the export of products produced by our agriculture and food economy, limit the inflow of foreign exchange.

Import Difficulties Outlined

AU090854 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6-7 Sep 86 p 2

[PAP report: "Agriculture's Export-Import Difficulties"]

[Text] The economic restrictions imposed on Poland by the United States and some other capitalist countries continue to worsen our difficult payment situation. Our farming, food industry, and people continue to feel the results of the lack of funds for imports of many basic farm products, especially grains and feed. The West regards our dependence on imports as a crucial element of political pressure.

Our import needs have been greatly reduced in the past few years by the efforts of our farmers and industries that supply farming. In 1981 we paid almost $2.5 billion for imported farm produce and earned $640 million for our farm exports and had to shoulder a deficit of $1.8 billion. In 1985 we paid over $1.1 billion for imported farm produce and earned some $940 million for our farm exports, reducing our deficit to $170 million. [all figures in last two sentences as published] This does not mean that our imports should not increase, but we cannot increase them because we do not have the necessary funds and because our exports are not big enough. Despite a good harvest this year, the state will provide large convertible funds for imported farm produce because it wants to develop the food economy, to ensure balance in the food market, and to achieve food self-sufficiency in the next few years.

In 1986 we intend to spend about $860 million on farm produce from capitalist countries. As for imports of such produce from these countries to promote farm production, we plan to buy this year over 1.3 million metric tons of mash, mainly soya mash, and oil cakes for about $236 million.

We also want to buy about 50,000 metric tons of fish meal for $15 million. These imports are necessary for the production of feed mixtures for hogs and cattle. The import of various chemicals, mainly of additives, will serve the same purpose and will cost us about $36 million this year. It is unfortunate that the import of feed and consumption grains, mainly quality wheat, continues to be such a large items in our expenditure. This year we plan to import about 3 million metric tons of grain for about $345 million.

The import of edible oils, including soya, sunflower seed, and palm oil, continues at a high level. This year's import of about 98,000 metric tons of vegetable fats will cost us $56 million. We must have these oils; otherwise we will have to halt our margarine production. We will also spend large foreign funds on cacao, meat, and tobacco.

In the first 6 months of this year we spent about $290 million on farm produce imports, including almost 1.2 million metrtic tons of grains, 504,000 metric tons of mash and oil cakes, 18,00 metric tons of fish meal, almost 37,000 metric tons of vegetable oils, 3,500 metric tons of cacao, and 3,800 metric tons of tobacco.

In the same period we spent over $200 million on farm produce for direct consumer use, including coffee for about $42 million, tea for about $39 million, and exotic fruit for about $7 million. We also had to import butter, rice, and condiments.

In the seventies we bought a large number of machies and technological lines in the West, and now we have to spend large funds on spare parts to keep these machines going. As a result, last year our food industry spent about $5.5 million on such spare parts.

This year we will have to spend about $350 million on imported materials for the production of mineral fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, and other chemicals. The engineering industry's needs in imported tools for the production of farm machinery will cost us over $64 million this year, but this sum does not include payments for metallurigical goods and materials bought under the scheme of central imports, which are taken care of by the foreign trade department.

It is difficult to produce the funds for these purchases because the Western countries' economic restrictions imposed on us in the area of the export of our fram produce and food continue to reduce our earnings of convertible currencies. That is why we are not always able to meet all the needs of farming and the food industry.

In addition to our import needs we have to pay off our debts contracted in the last decade, during which the import of grains and feed increased from 2.2 to 6.8 million metric tons in 1980. The value of farm imports continued to increasingly exceed the value of farm exports with each passing year. The resulting adverse balance of payments in each farm produce amounted to about $7 billion in 1973-1981.

FORMER TRADE OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON EXPORTS TO USSR

LD082125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Interview with Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Trade Wieslaw Szymczak, former trade counsellor in Moscow, by correspondent Anna Andrzejeska; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Szymczak] In the early 1980's, there was a sudden collapse of Poland's export supply to the Soviet Union. It was not until 1982 that we began to regain our position slightly, proof of which was the increase in exports by R900 million. But despite everything, the past 5-year period, Poland has not managed to achieve a balanced trade turnover, the result of which is that we have all the time been receiving credit from the Soviet Union. The end result: Our debt was over R(50?) billion at the end of 1985. As a result of intragovernmental settlements, we were able to process raw materials supplied by the Soviet Union into ready-made products (?part of which, that is 50 percent) was exported to the Soviet Union and 50 percent remained in Poland. The supply of these raw materials involves cellulose but also, over 4,000 metric tons of wool coming from Australia.

[Andrzejewska] Australian wool from the Soviet Union?

[Szymczak] Yes, well, it also come from Western Europe. Our aim is to stabilize and balance the turnover for the 1986-90.

[Andrzejewska] Minister, what do we presently export to the Soviet Union?

[Szymczak] Over 2,000 items. Machines and equipment constitute 60 percent, raw materials constitute 17 percent -- I am thinking about coal, sulphur and (?small) amounts of cooper -- and 19 percent are processed goods, this, above all, is clothing and knitted products, partly hosiery, shoes, cosmetics and pharmeceutical goods. A minimal group is comprised of fruits, vegetables, and preserves, it is a figure between 2 1/2-3 percent.

[Andrzejewska] Recently, we sold meat to the Soviet Union.

[Szymczak] Yes, but this meat was sold because it could not be sold on the EEC market. So 12,000 metric tons were sold for dollars. This is a one-time transaction.

[Andrzejewska] The Soviet Union will pay us for this in dollars.

[Szymczak] Exactly so.

[Andrzejewska] What do we buy there?

[Szymczak] Seventy percent constitutes raw and other materials, but machines and equipment constitute considerably less, this is around 20-odd percent; also articles for consumption of an industrial nature, above all, color and black and white televisions, bicycles, and a large number of refrigerators.

[Andrzejewska] And what about food?

[Szymczak] These are canned fish, cheeses, wines, cognac, and champagne.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK PRIME MINISTER

Ceausescu-Papandreou Talks

AU101938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/9/1986 -- Talks started in Bucharest on Wednesday, September 10, between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou.

Romania's president and the premier of the Hellenic Republic showed satisfaction at having met again, at further exchanging opinions on bilateral and international questions of mutual concern, and at continuing the friendly summit dialogue, an essential factor in the steady consolidation of the Romanian-Hellenic relations and in setting them on ever more durable bases.

Belief was expressed that the understandings to be reached would confer still broader dimensions on the manysided collaboration between Romania and Greece. With this conviction, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou held the first round of talks, and made a comprehensive analysis of the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Hellenic ties as well as of current international issues.

During the talks, the relations between the two countries were highly assessed as they have seen a continually ascending course in recent years, in keeping with the orientations set and accords reached during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Athens. Stress was laid on the significant progress made in the promotion of cooperation in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other domains. Given the fine relations between Romania and the Hellenic Republic and the possibilities offered by their growing economic potential, joint determination was shown to impart a still more sustained rate to mutually advantageous collaboration.

Major aspects of the current world political situation were also approached, with special emphasis on disarmament. The exchange of opinions reiterated the two countries' willingness to strengthen their cooperation in the international arena, take further action for an end to the arming policy, for a change in the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe, for a new policy of detente, disarmament, peace and collaboration worldwide.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Athens Report

NC102052 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Report from Bucharest by correspondent Andonios Kokorikos -- recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who is on a 2-day official visit to the Romanian capital, has led a 2-hour meeting with Romanian President Nikolae Ceausescu at the presidential palace. During the meeting, international issues and peace and disarmament problems were examined in detail, and an exchange of views took place on closer cooperation between the two governments and leaders.

On behalf of Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis, Prime Minister Papandreou invited the Romanian president to make an official visit to Greece. The invitation was accepted. A friendship and cooperation agreement, to be prepared in the interim, will be signed when Ceausescu visits Greece.

Tomorrow morning Papandreou and Ceausescu will meet again and will review regional problems. Discussions during this meeting will chiefly center on the proposal for the denuclearization of the Balkans. We should point out that Romania has agreed to advance the proposal at a meeting of the Balkan states in Bucharest. However, it has delayed doing so, despite an agreement reached in Athens 3 years ago, because of basic Turkish objections. It appears that the Romanian president is insisting on Turkey's participation, and this makes progress more difficult. At the time of the Athens conference, it was established that Turkey's stance was negative.

While the Papandreou-Ceausescu talks were taking place, the foreign ministers of the two countries, Karolos Papoulias and Ioan Totu, also conferred. They discussed bilateral relations, and among other things it was agreed that Greek Commerce Minister Yeoryios Katsifaras will visit Bucharest soon. The joint interministerial committee will meet in Athens in October.

We note that Romania has an external debt to Greece of $20 million. The question of pensions for Greek political refugees was discussed both at the noon meeting between the two prime ministers and at the foreign ministers' talks in the afternoon. It was decided that the two foreign ministers will examine the pensions issue when Totu visits Athens, as he has been invited to do by Papoulias.

At noon Papandreou met with Constantin Dascalescu, the Romanian prime minister. Papoulias, Totu, and other officials also attended the talks, which were described as friendly and fruitful.

Dascalescu-Papandreou Talks

AU101737 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/9/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic conducted talks on Wednesday morning, in Bucharest. During the talks, the results scored in the development of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Greece, in economy in particular, were examined. Stress was laid on the decisive role of the summit dialogue between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic in the permanent expansion of the relations between the two countries on multiple planes.

It was shown that the results obtained so far in Romanian-Hellenic collaborations, the industrial potential of the two countries provided conditions for bilateral economic relations to be further amplified and diversified, in all fields of mutual interest. Possibilities were underscored for the implementation of economic and industrial cooperation actions in important domains of the national economy such as: energy and raw materials, road, railway and air transport, communications and telecommunication, oil drilling, petrochemistry, chemistry, a.o. [and others]. It was agreed to step up efforts for the development of cooperation between Romania and Greece in third markets.

During the talks it was assessed that conditions were in place for the further increase of trade exchanges between the two countries. It was emphasized that both sides should work to steadily improve the structures of bilateral exchanges, to increase the volume of trade exchanges on stable and long-term bases, by concluding long-term accords.

The two prime ministers expressed the wish to improve the collaboration between the two countries in science, culture, arts, tourism, for a better mutual understanding and knowledge between the Romanian and Hellenic peoples, for the deepening of the Romanian-Hellenic friendship.

The talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, were attended by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, Alexandru Necula, minister of electrotechnological industry, by other officials. Karolos Papoulas, minister of foreign affairs, other Hellenic officials attended.

Dinner Held

AU101935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/9/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania gave an official dinner, on Wednesday, in honour of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic. Members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the State Council and of the government, other officials attended. The officials who accompany the Hellenic prime minister in his Romanian visit were in the attendance. During the dinner, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou proposed toasts.

Talks End, Declaration Signed

AU111030 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, ended at the State Council Palace today. During the fresh round of talks, the two sides continued their exchange of views on developing relations of friendship and coopertion between Romania and Greece. They also continued to examine major aspects of current international policy issues, particularly regarding turning the Balkans into an area of peace, cooperation, and good neighborliness. The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding, and mutual esteem.

Today Romania's president and the Greek prime minister also signed, during a ceremony which took place at the State Council Palace, the declaration of the president of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreous, on problems of disarmament, peace, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

After the signing, the head of the Romanian state and the Greek prime minister shook hands warmly and with friendship. The ceremony was attended by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, members of the State Council and government, and other officials. The Greek officials who accompanied the Greek prime minister on his visit to our country were also present.

In their speeches made at the end of the ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed their conviction that this fresh fruitful meeting in Bucharest will open up new prospects for developing traditional Romanian-Greek relations to the benefit of both countries and peoples, and the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV

AU091258 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1156 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1986 -- Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister, received on September nine V. V. Sychev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, now in Romania as guest of the Romanian Government. They discussed questions of Romania's collaboration with the CEMA member countries.

V. V. Sychov thanked for the hospitality extended to him and for the possibility to visit industrial and socio-cultural units in Romania. The interview was attended by Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime minister. Romania's permanent representative to the CMEA.

CEAUSESCU MEETS UAE DELEGATION 3 SEP

AU031757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/9/1986 -- On Wednesday, September 3, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received at Snagov the parliamentary delegation of the United Arab Emirates led by Hilal ibn Ahmad (Lutah), speaker of the Federal National Council (parliament), chairman of the Emirates' group in the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The delegation includes deputies Muhammad ibn Shaukh (Mujrin), Faraj ibn 'Ali Hammuda, 'Abd-al- 'Aziz 'Ali al-'Uwatys, Ibrahim (al-Shamisi), Sayf Sa'id Sultan.

The chief delegate conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and wishes for health and happiness from the president of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultanal-Nuhayyan. The Romanian head of state thanked and in his turn conveyed to the president of the United Arab Emirates his cordial salute and best wishes of success in his entire activity.

Emphasis was placed during the interview on the friendly ties between the two countries that witness an upward course going down as a contribution to the cause of international cooperation and reapproachment among peoples. The mutual wish was expressed to expand those relations in the political, economic and other domains of reciprocal interest on the basis of long-term agreements able to confer stability and prospects. The need was stressed for an intense contribution of the two countries' parliaments to a better mutual knowledge, to the strengthening of the cooperation and friendship between Romania and the United Arab Emirates. Current international questions were also approached. President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need for the rallying of all states' efforts to half the arms race, the nuclear one in particular, to achieve disarmament, implement a complex disarmament programme and ensure people's, nations' right to life, to peace. The significance was stressed to intensified actions toward settling all litigious issues in various parts of the world by political, negotiated means. In that framework Presient Nicolae Ceausescu set forth Romania's stance on a just and lasting solution to the Middle East situation which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem -- through the acknowledgement of its right to self-determination, to its own independent state included -- to the building of a durable and just peace meant to ensure the integrity, sovereignty and security of all states in the region. In this respect the Romanian head of state pointed to the significance of an international conference to be convened under the UN aegis which should provide a favorable framework for negotiation and should be attended by all states concerned inclusive of the PLO and Israel, as well as by the permanent members of the Security Council.respect the Romanian head of state pointed to the significance of an international conference to be convened under the UN aegis which should provide a fovorable framework for negotiation and should be attended by all states concerned inclusive of the PLO and Israel, as well as by the permanent members of the Security Council.

The head of the delegation was high appreciative of Romania's, President Nicolae Ceasescu's stance on the settlement of the Middle East questions.

In connection with the serious world economic situation the significance was underscored of a comprehensive solution to underdevelopment-related questions, of the establishment of a new world economic order which should ensure the fastest progress of all countries, of the developing ones more particularly.

During the talk the important role was emphasized the parliaments throughout the world should play in strengthening international cooperation and collaboration, in constructively solving the major problems of the present-day world, in asserting a policy of detente, understanding and peace among nations.

The interview was attended by Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Romanian Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; Ilie Ceausescu, and Mihail Niculescu, deputies.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS IRAQI YOUTH LEADER

AU030853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0819 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/9/1986 -- Nicu Ceausescu, altenate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] met, on September 2, a delegation of the National Union of Iraqi Students and Youth -- NUISY -- led by Anwar Maolood Theban, president, who visited Romania over August 31 -- September 2. The visit was an opportunity to swap information and experience on the current concerns of Romania's Union of Communist Youth and Union of Communist Students Association, and the NUISY to mobilize the young generation for the attainment of the economic and social development aims of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Iraqi Republic.

Reference was made during the interview to the growing course of friendship and manifold cooperation between the two parties and countries in the spirit of the Romanian-Iraqi summit agreements. Likewise, the common wish was highlighted to take further action for the expansion of friendship and cooperation peration between the Romanian and the Iraqi youth, for a growing contribution of the young generation to the resolution of the major issues of today's world in the interests of peoples.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON ARMS REDUCTION, REFERENDUM

AU080949 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 7 Sep 86 p 3

["Resolution of the Third Congress of the Working People of the SR of Romania of a 5-Percent Reduction of Armaments, Troops, and Military Expenditures and on the Organization of a Referendum"]

[Text] With sentiments of profound patriotic pride and boundless trust in the fatherland's socialist and communist future, the Third Working People's Congress highly values the outstanding contribution and consistent initiatives and actions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, for halting the arms race, bringing about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and defending the supreme right of people and nations to peace, life, and a free and dignified life.

Through his actions of great international resonance, actions that are permeated by a spirit of the highest responsibility for the fate of mankind, and through his consistent and steady actions to eliminate the nuclear danger and build a better and more just world on our planet, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the initiator and promoter of Socialist Romania's foreign policy and the brave and fearless defender of the sacred right of nations to free and independent development and to progress and well-being, has entered the consciousness of the entire mankind as a bright fighter for the attainment of the ideals of understanding, cooperation, and friendship among all nations as a great and untiring Hero of Peace.

The congress highly values Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant speech and fully endorses our party-state leader's new peace proposals, which are permeated by a sense of the highest possible responsibility for the destiny of the Romanian people and all nations in the world and which tellingly illustrate the consistency of his initiatives and efforts to resume the policy of detente and ensure peace, understanding, and cooperation among all nations in the world.

Voicing the unflinching will of the entire Romanian nation to implement its daring socioeconomic development plans and programs and to live in a world of international peace and understanding, the great forum of our revolutionary workers democracy supports and endorses with great satisfaction and high patriotic pride Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's new and brilliant peace ainitiative of appealing, from the high rostrum of this congress, to the heads of state and government, politicians, and all nations to act together with all peace-loving forces to eliminate nuclear weapons, save Europe and the entire mankind from destruction, and defend the people's supreme right to free and dignified existence, and to life and peace.

In the light of the profoundly realistic assessment of our party secretary general and president of the Republic concerning the need to speedily proceed to concrete and effective disarmament steps -- through the adoption by certain states, including socialist ones, of certain measures on unilaterally cutting back on troops, armaments, and military expenditures -- the Third Working People's Congress of Romania unanimously endorses the appeal addressed to all European states to proceed to reducing armaments by at least 5 percent, even before an appropriate agreement is reached in this respect.

The 11,000 participants in the high forum of the revolutionary workers democracy, in agreement with the will and desire of the entire nation, endorse with great satisfaction Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's new initiative that Romania should proceed to reducing armaments, troops, and military expenditures by 5 percent before the end of this year. The Working People's Congress fully agree that this proposal should be submitted to the entire nation so that it can decide in a referendum on a transition to a unilateral reduction of our country's armaments, troops, and military expenditures by approximately 5 percent.

The Working People's Congress expresses firm conviction that the adoption of such a measures endangers in no way the security of any state; on the contrary, it paves the way for a transition to serious negotiations and it proves, in actual fact, the determination of European states to work for disarmament and peace, in accordance with the vital interests of all European nations and the entire mankind.

The congress expresses its unflinching conviction that this new peace initiative of Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu -- an initiative which derives from the profound humanism of our socialist system -- will enjoy a great response among the working people, all nations, and all progressive and democratic forces everywhere, and that it will go down as a political action of great world resonance, in full accordance with the noble goals of the International Peace Year and with the supreme aspirations of all nations for progress, understanding, security, and peace.

FINANCE SECRETARY RIKANOVIC RECEIVES ENVOYS

U.S. Scanlan

LD102149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Svetozar Rikanovic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for finance, today received John Douglas Scanlan, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY. They discussed certain questions of economic, and in particular banking and financial cooperation, between the two countries.

Britain's Wood

LD102146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Svetozar Rikanovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, today received Andrew Wood, ambassador of Great Britain to the SFRY. During the visit they discussed some questions of bilateral economic, and in particular banking and financial cooperation.

LCY'S KUPRESANIN RECEIVES CPSU DELECATION

LD101312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, a CPSU delegation led by Yuriy Sergeyevich Afanasayev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Culture Department, arrived in Belgrade today.

During the visit to our country the guests will acquaint themselves with ideological issues in the cultural sphere. The delegation was met by Dobrica Kupresanin, chief of the sector for Ideological Work and Development of the LCY. [sektor za idejni rad i razvoj saveza communista jugoslavije]

DOLANC RETURNS FROM GREECE, COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD101532 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, returned today from a private visit to Greece where he had talks with the country's top officials, including Prime Minister Papandreou. On return Stane Dolanc stopped briefly in Gevgelija, where he made a statement for the Yugoslav public about his talks with Greek politicians.

[Begin Dolanc recording] We are returning from a visit to Greece where I was on a private, unofficial visit. Nevertheless, we conducted very high-level talks with Prime Minister Papandreou, foreign minister Papoulias, National Defense and Deputy Prime Minister Haralambopoulos, and a number of officials from the Panhellenic Socialist Movement. Attention was focussed on our bilateral relations. We agreed that for both Yugoslavia and Greece good-neighborly relations are of great importance.

We also established that there are certain problems in relations between our country and Greece that should be overcome. We agreed that they should be settled in a peaceful manner, in a friendly atmosphere, and that both sides have a duty to create such an atmosphere. I know that you are primarily interested in specific results. But before talking about them I must stress that we are both very interested in peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world, that at the moment the Greeks are very pleased with, for instance, the Harare resolution on Cyprus, and that they welcome Yugoslavia's principled attitude.

Our bilateral relations will be improved in the following aspects: It has been decided to open a new border crossing at Dojran. The date is to be fixed with the new Greek ambassador in Belgrade. In our talks Mr Papandreou said that the Greek side will recognize the Macedonian language, which has not been recognized so far in our bilateral relations. This implies changes in the system of recognizing school certificates, and university diplomas. This will have other consequences as well. We also talked about other problems.

In my view it is most important to stress that we will continue to meet and talk, and that it is of great importance that the friendly atmosphere is maintained since -- and this is my strong belief -- the existing problems and differences can be overcome only in a friendly atmosphere atmosphere. [end recording]

FEC VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD, BEGINS TALKS

LD102048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- In Baghdad this evening Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], AND Iraq Minister of Trade Hassan 'Ali, held talks on economic relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq.

Vice President Zemljaric arrived in Iraq on a 2-day working and friendly visit late this evening. Iraq is a significant economic partner of our country. Tomorrow Zemljaric is expected to meet with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, and some other Iraqi personalities.

The current Yugoslav-Iraqi talks, in which Dzevad Mujezinovic, SFRY ambassador to Iraq, is also taking part, are mostly devoted to solving those problems which slow down the development of bilateral economic relations, particularly with carrying out investment projects by our firms in Iraq.

It is well-known that Yugoslav work organization have for several years taken part in realization of significant Iraqi development projects and this cooperation is assessed as successful and very useful by both sides.

Minister Hassan 'Ali, who is also a member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command council, gave a banquet this evening in honor of Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, and his aides.

FEDERATION COUNCIL MEMBER DIES; HASANI CONDOLENCES

LD101451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 10 Sep 86

["Hasani's Telegram of Condolences on Death of Bogdan Brecelj" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Sinan Hasani, president of the SRFY Presidency, has sent a telegram of condolences to the family of Dr Bogdan Brecelj, member of the Council of the Federation.

PRESIDENCY MEMBER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE

AU101833 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, has visited the exhibition entitled "Mihajlo Pupin and Electronics" at the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Ljubicic stressed that science should be given more importance and that one cannot achieve much just by making statements, without specific actions in developing scientific research and its greater application in production. At the same time, scientific organizations must have better cooperation in mastering high technologies, because we cannot endure competition on the foreign market with partial programs, Ljubicic said. He particularly stressed the importance of intensifying cooperation between science and economy and of applying research to production.

IMF MISSION EVALUATES, CRITICIZES FISCAL POLICY

LD091549 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- In its report to the IMF Executive Board the mission of that international organization set out evaluations of Yugoslav economic developments which are sharper than those communicated to Yugoslavia at the time of its stay in Yugoslavia from 9-19 June this year.

The report expresses dissatisfaction over Yugoslav credit-monetary policy, especially interest rate policy. Criticism has also been made in regard to price movements and the foreign currency system relative to the manner foreign currency is used.

At the first session of the Commission for Foreign Economic Relations of the SFRY Assembly after the summer break, the delegates heard a report on this by Slobodan Stanojevic, deputy governor of the Yugoslav National Bank.

As far as other economic policy measures are concerned, Stanojevic said that the mission abides by its original view that they are adequate and sufficient, especially insofar as the restrictions on all forms of expenditure and the dinar rate of exchange are concerned.

Most of the committee's work today was behind closed doors; and in addition, the debate on the conditions in which the economy is being run and on their impact on the export of goods and services was taken off the agenda and put off until the next session.

FEC'S ZEMLJARIC-ANALYZES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD091103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 8 Sep (TANJUG) — The way out of the present economic situation, which is very difficult but not hopeless, must be sought primarily in changes to be made in production and economic relations with foreign countries. Whether we shall surmount the accumulated difficulties with minor self-denials or whether even more rigorous measures are looming ahead depends on the results of these changes. This was stressed by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. He spoke about the economic situation and economic stabilization in Ljubljana today at the meeting of the presidents of the Slovene SAWP Municipal Conferences.

Export and production stagnation coupled with a pronounced high rate of expenditure without cover, rampant inflation, and several other negative phenomena are a consequence of our past domestic policies and also more recent economic policy mistakes, rather than of international economic developments. It is therefore understandable if self-styled "do-gooders" brimming with criticism of economic policy measures and "administration" do surface. Very few people among them, stressed Zemljaric, bother to ask where this situation is leading us and what further concessions to economic chaos would mean for us.

The eloquent information concerning this situation, which is by no means hopeless, certainly includes the fact that uncovered debts among associated labor organizations at the end of July reached the sum of over 204 billion dinars while only 3 months ago they amounted to half that sum. This is an indication of a kind of inertia in the face of the need to finally sort out many problems. Many people are trying to cover up their poor performance by raising prices, and price increases have gone beyond anything which is reasonable. Should these trends continue, measures will have to be taken to regulate and prevent them. In the pile of requests to increase prices, work organizations are clamoring for increases ranging from 31 to as much as 788 percent. The highest price increase — an almost eightfold increase — is requested by the IMV works — for spare parts. This attitude is hard to understand, said Janez Zemljaric in conclusion. [passage omitted]

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE LOOKS AT RELATIONS WITH LC

LD102031 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) — It is not possible to overcome the crisis unless among the priority issues regarding development there is a change in the position of the socialist alliance in society, and in accordance with this, a change in the LC attitude to the Socialist Alliance. This knowledge is becoming increasingly pronounced in society, as is illustrated by the fact that the next LCY Central Committee session will be devoted to realization of the role of the LC within the front of the organized socialist forces. Within the preparations for this session a meeting was held today in the SAWPY Federal Conferene at which representatives of the republican and provincial conferences of the SAWP, together with members of the LCY Central Committee working group, examined current experiences in realizing the constitutional role of the socialist alliance and the work of communists in this organization.

According to Nenad Bucin, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, it is very important to give priority to this issue in the work of the Central Committee, but one must not have illusions that the session itself will bring any answers. He announced that after the Central Committee session a party debate lasting 2 months will be held on the attitude to the socialist alliance. After that the issue is expected to be put again on the agenda of the top party forum.

We must overcome the practice, said Stefan Filipovski, whereby the communists are satisfied by working in their basic organizations and holding mutual dialogues. It is indispensable, he added, to establish and develop the relationship between the SAWP and the LC not only as a relationship between the organ and the forum, but also as a relationship between the mass democratic political movement and the political vanguard. Petar Rakocevic warned that a partial attitude to the socialist alliance is still pronounced, saying that it is not only a phenomenon but also a deeply-rooted practice. [passage omitted]

In Istvan Rajcan's opinion, the general political character of the SAWP can only be overcome if stress is laid on concrete actions and a respect for all the pluluralist interests. Discussions which do not change the situation only lead to the lowering of the people's political morale, Rajcan said. [passage omitted]

Pushing the socialist alliance to the background of social life should also be observed from the point of view of the pronounced statist relations in society, said Sabrija Pajkic. Realization of its role will depend on the extent to which the LC will break the links with state and management structures, because it is clear that while respecting such links it does not have to seek verification of its stands elsewhere. [passage omitted]

It so happened that there was no improvement in the poltical and security situation in Kosovo without the socialist alliance, said Surija Pupovci. According to Dusan Icevic the present time does not allow minor improvements, but on the contrary, the entire relationship between the LC and the SAWP should be examined. Icevic points out that the majority of LC members are not acquainted with all the duties of the SAWP. They need to become more aware from both the theoretic and the practical point of view. The socialist alliance allows the overcoming of multiparty groupings or a one-party monopoly. If it does not function, the need arises for people to become organized in some other way, either by joining a political underground, or by winning over the existing social organizations into their own party, said Dusko [Dusan] Icevic.

GACIC, LC COMMITTEE SECRETARIES DISCUSS MEASURES

LD100820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1354 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) — The LC's activity in implementing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, although gradually gaining momentum, is still primarily restricted to the work in party forums on drawing up programs of activity and gaining an overall insight into the existing problems. It appears that the basic LC organizations are expecting the problems to be solved by the top party or state organs. The discrepancy between the proclaimed congress policy and daily practice can be explained to some extent, but not justified, by the fact that the post-congress period coincided with the holiday season. This remark was made today at the first working meeting between Radisa Gacic, LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary, and secretaries of the LC central and provincial committees presidiums.

Insufficient activity, or rather the lack of activity among communists, has had negative effects upon the implementation of the latest economic policy measures and the so-called law on wages, in particular. As a result of passivity and inadequately explained objectives of the measures undertaken an impression has been created of a rift between the SFRY Assembly and the FEC on the one hand and work collectives on the other, as if these measures were not a consequence of the objective circumstances and a result of the jointly adopted stance, Gacic said.

Speaking about the LCY Central Committee Presidium's activity thus far, he placed particular emphasis upon the work in preparing the LCY Central Committee's second session which, as the first test of the attitude to the congress tasks, has yet to be given corresponding application in daily party practice. We have paid great attention to the implementation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium's stance regarding Kosovo. It is our firm stand that a greater ideological and action unity of the LCY is needed in relation to all the issues regarding Kosovo, because they are not given the same treatment in all parts of Yugoslavia. It is of particular importance that the work on pooling labor and resources with associated labor in the province is speeded up. That, Gacic said, will be an indicator of both the personal and general contribution to the efforts to stablize the situation in Kosovo. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will regularly monitor the way the stance is being implemented.

Speaking on the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee's future tasks, Gacic divided them into three groups: socioeconomic relations; the political system; and the LCY's organizations and manner of activity. The three LCY Central Committee sessions to be held by the end of this year will be devoted to these issues. The program of the presidium's work already has been adopted while a draft program of the LCY Central Committee's work will most likely be discussed at their next session. In addition to these issues, due attention also must be devoted to the ideopolitical trends and the political situation in the country. The more efficiently and successfully we consider the key issues of our further development, the easier it will be for us to carry this out, Radisa Gacic said.

The reports by the secretaries of the presidiums of the central and provincial LC committees and of the committee of the LCY organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army in general reiterated the standpoints from the introductory report. It was assessed that, with the exception of some minor deviations, the LC's activity in implementing congress decisions did not correspond to either the serious nature or the needs of the social situation. The continued exacerbation of economic trends accompanied by the LC's passivity can lead, it was warned, to a situation where any confidence in the vanguard will be lost, all the more so because a decisive turnabout was indicated and promised in the pre-congress period and at the congress itself. For instance, work stoppages, which were extensively discussed today, are not only caused by low or unpaid personal incomes, but also are signs of protest against the slow pace at which some of the deeper social problems are being tackled, and particularly the problem of the continued imposition of burdens on the economy despite clear congress commitments.

The majority of the participants in the debate were of the opinion that the work on coordinating the republican and provincial LC statutes with that of the LCY must be speeded up and instructions drawn up on how to organize the LC for action. Grassroots communists, it was said, call for a third packet of measures to be drawn up as soon as possible and the terms of economic activity for next year to be established.

At today's session considerable amount of time was spent discussing the media. It was stated in both the introductory report and the ensuing debate that the majority of the editorial boards and journalists have made a great contribution to the preparations for and the organization of the congress, but that the messages of this top gathering of Yugoslav communists have recently begun to turn pale on the pages of our newspapers. It also was remarked that in some of the newspapers, above all in the tabloids, youth and literary newspapers, anti-self-management, and nationalist tendencies were gaining ground, the aim of which is a showdown with the revolution. The articles which appear in them no longer look for shortcomings in our movement but label the entire movement as a shortcoming. The frequency with which this is happening justifies the view that these are no longer simply cases of excessive behavior but are the strategy of making incremental political gains. In the view of all the participants, the central and provincial LC committees must extend more help to the media while communists in these collectives and their publishing councils must simultaneously take a more active part in suppressing these cases.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY REPORTS ECONOMIC DATA FOR HALF-YEAR

LD101801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- According to information based on reports of the results of economic activity in Serbia in the first 6 months, which the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly presented to work organizations and competent organs today, economic trends in this period were not favorable despite some positive achievements. Compared with the same period in 1985, the volume of industrial production was up by 6.3 percent, construction activity increased by 7 percent, employment increased by 3.5 percent, total exports increased by 3.6 percent, and convertible currency markets by 5.8 percent. Interest payments for credits for working assets were increased and amounted to 368 billion [unit of currency not specified]. At the same time, on the basis of interest rates the economy in income fell from 68.6 to 61.6 percent as a result of increased funds for general social and joint needs. A total of 178 billion was invested in expanding the material basis of labor which, in nominal terms, is 20.6 percent more than in the same period last year. The economy suffered losses amounting to 61.4 billion dinars, which is 40 percent more than in the same period last year.

TANJUG POOL SERVICE FOR NONALIGNED REVIEWED

LD261600 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 25 Aug 86

["Pool" item, "Nonalignment and Information", by Pero Ivacic]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 25 (TANJUG) -- The new transmitting equipment of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG broadcast on January 20, 1975, to all parts of the world the first information from twelve news agencies of nonaligned countries which had agreed to jointly form a system of news exchange which they named the pool.

This broadcast was the first indication of an organized multilateral action and constituted the first concrete response to the call made by the heads of state of government of nonaligned countries at their fourth summit in 1973 in Algiers -- i.e. that the nonaligned extend their cooperation also to the field of information.

In the mid-seventies, these twelve news agencies were almost the only information media in the nonaligned world capable -- albeit to a limited extent -- to send their information to the rest of the world and to place information from the world at the disposal of other media in their own countries without depending exclusively on large information monopolies.

The pool was officially constituted as a system of organized cooperation and information exchange in July 1976, at the first conference of Ministers of Information and News Agency Directors of 62 nonaligned countries in New Delhi. The first nonaligned resolution on cooperation in the field of information was also adopted at this conference and both these decisions were conformed a month later at the fifth nonaligned summit in Colombo.

The nonaligned movement was the first to undertake a concrete initiative for information decolonization, stressing that information is a significant factor of development and an integral part of national sovereignty and preservation of independence, as well as a powerful instrument for the development of understanding cooperation and peaceful coexistence among peoples and countries in the world.

The pool, according to its statute, is not a supranational news agency but a system of professional cooperation and information exchange among sovereign national news agencies from nonaligned countries.

All news agencies participating in the pool have an equal status. The pool has no leading agency or permanent headquarters. Its objective is multilateral information flow, especially on the South-South level.

Now, the pool is widely known and recognized both in the nonaligned world and outside it as a cooperation system striving not only for a more equitable information flow, but also for the technical and personnel development of national news agencies to enable them to operate efficiently.

At its fourth general conference in March 1986 in Havana, the pool noted that it now had a membership of 93 news agencies and information systems of developing countries and UN organizations. The daily volume of information carried by the pool has grown tenfold, reaching 80,000 words a day in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. This is still a modest volume which can in no way jeopardize the existing world monopolies whose daily volume reaches millions of words.

The information media in the nonaligned world, as well as other users of news agency services increasingly seek more information on development, economy and culture. This is why the most important initiative undertaken by the pool this year is the setting up of a specialized nonaligned economic news service called ecopool. This project has already been put into operation with the participation of about 50 news agencies of nonaligned countries. Through the ecopool, these agencies exchange topical and specialized information of interest not only to the information media, but also to the economies of nonaligned and developing countries.

Over the ten years of continuous development and extension of its activities and scope, the pool has become an outstanding example of the struggle for a new international information order. This is obviously a long-term process which will demand a continuous commitment of all information media and of the nonaligned movement as a whole.

FBIS

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DELEGATES ADDRESS GENEVA CBW CONFERENCE

Hungarian Envoy

LD092135 Budapest MTI in English 1618 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, September 9 (MTI) -- The 1975 accord banning biological weapons and specifying the destruction of stockpiles, the first true international disarmament measure, made a major contribution to building confidence, stressed Ambassador David Meiszter, head of the Hungarian delegation, in his address on Tuesday. Hungary, which was one of the first to sign the contract, has kept strictly to its specifications, never having had biological weapons. The ambassador stressed that the agreement has not been infringed upon since it was signed, and indicated that since the accord became valid not a single state has initiated an investagation for infringement of it.

In the light of te latest ahcievements of biology, adherence to the agreement is more important than ever before. It is important for among other reasons, because it sets a good example on which the cause of disarmament can continue to progress, stated the head of the Hungarian delegation, expressing his hope that with the political intentions of the involved parties, the agreement banning chemical weapons could be signed in the foreseeable future, too.

Polish Delegate

LD102312 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 10 Sep 86

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, Sep. 10 -- Head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski, took the floor at a plenary debate of the second review conference of states-parties to the convention on banning bacteriological and toxic weapons now taking place in the palace of nations here.

Turbanski stated that the convention, the first disarmament step in the strict sense of the term, was a great achievement for the world community and at the same time a cause of special satisfaction for Poland. On Poland's motion the Geneva protocol of 1925 foresees banning the use of not only poisonous gases but also bacteriological weapons during war. The convention of 1972, elaborated with Poland's active participation, is a logical continuation of the Geneva protocol of 1925.

Poland also shows full support for this convention and at the same time actively participates in efforts to reach the possibly earliest agreement on the ban and destruction of chemical weapons. This kind of agreement would end the process started 60 years ago by the Geneva protocol, stated the head of the Polish delegation. Poland has never possessed bacteriological and toxic weapons and does not intend to. Her laws are in line with the obligations stemming from this convention.

Ambassador Turbanski also stated that Poland greeted with pleasure the recently noted progress in negotiations on banning chemical weapons and their destruction and noted with special respect the Soviet proposals which have contributed seriously to the acceleration of these negotiations.

SPAIN, ALBANIA ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AU121034 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- Proceeding from the desire to develop relations between the two countries, the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Kingdom of Span agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

MALILE, KORBECI ATTEND DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU111059 Tirana ATA in Egnlish 0934 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 11 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day, the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Pak Jong-si gave a cocktail at the embassy seat on September 10. Present were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the vice-minister of education and culture, Bardhyl Golemi, the vice-chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of the Tirana District, met Rreli and other guests.

NOVELLA DESCRIBES KOSOVO DEMONSTRATIONS

AU071958 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 31 Aug 86 p 5-6

[Adriatik Kallulli review of volume of stories and novellas by Ismail Kadare, "Time of Writing": "Types and Conflicts From History and the Present"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The novella "The Wedding Guests Are Slaughtered" has a particular place in this volume. The novella takes as its theme the struggle of the young people of Kosovo in defense of their legitimate democratic and national rights. The author stigmatizes the dark chauvinist forces that exert repression and incite hostility among peoples. Through the depiction of an intellectual family in Poristina and other characters who enter into direct or oblique relations with them, he creates a realistic tableaux showing life in Kosovo in recent years. The novel shakes the reader with its combination of artistic creation and documentary literature, resembling more a drama which enacts what it describes. A governing framework is provided by the sequence of incidents which a Kosovar surgeon witnesses at her hospital. Divided into chapters with intriguing titles, the work maintains tension. The reader feels as if he is reliving parts of these events and seems to witness them himself. Imaginative power is another talent of the author.

At present the world is producing voluminous literature on national themes. But only a small portion of this succeeds in viewing these involved problems and contradictions from an internationalist class standpoint. This novella is a typical example of how the author is led by the wisdom of our party on this question and by our consistent and internationalist position. All this is absorbed into the poetry of the novel, in a harmony of content and form.

The character of the surgeon Teuta Shkreli is a type of honest person who matures through a difficult struggle, and finds appropriate weapons to defend herself with dignity. In this confrontation she reveals her true personality, while the man who attacks her is discredited. The reader experiences the whole nightmare of the investigative meeting, and supports the wisdom of the Kosovo intellectual, who finds the weapons the moment calls for; while the delegate at the meeting becomes resentful, angry, and finally breaks out in hysteria.

The investigative meeting is broken off for a while, and the author conducts us to a new scene, in the "Old Serbia" kebab resturant. This chapter is one of the finestin the novella. The author's scalpel cuts ever more deeply, uncovering the roots of chauvinism. Every statement is considered and inserted with a sure artistic hand, unmasking either chauvinistic forces and tendencies, or those people who stir up such dregs. The author has portrayed realistically the psychological states of both sides. On the one hand we have the honest Albanians, patriots and internationalists fighting for their elementary human and national rights, and on the other hand there are the backward-looking, medieval fellow-travellers who deny them these rights, who trample upon human and national freedoms with violence and blood, and wonder at the others' endurance, so full of dignity and honorable patriotism. [passage omitted]

After the revolting investigative meeting there is an afternoon scene. Teuta Shkreli returns home in deep concern, insulted, although innocent. She and her husband neither eat nor drink, but only think about things to come and about other people. Now see what the likes of Dobrilovic, Jovic, and Vladan are doing at the same time! Huddled together in a drinking den with the stench of roast meat and chauvinism, they eat and drink and dream of days of extermination and persecution, and repercussions against all Albanians and honest people. Martin Shkreli thinks the right path is to forget past hatreds. Dobrilovic wants to stoke hatred, past and present. Look at the dialogue and the attitudes of each side! The author has succeeded in revealing the deep contrast between these opposing forces with artistic naturalness. The novel is more than a drama. Its artistic power equals its powerful ideological content, and the internationalist standpoint of the author. With courage and care and objectivity the author has described acute problems, and his attitude is militant and rational on every page of the story. It enriches the mind of the reader. [passage omitted]

ARTICLE DEPLORES BAD BEHAVIOR AMONG SOCCER FANS

AU091556 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Sep 86 p 3

[Sotiraq Gjordeni article: "A Diseased Fan Mentality -- Behavior of Uncultured People"]

[Excerpts] A sports match naturally creates a close relationship between the people who fill the stands of the stadium and the sportsmen on the turf. [passage omitted]

However, in certain cases, the attitudes and behavior of certain individuals create an impression which is not only completely anti-sport, but which is alien to the characterr and nature of the progressive citizen of our society. This kind of attitude and behavior creates what is called a diseased fan mentality. To cheer the team you support, to applaud and congratulate the players, and then to return home smiling and happy is to show love and respect for sport. But if the team of your heart loses, then to still keep calm and not be uselessly provoked shows a healthy and well-mannered personality. so, the diseased fan mentality has no place in a cultured person or well-mannered sportlover. The sick fan shows through his behavior that he does not love sport and sportsmen, but the very opposite.

Last Sunday, for instance, many fine matches were played on the first day of the national soccer championship. [passage omitted]

But this was not the case with some supporters of 'Apolonia' of Fier, who played at Kavaje. 'Apolonia' won. But some sick fans diminished the achievement of this victory. We cannot believe that the sportlovers of Fier who support soccer and who have congratulated their team so many times can be in agreement with the behavior of some fans in their midst. On the contrary, they have no doubt condemned it, will condemn it, and will not permit such incidents in the future. Like the rest of public opinion, they have the right to ask of sick fans: How can you forget that you are in a public place, and that nobody should be obliged to see and hear your harmful "feats"? How can you forget that our society has its standards, which it has decided for itself, and defends? In your moments of delirious partisanship, do you as an individual perhaps imagine that this society will not condemn you? Like the immature person you are, do you think that you are the sole center of attention, with your unseemly behavior? Well, to give you your due, you are indeed at the center of healthy public opinion, which does not approve, but despises your behavior.

That is how the people of Kavaje responded. And no doubt this is what the citizens of Fier will do too, for they do not consider themselves as on the same level as a few immature persons.

The sick fan is predisposed to break rules, and so set himself against public opinion. He knows very well that you need a ticket to enter a stadium. This is elementary and compulsory. But he does differently. In Kavaje, a few hours before the match began, when the stadium was empty, some fans entered without tickets. And they did the same thing later by boarding trains without tickets. We ask: In what way were our citizens under an obligation to you, to permit you to break the public peace in the town, and in what way were those cafes under an obligation to you, to allow you to behave in such hooligan-like fashion? Was this the way to "celebrate" your victory? These were not celebrations, but intolerable and punishable acts.

True sportslovers have their favorite players, who really are to be admired. But respect toward favorite players is not shown by having their names written on shirts, as some fans have done. This kind of thing has the opposite effect, and does harm to a favorite player, cultivating in him a sense of bigheadedness and indispensability, which weakens him. Besides, such imitation makes a sick fan look ridiculous, and public opinion rightly points a finger at him and criticizes him. We have plenty of ways of honoring and encouraging outstanding sportsmen: the press, television, sports quizzes, meetings with prominent sportsmen, collective congratulations, moral stimuli, down to the award of high honors, etc. Our sportsmen have everything they need, and can do without people carrying their names on their chests, reducing their own personalities in this way.

Our society is not indifferent towards alien manifestations, and condemns them strongly. When some "brave lad," like one of the sick fans from Fier, violates our standards, and pays no regard to the laws and rules of the socialist community, our society does not let them get away with it. Toward some of these fans, people who blithely break every elementary rule of our socialist order, it is right to apply our laws, since in the last analysis restrictive measures also have an educative effect. It must be said that educative work must always be kept active against alien manifestations, including the diseased fan mentality. This work is not of the standard it should be in the various enterprises of Fier District which employ these fans who do not even respect the most basic standards of good behavior in society. So, the party base organizations, professional and youth organizations are faced with the task of taking stock, assuming responsibility, and subjecting these immature individuals to sound criticism.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREECE'S PAPANDREOU

Arrives 11 Sep

AU111310 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou had arrived in Bulgaria on a working and friendly visit. At Sofia airport he was greeted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

The ceremony was also attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Ogbyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, and Grigor Stoichkov.

Television Interview

AU101825 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 10 (BTA) -- Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, assessed the extension of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, as a very important gesture.

"This was a very important gesture," said Mr Papandreou in an interview for Bulgarian television, aired in tonight's "Around the World and at Home" news program. We are attaching great importance to the halting of the nuclear tests and truly regret the fact that Washington not only rejected Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal, but also regarded it as a propaganda move," said he.

The Greek prime minister expressed his conviction that the Soviet initiative would undoubtedly have a serious impact in Europe and over the U.S. Congress. "We are before all optimists but nonetheless must admit that there are difficulties," said he.

Mr Andreas Papandreou stated that Greece fully supports the initiative announced by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu on the ridding of the Balkans of all chemical weapons and expressed his country's willingness to cooperate in its implementation.

He said that there is one major obstacle to the implementation of the intiative to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. This is Turkey's refusal to take part in it. "We in Greece believe that we must start turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone even if Turkey refuses to follow us," said Mr Papandreou. He added that this matter will be discussed during his meeting in Bucharest and Sofia.

Mr Andreas Papandreou stated that the relations between Greece and Bulgaria can really serve as an excellent example," The matter is not simply that we, a country belonging to a different alliance, are working together with Bulgaria, a member of the Eastern bloc. What is much more important is that our positions on development, both on the development of the world and of the Balkans, coincide," said he. "We value highly the great peace-promoting role of President Zhivkov."

In conclusion the Greek prime minister expressed his conviction that the active bilateral cooperation will bolster the two countries' interests, security and development.

Talks Begin

AU111827 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] On 11 September at the Boyana residence, Bulgarian-Greek talks at the highest level began with a meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou, who arrived in Bulgaria today for a working and friendly visit. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of Bulgarian-Greek relations, whose character established them as a factor of stability and good-neighborliness in the Balkan Peninsula.

Led by mutual respect and political realism, Bulgaria and Greece are giving a good example of mutual beneficial cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural realms. New prospects undoubtedly will also be outlined by the present dialogue. The official talks which have begun give grounds for this evaluation. In addition to Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreoou, on the Bulgarian side the talks are attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov; Petur Mladenov; Khristo Khristov, minister of trade and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bilateral Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Lyuben Bozhev, aide to the chairman of the State Council; and Petur Slavchev, Bulgarian ambassador in Athens. On the Greek side the talks are attended by the officials accompanying the prime ministers.

Important issues were discussed related to the prospects of developing mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation in different areas in the interest of the two peoples, good-neighborliness, and peace in the Balkans and Europe.

Relations Improving

AU111833 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA) -- Talks started today between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, and Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, who is currently on a working friendly visit to Bulgaria.

The two politicians expressed satisfaction with the state of the Bulgaro-Greek relations, which are developing well in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields. Active contacts have been established between the two countries' public organizations and contacts are being established between the citizens of Bulgaria and Greece.

It was noted that the good neighbor relations of trust, understanding, and cooperation are to the benefit of both nations and that they correspond to the modern requirements for peaceful coexistence of the countries of different social order. The Bulgaro-Greek relations were assessed as a stabilizing factor in the Balkans that helps improve the political crime in Europe and world-wide.

The Greek prime minister and the Bulgarian head of state agreed that their current meeting will give a new impetus to the development of bilateral relations.

Certain topical issues related to the international situation were also discussed during the sincere and friendly meeting.

The foreign ministers of the two countries, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Karolos Papoulias, together with other officials, joined Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou later in the talks.

The talks are continuing tomorrow.

Friendship Declaration Signed

AU111834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] On 11 September Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, signed a historical document -- a Declaration on Friendship, Good-neighborliness, and Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Greece. The declaration is inspired by the UN Charter and by the Helsinki Conference Final Act. It corresponds to the new qualititative changes in bilateral relations, which are a result of the peace-loving policy of Bulgaria and Greece. The document reflects the new elements in bilateral relations and the willingness of two neighbouring states' peoples to defend peace in the Balkans and build their future in an atmosphere of good-neighborliness, understanding, and cooperation.

Declaration Outlined

AU120834 Sofia BTA in English 0627 GMT 12 Sep 86

["Bulgaro-Greek Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, who is currently on a friendly working visit to Bulgaria, signed last night a "Declaration of Friendship, Good-neighbor Relations and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece".

The document expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring states correspond to the interests of the two peoples and are an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe, that the differences in the two countries' sociopolitical systems must not become obstacles to the development of their relations.

Wishing to lay stable foundations for the future development of the bilateral relations, the two countries will continue to honor the U.N. Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and the acting international agreements and generally accepted norms of international law.

Bulgaria and Greece undertake not to encourage or get involved in hostile acts against each other, and not to allow the use of their territories for such acts. If a situation should arise that the two states regard as a threat to peace for one of them, the two states will immediately establish contact for an exchange of views on the elimination of this threat.

Together with the other Balkan states, Bulgaria and Greece will co-ordinate their efforts for the improvement of the climate of trust and understanding, for the turning of the Balkans into a region of stability, peace and detente. Pursuing this aim, they will promote the development of the multilateral Balkan cooperation in the field of common interest and will continue with their efforts at implementing the idea to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The declaration reads that the two countries will assist all efforts aimed at eliminating the hotbeds of military tension and conflicts, at a peaceful settlement of all crises, and the elimination of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination, against the policies of violence and faits accompli in international relations.

Bulgaria and Greece undertake to support the U.N. especially as far as the preservation of peace and security and the resolution of disputes are concerned. The two countries support the principle of the U.N. decisions being honored by all its members, including those whom these decisions concern.

Bulgaria and Greece will assist with all means at their disposal for the elimination of the threat of war and of nuclear war before all. They will cooperate actively for the halting of the arms race and the prevention of its proliferation into space, for the achievement of conventional and nuclear arms reduction at the lowest possible levels, based on equality and equal security, and with the ultimate goal of attaining complete and total disarmament under strict and efficient international control.

The two countries support the complete halting of all nuclear tests as a first step to the elimination of the nuclear arms.

Bulgaria and Greece will broaden their ties in different fields.

In conclusion the declaration reads that its content is not directed against third countries and that it does not violate the rights and obligations stemming from acting international agreements and treaties to which Bulgaria and Greece are parties.

State Dinner Given

AU111836 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has given an official dinner at the Boyana residence in honor of Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister. On the Bulgarian side the dinner was attended by comrades Georgi Atanasov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as by other officials. The officials accompanying Prime Minister Papandreou also took part in the dinner.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST CRITICISM IN RUDE PRAVO CITED

LD080856 Prague CTK in English 0647 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 8 (CTK) — The U.S. Government had over a year to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, but has failed to do so and its officials "repeat over and again assertions to explain their evident unwillingness to take even the smallest step toward disarmament", RUDE PRAVO said today.

"The United States has not and cannot have any explanation for its persistent rejection of Soviet proposals and joining of the moratorium," the paper said. Assertions about impossibility to control observance of the moratorium have been refuted many times.

A halt to nuclear tests is a demand of prime importance and the Soviet Union has been actually working for this ever since nuclear weapons came to be, RUDE PRAVO said, and stressed that a moratorium on both sides would greatly [words indistinct] added: "The U.S. President still owes an answer to the appeal from Moscow. But time does not wait. The duration of the Soviet unilateral moratorium cannot be prolonged forever. It is still possible to stop the nuclear fever."

The Slovak daily PRAVDA wrote that "another, this time secret American nuclear test proves that the Reagan administration grossly ignores the world public opinion as well as demands of the overwhelming majority of Americans themselves who want to join the Soviet decision."

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER ENDS VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD112249 Warsaw PAP in English 1855 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prague, Sept 11 — Deputy Premier Zgibniew Szalajda today ended his visit to Prague where he conducted working talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart Ladislav Gerle.

The sides discussed issues related to the broadening and tightening of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in machine and electronic industries.

During the visit, Zbigniew Szalajda was received by head of the Czechoslovak Government Lubomir Strougal. The sides reviewed the most important issues of Polish-Czechoslovak economic cooperation, stressing the necessity of further integration of activities of both states, especially in scientific-technological cooperation, specialization and coproduction among enterprises.

HUNGARIAN TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH HLOCH

LD112319 Budapest MTI in English 1831 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prague, September 11 (MTI) — Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, who is participating at the series of events marking economic and technical days in Czechoslovakia, held talks with Alois Hloch, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade and with Jaroslav Jakubec, president of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Alois Hloch and Tamas Beck examined issues related to improving the pattern of trade turnover between Hungary and Czechoslovakia and increasing turnover. They exchanged views on opportunities for cooperation and stressed the importance of advancing direct contacts among companies.

The presidents of the two chambers briefed one another on preparations for the Sofia meeting of the Committee of CMEA Member Chamber Presidents in October, and debated the tasks related to the working plan and program of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak sections of their institutions. The presidents of the sections are to hold a joint meeting in Budapest in the near future.

COLOTKA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FROM SYRIA

LD111331 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Syria -- The CSSR Government delegation headed by Peter Colotka, federal deputy premier and Slovak premier, concluded its visit to Syria today and left Damascus by air for home. During his stay in Syria, Peter Colotka had talks with Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and with other Syrian Government officials regarding questions of the two countries' mutual relations, particularly in the economic field.

HRUSKOVIC RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION 11 SEP

LD120422 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committe, today in Bratislava received and delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Julian Alvarez Blanco, head of the Health Department. Hruskovic informed the guests about the organization and management of our health care and the party work in this sector. The possibilities of further deepening cooperation between Czechoslovak and Cuban health workers was also discussed.

KAPEK ATTENDS ADVANCED SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS MEETING

LD111150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Teachers, scientific-research, and economic-administrative employees and representatives of the students of the Advanced School of Economics in Prague today discussed the school's main tasks in view of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. The school-wide meeting was attended by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, Prague city party committee chief secretary, and other officials.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS SENT TO BULGARIA, DPRK

LD091048 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The party and state leadership of the GDR has sent cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national days of Bulgaria and the DPRK. The greetings message to the Bulgarian representatives praises the act of liberation of the Soviet Union and the victorious armed uprising 42 years ago as turning point in the history of the fraternal country. The cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria has reached a high level and includes all areas of social life today.

The letter to the leading DPRK politicians emphasizes that the people's republic has developed into an efficient socialist state in a historically short period of time. The GDR welcomes the proposal for a nuclear weapons-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, as well as the dialogue policy of the DPRK as appropriate steps for lasting peace.

SIEBER HOLDS TALKS IN ROME WITH PCI OFFICIAL

LD120504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Rome, 11 Sep (ADN) -- The SED and the PCI have the firm desire to deepen their cooperation in the interest of peace and social progress. This was affirmed in a meeting on Thursday in Rome between Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, and Antonio Rubbi, member of the national leadership and head of the International Relations Department of the PCI Central Committee.

The conversation focused on issues concerning the international situation, the policies of both parties, and the development of relations between the SED and the PCI. The partners in the talks agreed that in view of the sharpened international situation, averting the danger of a nuclear inferno and ensuring world peace have become the basic issues concerning the existence of humanity.

The working together of all forces of reason and realism, the active engagement of all states, all parties and social forces and denominational movements for a change toward disarmament and detente was therefore an urgent demand of the age. Both parties supported any initiative that would contribute to an improvement of the international situation, the removal of confrontation and the development of cooperation. The partners in the talks noted with satisfaction that relations between the SED and the PCI are developing well. Guenter Sieber had arrived in Rome on Thursday to take part in the concluding event of the UNITA press festival.

REICHELT ARRIVES IN ALGIERS FOR 6-DAY VISIT

LD082334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers, 8 Sep (ADN) -- Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, arrived in Algiers today for a 6-day visit at the invitation of Mohamed Rouighi, the Algerian minister for hydraulics, environment and forests. In their first meeting the two ministers praised relations in the field of hydraulics, which are developing positively and for the benefit of both countries.

SED DELEGATION MEETS AFGHAN LEADER NAJIBULLAH

LD120432 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cooperation between the GDR and Afghanistan is at a high level according to the assessment of Najibullah, secretary general [of the Central Committee] of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. During a meeting today in Kabul with a delegation of the SED Central Committee, he also expressed thanks for the extensive help in the democratic development of the country. Najibullah reported the efforts of the People's Democratic Party to strengthen the people's revolutionary power in Afghanistan and to solve the problems in the region politically.

SINDERMANN ADDRESSES UN FEDERATION CONFERENCE

LD092336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, held a reception in Berlin this evening for the participants in the 10th European Regional Conference of the World Federation of UN Associations (WFUNA).

In his speech, Horst Sindermann praised the work of the UN societies for its dissemination of and gaining of respect for the noble goals and principles of the United Nations. In this task they can continue to count on the full support and active cooperation of the GDR and its people, he said. He stressed that now more than ever the world needs the efforts to bring nations together and to preserving peace that this world organization performs and inspires. "Responding to this realization, the GDR has as the cornerstones of its policy peace, security, dialogue, and cooperation," Sindermann said. The GDR is actively working to make its contribution to the further balanced development of the overall European process in all spheres of the CSCE Final Acts, he added.

In his reply, WFUNA President Dr Davidson Nicol thanked the host of the 10th European Regional Conference -- the GDR League for the United Nations -- for its hospitality. He stressed that the World Federation would continue its commitment to the consolidation of peace. He expressed his satisfaction that it had been possible to preserve peace in Europe for over 40 years. This must remain a good tradition, he said.

Nicol paid tribute to the GDR as a peace-loving state and presented Horst Sindermann, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Peter Florin, and other GDR public figures with medals to mark the 40th anniversary of the WFUNA.

REPORTAGE ON BERLIN WORKERS CONFERENCE

Congress Decisions Discussed

LD111834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- Today, 4,300 best workers from Berlin enterprises signalled their firm resolve to contribute to the single-minded realizlation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress by means of new initiatives.

In a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the participants at the 11th Berlin Best Workers Conference affirm in the name of the more than 670,000 trade union organized workers of the capital that they will exceed the planned net production by at least 4 days' performance by the end of the year, that they will increase labor productivity by an additional 2 percent, and will reduce prime costs by between 0.2 and 0.5 percent in excess of plan.

Jointly with members of the Politburo and SED Central Committee Secretaries Guenter Mittag and Guenter Mittag and Guenter Shabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, workers from combines, enterprises and institutions reviewed their achievements since the party congress and discussed new plans. [passage omitted]

At the conclusion of the discussion Guenther Schabowski said that the best workers conference could be assessed as an important contribution to the realization of the party congress decisions on the consistent continuation of the unity of economic and social policy. It had summed up the experiences in applications of economic strategy in the 5 months since the party congress, and also drawn conclusions for the fulfillment and targeted overfilfillment of the plan in 1986. This was the most efficient preparation for the economic plan in 1987 and also served the realization of the overall 5-year plan until 1990, based on the high standards set at the party congress.

Mittag Addresses Conference

LD111616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1031 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- The well-being of the people is and remains the supreme goal, the fundamental maxim of the policy of party and state. This was stated by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a speech in Berlin today at the 11th Berlin Best Workers Conference -- the first since the 11th SED Congress. This policy requires peace and is contributing towards safeguarding it. The safeguarding of peace, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the guaranteeing of the survival of mankind are the most important present tasks. "We are all fighting and working together for its solution. This vital basic interest unites us in our efforts and is also a great source of strength for new initiatives and achievements," Guenter Mittag said.

The extension of the USSR's moratorium for a stop to all nuclear weapons tests is a first and effective step on the way to the great goal of liberating the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and implementing a comprehensive program of disarmament in all spheres. This is the position of all Warsaw Pact states. "This is the position for which our republic is actively working with the policy of dialogue in the international arena."

"We assume that the renuciation of nuclear tests and an agreement with the other side on halting them before the end of this year would be the decisive step that would result in the so urgently needed change in international relations," Mittag said. The deadlock in the present situation in the sphere of disarmament can and has to be overcome in this way. The process of reduction and, finally, of the elimination of nuclear weapons stocks can and has to be initiated in this way. "The international public, all peoples of this earth, now expect a positive signal. It is also our will to work for this."

This means, above all, "to adapt uncompromisingly to qualitative new standards and to act in accordance with them everywhere." Only if a high and increasing rate of improved performance is ensured daily and if there is also constant work on the further development of the qualitative factors of this growth, especially through the use of key technologies, the envisaged further dynamic improvement in performance of all combines and enterprises can and will be guaranteed." This is the path for the further implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, the speaker stressed.

Berlin's industrial enterprises increased net production by 8.9 percent as of 31 August this year, Guenter Mittag said. Thus the annual plan has been fulfilled, proportionately speaking, to a level of 102.7 percent. The overfulfillment amounted to M121.5 million. Labor productivity also increased by 9.6 percent.

In Berlin's construction sector net production increased by 8 percent and the plan, proportionately, was fulfilled to a level of 104.4 percent. The overfulfillment amounted to M53.6 million. Labor productivity rose by 9.1 percent. Living conditions for a further 55,000 citizens of the GDR capital were improved through the construction and modernization of 20,278 homes.

The Berlin enterprises conscientiously met their export commitments to the USSR. They fulfilled the plan, proportionately, to a level of 102.5 percent. It is especially those combines and enterprises which are already orientating themselves by the higher standards of the 11th congress that contributed to all this. These include the 7 October machine tool combine with its parent enterprise, the pains and dyes combine, with its parent enterprise potash-chemicals, and the parent enterprise of the Berlin-Treptow electrical apparatus works combine, as well as such enterprises as the Berlin rubber works and Adlershof cable works.

"These combines and enterprises show high growth rates in net production, production of industrial goods and labor productivity,"the politician stressed.

"It has also become apparent that new intellectual, moral and material preconditions for the GDR have increased in many areas in orde for us to master key and high technologies on the basis of the socialist planned economy with its backbone, the combines," Guenter Mittag stated. This also facilitates the successful continuation of the path of social security and of the improvement of working and living conditions. The GDR's industry proved its high performance capacity, especially in mastering the key technologies, to all the world at the 1986 Leipzig Autumn Fair.

Another section of the speech was devoted to the task of giving even better effect to the qualitative factors of economic growth.

Today it is not longer enough to pay attention to only one or the other branch of economic activity. "The necessary economic dynamism can be guaranteed only if the qualitative factors are brought into effect, without exception, in the spirit of comprehensive intensification," the speaker said.

It is necessary to accelerate the growth of labor productivity and also to improve quality and reduce costs. It is necessary to introduce new products, make new technologies effective, and achieve greater economic yields.

It is necessary to guarantee production growth in accordance with demand with the available labor force and without additional use of energy and materials.

"Our party is facing with all consistency those talks arising objectively from the dynamism of the development of the productive forces in the new stage of the scientific-technological revolution. We shall solve them all the more effectively if we make better use of the advantages peculiar to socialism and realize the strength of our socialist planned economy."

Of particular importance is the rationalization of connected production sections; this had produced the greatest effect.

This also applies to the use of robot technology. It provides high, above-average economic efficiency only where the robot does not exist alongside the machines or alongside the technological process, but is a constituent part of the machine and of connected automated technological sections.

Guenter Mittag pointed out that there can thus be no microelectronics alongside previous production and technology. Rather it has to pervade this production and technology.

The GDR possesses today all the prerequisites and capabilities for developing and making effective use of key technologies in information techology, with microelectronics at the forefront.

"In all this process it is of decisive importance that the organic connection between science and production should be achieved," Mittag said. This is possible because, especially at the GDR Academy of Sciences and in the colleges and unversities, there is a significant potential for making key technologies effective at a rapid pace with high efficiency.

The use of key technologies is changing in a far-reaching way the whole reproduction process of the combines and enterprises -- techology, organization and economic use of resources.

One must not lose sight of the fact that it is not technical and technological tasks tat are of prime importance. The further development of the productive forces always begins with their main strength, the person. "Every manager must devote the greatest attention to his development and training. We shall always do it this way in socialism."

Guenter Mittag described its as a political-strategic issue of prime importance to accomplish scientific-technological performances of top world standards in close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and to make them effective with high efficiency for the national economy.

In general the growth in net production and thus in national income, the speaker stated, must arise from the sum of the products with higher quality and low costs which correspond to the demands of the export markets and of the population. The renewal rate is due to reach 30 percent in the period of the new 5-year plan.

Mittag stressed that high growth of labor productivity is the main route to dynamic production growth. The task now consists of purposefully working out and implementing measures to increase labor productivity in every combine and every enterprise, with the use of key technologies.

The speaker dealt in detail with the fulfillment of the housing construction program, especially with reference to the example of the GDR capital city.

Its appearance has changed in a far-reaching and fundamental manner. From 1971 to the end of August 1986 a total of 269,026 homes were build or modernized. Through this living conditions improved for more than 735,000 citizens, Guenter Mittag said.

New construction of homes in Berlin reached such dimensions that it became necessary to create three new city suburbs -- Berlin-Marzahn with 54,833 new homes, Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen with 23,686 and Berlin-Hellersdorf with 12,934. At the same time housing construction in the inner city is being accomplished to a high degree in the unity of new construction, modernization and refurbishing. Impressive testimony to this is borne by the "Ernst-Thaelmann park" residential area with 1,337 new homes. Whole main roads and streets are also being reconstructed. A highlight of the development in city construction will be the reconstruction of the Friedrichstrasse.

Guenter Mittag outlined measures aimed at further consolidating central state planning and management and also at developing the activity of combines under their own responsibility.

Schabowski Addresses Conference

LD120608 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Great targets, experiences, and a new ways to reach higher performances -- that was what was being talked about in the Place of the Republic today at the 11th Berlin Best Workers Conference. Helga Borchert reports: [passage omitted]

In his concluding address, Comrade Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive of the capital city, went into the tasks that remain to be completed in 1986. The results achieved up to today are a solid basis, he emphasized, and then went on:

[Begin Schabowski recording] You also have the conviction that the more Berlin provides itself to be capable of achieving, the more we contribute to the strength of our entire economy, from which in the end the material, intellectual, scientific, and political factors arise that place our country in line with the highest international standard. At the same time, we assure the most important conditions for the continuation of our social policy and the enrichment of our intellectual and cultural life. As the first task from our conference today, dear comrades, we derive the fact that we must work in all the enterprises of Berlin, in all spheres of production, science and technology, in the combines of bezirk managed industry as in centrally managed combines -- in such a way that the plan is fulfilled day by day. High daily work performances, good quality, and at favorable costs, in continual production, and sales according to contract -- every team, every brigade, every worker is to be strengthened in this desire. As the discussion speakers have demonstrated with their examples, it is a question of uncompromisingly adopting qualitatively new standards at every workplace. The high targets of the party congress year demand over the coming months our continued full effort. It ought to be established in Berlin as well that the party congress year of 1985 was the year of the best results so far. [end recording]

LAZAR RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GDR

LD102009 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) — Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar arrived home from the German Democratic Republic Wednesday where he had been on an official, friendly visit, on invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic. He was accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Horvath, state secretary for the Ministry of Industry, and Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Present at Ferihegy airport to receive Gyorgy Lazar were Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi. Also present was Georg Folk, charge d'affaires of the GDR's Embassy in Hungary.

SZUROS RECEIVES VACATIONING PASOK OFFICIAL

LD111638 Budapest MTI in English 1534 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI) — On Thursday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held talks in Budapest with Vasilios Konstandineas, foreign affairs secretary of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), who spent a part of his holidays in Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP. In cordial, friendly talks the parties exchanged views on some topical international affairs, and cooperation between HSWP and PASOK.

PEACE COUNCIL OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING WPC MEETING

LD101658 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) — Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the Hungarian National Peace Council who had been in Vienna attending a two day session of the international organizing committee for the World Peace Congress to be held in Copenhagen, arrived home Wednesday.

In a statement to MTI he told that in recent times there has been a significant growth in interest in the world congress and many countries including the United States, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and several socialist states with Hungary among them, have set up national preparatory committees. It is expected that two thousand people will attend the world meeting. The organizing committee is striving to have all political forces ready to cooperate represented at the congress.

The Vienna meeting elaborated the detailed program recommendation for the congress, which will make deep-reaching talks possible at the committee sessions, the trade union, women's movement and youth forums, as well as in ad hoc meetings. The Hungarian peace movement has undertaken an active role in the preparatory work.

JAPANESE, BANGLADESH ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

LD101732 Budapest MTI in English 1624 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) — On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met Ryozo Mogi, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister.

On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met K.M. Shehabuddin, incoming ambasador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister.

LAZAR CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD111442 Budapest MTI in English 1427 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI) -- At the Thursday session of the Council of Ministers Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar reported on his talks with Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in Budapest, and with Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, in Berlin, as official friendship visits. The report was approved by the government.

The Council of Ministers discussed the draft amendment to the family act and decided to forward it to parliament. The modifications mainly aim at strengthening family relations and the protection of children.

The Council of Ministers approved the report of the economic commission on the state of protected castles and public buildings, and the central measures required for maintenance work.

BERECZ BOOK ON COUNTERREVOLUTION PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH

LD111443 Budapest MTI in English 1330 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI) -- The English translation of "Counter-Revolution in Hungary -- Words and Weapons", a volume by Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has been published by Akademia Kiado of Budapest. This is the translation of the second, expanded and revised Hungarian edition which appeared in 1981.

Berecz first examines the international situation before 1956 and provides a detailed presentation of "Operation Focus", the concerted destabilization by the so-called free Europe Committee in The West. Then comes a detailed hour-by-hour description of the events between October 23 and November 4, and an account of the aftermath - as the author puts it, "the armed suppression of the counter-revolution with the assistance of Soviet troops." The final chapter covers the socialist consolidation that followed.

In the preface to the English edition Berecz stresses that this topic "remains exceptionally timely" 30 years after. He considers that conclusions can still be drawn from the events themselves, and from the underlying causes.

"It is equally important that these conclusions should be passed on to the coming generations of a constantly renewing society, in order to help them avoid errors and avert new tragedies. This is at least as important as the need to recognize the new demands of new periods."

Berecz stresses that three decades later "class enemies continue to play the same old tune, but to a rather new instrumentation." But even they, as innumerable political and media reactions and manifestations go to show, admit that the past 30 years in Hungary have been a period of steady progress.

"The emigre reactionaries who lament their wrecked hopes, continue to pursue a blindly incorrigible approach, deploring the passing of the ultimate opportunity for a take-over in Hungary. Some who played an important role in those days are overwhelmed by nostalgia and nurse fresh hopes. They are certain to suffer new disappointments, for they have broken away from Hungarian reality and the actual power relations."

"Social tensions and conflicts occurring in the socialist countries often recall the Hungarian experience. Events in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and those that have been going on in Poland since July 1980 have caused attention to be focussed repeatedly on Hungary. When placed in this way under the magnifying glass of contemporary analysis the lessons draw from the events of 1956 in Hungary are shown to be increasingly timely. It is especially important to emphasize the significance of political struggle on two fronts, and the need to stand firm."

STATE OF REFORM IN THE EIGHTIES DISCUSSED

AY111406 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Tamas Kolosi, scientific head of department at the MSZMP Sociology Institute: "The Unfought Battle"]

[Excerpts] What kind of a reform is necessary in order to make a well-functioning socialist society? Is it is kind of reform based on the visions of the last century, on the autocracy of the market? Or a kind that takes into consideration the interests of all groups, based on a cooperation at state level? Or a model of realistic possibilities, the reproduction model based on reciprocal control, in which the economic processes are primarily regulated by the market, and this regulation is constantly readjusted by a continuous, institutionalized coordination of interests?

Ever since the reform policy has become an officially accepted platform, the most diverse political efforts carry on their banner their references for reform. This is why I find it necessary to explain my own understanding of reform in Hungary in the eighties. [passage omitted]

The essence of the reform is a perception, according to which no answer with long-term prospects can be given to the dual challenge of extensive and intensive development within the present fremework of the situation. Therefore, what is necessary is a reform of the model of reproduction itself. It needs to be emphasized that the matter under consideration does not only refer to the renewal of the economic mechanism alone, but to that of the entire mechanism of reproduction, that is, the renewal of social and political conditions governing this mechanism.

Theoretically, we can set two models against the redistribution concept based on the conditons of power. These are, on the one hand, the system of reproduction for the market, and on the other, a corporate [korporativ] variation based on the coordintion of interests. [passage omitted]

In order to avoid all misunderstanding, let us make it clear that, in both cases, I have been referring to the models of a socialist market economy restricting the means of production and that of coordinating interest. [passage omitted]

All reforms require the will of two sides. A comprehensive renewal can only come about, reform process can only take off if both the following factors are present at the same time: the determination of the political leadership, and the interest of the masses in its implementation. In this respect, it is of secondary importance whether the determination of the political leadership is motivated by economic or social needs, strategic concepts in the political spectrum, or by the deliberate construction of the future. [passage omitted]

At present, it is the managerial level that is in the most controversial situation, even though those at this level are the ones with the most suitable means of enforcing some changes. This group finds itself bearing the heavy burden of three different responsibilities, being confronted with the political leadership, the entrepreneurs, and the producers at the same time. [passage omitted]

I assume there is a significant number of people who subjectively admit to being reformists; and in incidental theoretical debates would support the idea of renewal, or at least would firmly reject the theory of redistribution. However, their practical approach strengthens reform tendencies -- often unintentionally. In this respect it is of secondary importance whether this approach has been provoked by a desire to share redistributory power, or by the tight grip of present conditions.

This is how a situation can arise where an unfought battle is taking place and the fronts separate from each other unintentionally; that is, the structural groups remain unidentified. Short-term interests do more than throw prospective strategies into the shade, because these strategies have not even been clearly formulated. The enterpreneurial intelligentsia takes over the vocabulary of the intelligentsia acting in the old way; this latter, however, is only acting according to the logic of redistribution without thinking over what it could gain by acknowledging the market situation and by more stable conditions affecting the coordination of interests.

This battle is also an unfought one because the current political structure is unable to allow an open confrontation of various interests and views or monitor it by democratic means. Hence it is not possible to bring about a political learning process. Therefore, there is a danger in the discontent with concrete matters, because it can generate an antireformist trend as a result of the lack of recognition of political correlations.

Of course, there are other kinds of processes, too. Recently the personal profile of management has become increasingly apparent, which is in good hands within the framework of the Chamber of Commerce. On the other hand, internal differentiation of the working class has almost rapidly moved to the side of a reformist group among the skilled elite, which forms the mass support to the reform. (In this respect the role of the much debated VGMK's [enterprise workers' business partnership] is much greater than their role in the economy or their influence on the labor structure of the enterprise.) Slowly but surely, there is a growing number of people in the intelligentsia who want to be skilled experts and entrepreneurs, and this not only in the sense of the intelligentsia as understood in eastern Europe. These tendencies promote the belief that the unfought battle is not so much an unfought one.

ECONOMY MUST USE RESERVES, FACE CONFLICTS

AU091149 Budapest NEPESZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 86 p 3

[Istvan Foldes article: "Difficult Year"]

[Excerpts] After an upsurge in 1984 the development of the people's economy came to a sudden halt last year and its performance decreased: National income was smaller than the previous year and, although the balance of our foreign trade account in convertible currency was positive, it still did not reach the planned figure and our foreign debt increased slightly. Therefore, the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which is based on the economic performance of 1985, started from a more unfavorable position than we had expected at the 13th MSZMP Congress. Today it is also clear that the sudden halt that took place last year was not an accidental blunder but reflected the fact that we have not yet created the firm foundations for a lasting economic growth. There are also external causes for the sudden halt in economic growth. However, the sensitivity to the foreign market of the Hungarian people's economy and its capacity to counterbalance unfavorable effects are still quite weak and, although the creation of a foreign market balance has been the outstanding achievement of recent years, this balance is still quite fragile.

Lagging Behind the Plan.

[Passage omitted] According to the statistics on the economic activity of the first 7 months of the year, industrial production increased by 1.4 percent -- without the food industry, by 1.8 percent -- compared to the previous year and is therefore lagging behind the 2-2.5 percent growth rate planned for the current year. It is also part of the picture that there is great variation in the performance of certain industrial branches. The machine industry, for example, produced 5.3 percent more in the 7 months, including 15.7 percent more produced by the telecommunication and vacuum technology industries and 10 percent more produced by the precision engineering industry. Primarily as a result of a decrease in the production of the mineral oil and artificial fertilizers manufacturing industries, the production of the chemical industry is lagging slightly behind last year's level, but the pharmaceutical industry produced 5.6 percent more; the rubber industry, 6.1 percent more; and the household and cosmetics industry produced 13.4 percent more. Light industry production has resembled last year's achievement, but the shoemaking industry, for example, produced 8.6 percent more while textile industry production decreased by 11 percent. There are even bigger differences among certain enterprises, a fact that shows the differences between market requirements and the enterprises' capacity for adjusting to these requirements.

Unfortunately, this year, even agriculture cannot counterbalance the loss in industrial performance. Although there has been an increase in livestock in the first half of the current year, the resulting surplus meat production will become most tangible in the second half of the year or next year. The drought has caused production losses amounating to billions of forints in field crops and, as a consequence, losses of billions offorints in goods for exports. Thus, agricultural and food industry production are also lagging behind the plan.

Data on foreign trade turnover indicate that this sector is also falling behind plans. [passage omitted] Unfavorable foreign circumstances, mainly developments in world market prices, no doubt have contributed to the above-mentioned situation of the foreign trade turnover. [passage omitted] All this is true, but we cannot blame these circumstances for all our export goods and at all levels. [passage omitted]

There has been a gradual decrease in the role played by Hungary on the world market in the past 1 and a half decades, and Hungary's share of world trade decreased from 0.7 percent to 0.4 percent between 1960 and 1984. Obviously, this shows that our country is slow in adjusting to the world market tendencies, and thus it is forced to give up the advantages inherent in the international division of labor. And the ensuing result: There has been a devaluation in Hungarian work and a deterioration in the terms of trade. If not stopped, the process will deepen: World market disorientation and the deterioration in the terms of trade will hinder the growth of national income, will forcibly limit investments and the application of new technology, and this will inveitably further diminish the possibilities of joining the progressive currents of the world economy. [passage omitted]

The 13th MSZMP Congress set out the goal of increasing economic development and of firmly and lastingly developing the intensive economy. The congress correctly evaluated that there were possibilities for creating the conditions for economic dynamism. The goal is correct, but we have not yet started on the road leading to the implementation of this goal. [passage omitted]

There is need for a considerably greater consistency than hitherto, primarily in seeing to it that the enterprises are forced even more to increase their income-producing capacity, to achieve the necessary structural reorganization, and to count even less on a life-saving belt if this is not carried out. The modernization of the banking system due at the beginning of next year, the new regulation force concerning the elimination of enterprises, the recently published regulation on planned manpower regrouping, and several other measures have created more favorable conditions for a rational utilization of the forces of production. [passage omitted]

However, in order that these changes take place in all the areas of the people's economy, in all enterprises and cooperatives, there is need for a general change in attitude and there are still only very small signs of this change today. More consistently!

Changes of great importance -- and no doubt the intensive development of the economy is such a change -- can invevtably lead to conflicts and, as is well known, the capacity of our society to tolerate conflicts is reduced or, better said, we do not even know how high it is. [passage omitted]

In the coming period, conflicts are to be expected primarily in the area of employment and wage management, and it would be suicidal to try to elude them. Disorganization within the enterprises, unemployment, and a situation in which the national income is dissipated through various sources of losses can no longer continue. When foreign organizers analyze the activity of one or another of our enterprises, they often come up with 20-30 percent performance reserves hidden in the activity of the enterprise. We are suprised by this fact from time to time, but we rarely consider the consequences of the fact that a similar situation is present in almost the entire people's economy. The discovery of these reserves and their utilization also require resolute measures and sometimes even the acceptance of conflicts. However, we are still neither determined nor prepared to accept these conflicts. [passsage omitted]

Almost a third of the current difficult year is still ahead of us, and these 4 months -- as proved by last year's experiences -- are of decisive importance, particularly regarding export performance. We must therefore do our utmost to approach as closely as possible the goals stipulated in the plan in the period ahead of us and to lay the best foundations possible for the coming year.

ANALYSIS OF BOS-NAGYMAROS RIVER BARRAGE CONSTRUCTION

AU101515 [Editorial Report] The NEPSZABADSAG issues of 4, 5 and 6 September carry on pages 6, 6, and 8, respectively a series of reports of 1,500, 1,400, and 1,600 words, respectively, by Laszlo Szabo under the collective headline: "The Start at Nagymaros Is Approaching." The articles contain a detailed presentation of the large-scale work being carried out on the two sides of the Danube between Hungary and the CSSR with particular emphasis on the effects of the project on the towns, villages, recreational facilities and the environmental protection of the surrounding area. The reporter, in the course of his articles, quotes various experts, county council chairmen, town council chairmen, and other officials, including the officials on the CSSR side of the project.

The first article, subtitled: "Prismas Island Will Be Saved", deals mainly with the positive effects of the project on the town of Esztergom and its surroundings which had been particularly affected by floods in the past. In praising the project, Antal Brunszko chairman of the Esztergom town council, is quoted as saying that "even the late Laszlo Lekai [archbishop of Esztergom] praised the project as doing away for good with the danger of floods." Szabo takes pains to prove with many technical details that the project will have only positive effects on the town and its surroundings. He quotes Dr Sandor Balint, head of a department of the Research Institute of the Keszthely Agrarian University, as saying that "as a person who has been studying the effects of the underground water on the agricultural crops for 10 years, I and other scientists involved in the project have concluded that the project will not have any negative effects on the water table, on the contrary, it will maintain a balanced level of the underground water table." Another expert, Imre Petrasoviots, a professor at the Godollo University of Agrarian Sciences, is quoted as saying that "there will be no practical change in the agricultural value of the Szigetkoz area after the completion of the project." A number of other experts and officials are quoted in the course of the article to prove the feasibility of the project and the positive effects on the surrounding areas. The article praises the fact that computers will be employed to control the water level and that a large-scale sewage-water purifier and pipe system will be constructed in Esztergom in order to ensure the supply of the town and of the surroundings with good quality water and adequate sewage. In connection with this, Antal Brunszko is quoted as saying that "there appeared some leaflets in Esztergom last year and this year threatening the inhabitants with the prospect of a flood of sewage water in the town once the project is complete but they failed to mention the construction of sewage water purifiers decided by the government."

The second article in the series, subtitled: "Who Will Benefit From the Project Along the Danube?", deals with the economic boom expected in the wake of this large-scale project in the Nagymaros area. As to the touchy issue of expropriations due to the construction, Antal Brunszko praises the "great flexibility" on the part of the planner and the fact that "instead of the original 80 hectares of land only 12 hectares will be flooded, 3 family houses and about 80-week-end cottages will have to be expropriated," and all this, he claims, by taking into consideration all the needs of the people involved.

He also praises the efforts of the planners to adjust the construction and the numerous side projects to the surrounding environment, thus providing new facilities for recreation and sports. The article then presents the technical side of the construction in great detail, praising the fact that the Hungarian experts and builders are constructing those parts of the project in which they traditionally excel, like the power canal and the scouring of the underground water canal. Then, the reporter takes the readers over to the CSSR side, to Dunaszerdahely (names on the CSSR side are given in their Hungarian version since the area is inhabited by Hungarian nationals) and reviews the state of the construction there. Engineer Josef Oblozinsky, deputy head of the CSSR firm carrying out the investment, is extensively quoted on the technical details of the various Danube branches and their water levels and the importance of the projects for the CSSR side which also suffered enormously from floods in the past. Dr Kalman Dudas, chairman of the Dunaszerdahely county council in the CSSR, is quoted as saying that "no village on the CSSR side had to be evacuated and only 3 family houses and a few dozen week-end plots and some 10-12 state-owned buildings had to be expropriated."

The third and last article of the series, subtitled: "Szigetkoz Area Will Become a Nature Preserve," continues with the details provided by the CSSR experts and Engineer Oblozinsky is quoted as saying, among other things, that "originally they counted on 16,000 hectares of land needed by the large-scale project but we finally reduced this to 4,000 hectares." The article deals with the CSSR projects of biological sewage water purifiers being constructed in every large settlement along the Danube area affected by the project. After supplying numerous technical details on the joint project, the article and the series conclude with the effects of the construction in Gyor-Sopron County. Mihaly Szabo, chairman of the country council, praises the efforts of the builders to avoid any unwanted negative effects and the commitment of the government in preserving the environment, the fauna and flora of the area.

PLAN TO RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS ANNOUNCED

LD111749 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 — Considering the state of security of the state and the consolidating stabilization, chairman of Poland's Government Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order and Social Discipline, minister of internal affairs, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, lodged a motion with the prosecutor general that the latter order respective prosecutors and courts to release by September 15, 1986, from arrests and penitentiaries all the people sentenced or arrested for offences and misdemeanour against the state and public order, and to do so on the grounds of the law of July 17th. The motion does not apply to perpetrators of acts of terrorism, intelligence, sabotage, and betrayal of a state secret. By virtue of decisions to be issued by the organs appropriate for each case, all the eligible persons will be freed by September 15.

On September 11, the Security Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs carried out a nationwide operation aimed to dissolve, without penal repression, the illegal groups and structures still trying to continue activities aimed against the state and public order. Within the operation the security service functionaries exposed these groups and their activists, as well as people who had, in various ways, assisted in the illegal activities. Over three thousand exposing talks were held, relevant documentation was prepared, and, in many cases, equipment and materials used in the illegal activities were seized.

More information on this subject will be given in General Kiszczak's interview to be published tomorrow.

Kiszczak Interviewed

LD111903 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] We have just received from PAP the text of an interview given to a PAP journalist by General Czeslaw Kiszczak, chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline and minister of internal affairs. Here are excerpts:

[Question] Comrade General, thanks to the decision which has been just mentioned, persons who committed crimes for political reasons are leaving detention centers and prisons. How big is this group?

[Answer] This applies to 225 persons, among them Zbigniew Bujak, Bogdan Borusewicz, Konrad Bielinski, Czeslaw Bielecki, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Leszek Moczulski, Jacek Czaputowicz, Piotr Niemczyk, Jozef Teliga, Tadeusz Jedynak, Ewa Kulik, Henryk Wujec, and others.

I wish to announce that in accordance with the recommendation of the Supreme Court and the prosecutor general of the PR, the organs of prosecution and administration of justice which have been given this task in accordance with the law of 17 July 1986 have considered in depth and individually all cases concerning persons who have been sentenced or arrested for crimes against the state and public order.

As a result, decisions have been made which are advantageous to those involved and, thanks to this, by 15 September all persons who have been sentenced and arrested will leave their places of detention; [this applies to] those sentenced for crimes against the state and public order, with the exception of those who have been accused of espionage, terrorist activities, sabotage, or treason.

[Question] What was the main reason for these decisions?

[Answer] The initiative came from the council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. It met with support on the part of the political and state authorities. The deciding factor was the basic intention of the political solution proposed by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, a solution which constituted yet anyother, serious proof of the efforts made to strengthen the process of national accord. The undertaking of such a decision was also supported by the progressive stabilization of the internal situation in Poland and especially the diminishing social response to attempts to carry out cladestine activity [dzialalnosc konspiracyjna] as well as other initiatives aimed against the state and public order.

Support for such activities is diminishing even in the narrow circles of those who were up until now sympathizers of the so-called underground. They have a feeling of nonsensicality and social isolation. The decision of which we speak has therefore become possible thanks to the well thought-out, mature social attitude toward their efforts and slogans, thanks to the measurable improvement in public order in Poland, and thanks to all the other manifestations and factors of normalization achieved by the joint efforts of the authorities and society.

An important circumstance was also the advantageous evolution of social moods and the political situation in Poland, linked with the course and effects of the 10th PZPR Congress.

[Question] How was the decision about the releases received by those people who are directly affected?

[Answer] A significant number of them received this decision with great surprise and with great and understandable satisfaction. Very few of those who have been released are not pleased with this solution, quite clearly as this simply does not fit with their current roles as martyrs. Undoubtedly, however, the majority properly understands and values the decision of the authorities. Decisions in their cases were made within the limits of the law in force; nevertheless, every legal regulation or rule gives the possibility of sharper or milder interpretation. In this instance the latter possibility was adopted, and I wish to stress here that the fundamental reason for such action was a humanitarian attitude towards the situation of those involved.

[Question] What reactions can one expect as a result of this decision from the enemies of the authorities and the system?

[Answer] We have tried to suggest to them the right direction for such a reaction. The decision on the release was accompanied by the nationwide campaign of disclosing and disbanding of illegal groups and entities, without the application of penal repressions, which was conducted by the Security Services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 11 September of this year. This campaign politically strengthened the effects of the initiative to release the prisoners.

[Question] What was this campaign and what were its results?

[Answer] Simultaneously, throughout the whole country, participants in still existing conspirational groups and structures, who were unaware that we knew of their activity, as well as a quite large group of people who in various forms and to various degrees often gave the former direct support, were called in to take part in conversations. Such conversations were conducted by the offices of the security services. Some of these talks were held in buildings belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs; some were held in work enterprises and other places. Often such conversations were also attended by members of the families of those involved or representatives of administrative and social organizations in their work enterprises -- that is, from the milieu in which they live and work.

[Question] Were the actions within the operation of which we speak linked with the application of penal or administrative repressions?

[Answer] Of course not. This would run counter to the intention of releasing the previously detained activists of the so-called underground and opposition. The operation was to be a simultaneous, one-time-only, public revelation, to result in the disbanding of groups and entities which were trying to carry out cladestine [knospiracyjna] work.

These talks were aimed at showing the people who were called upon to attend them that their activities were nonsensical, that their cladestine character was a sham -- systematically uncovered and well known to the security services -- and, finally, that these activites were threatened by severe penal consequences if they were continued.

The point was also to make those attending the talks aware of the legal and moral opinion regarding their attitudes to date. We told a significant number of the conspirators: Enough of this game, of this pointless conspiracy. The warnings and advice which the security services offices gave those attending the talks were also aimed at making clear to them the humanitarian intentions of the operation being carried out. The effects which I mentioned earlier point to the fact that these intentions have been, in a great number of cases, correctly understood and are being treated seriously.

[Question] In the situation which exists today following the operation of disclosing and disbanding illegal entities, are there no more formations [twory] of this type in Poland? Does this therefore mean the end of the underground?

[Answer] Probably not yet. The individual reactions of various people are not always identical and are not always immediate. However, the operation of which I speak should be an expressive incentive for all those -- of which some are known to us -- who for all sorts of reasons have not now been included in the talks.

They have time -- in accordance with the law of 17 July of this year, until the end of the year -- of course on the condition that they will immediately cease activities which are not in accordance with the law, which cause harm to the state and to the Polish national interest.

One can also say that new illegal entities will be created, that other persons will attempt activites against the law and interests of Poland. There are too many verbal and monetary incentives flowing in this direction from the West for such activities to fail to have any effect.

The security services will continue to combat such activities with the same effectiveness as hitherto and will also prevent them. The wilting away [uwaid] of the illegal activities will gradually continue and will be decided by the growing social emptiness connected with such activities.

[Question] Does this decision mean that in Poland there will be no persons who are described by the West as political prisoners?

[Answer] I cannot guarantee this; this does not depend on the Polish authorities. In Poland, just like in, the United States, Great Britain, France, or West Germany, there exists the law, the penal code, which provides the basis for defining the socially harmful deeds for which penalties are in order. The law is there to be respected, and the organs and institutions whose activity is coordinated by the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, which I head, are appointed to supervise the observance and execution of the legal norms. If anyone breaks the law he must bear the consequences. The amnesties and other acts of grace or pardon are merely an opportunity, as well as a significant, honest gesture -- an invitation to stop the activities which disturb the process of national accord.

One cannot tell whether this invitation is going to be treated seriously and received with full responsibility. The near future will show. Personally, I hope very much that such a state of affairs will occur.

For my part, I state that, acting within the limits of the law, which cannot be violated, we will strive to show the maximum patience, calm, and goodwill in this regard, so that no one has to be arrested and placed before a court of law for actions against the state and public order. We are considering with this aim in mind successive preventive actions that are not connected to penal repression. We will be speaking, reminding, and warning even more often than up to now.

At the same time, we will not cease in our efforts to reveal and eliminate attempts to work against the security of the state. If, despite everything, they are undertaken, by whomsoever, no one should count upon passivity and tolerance in this matter.

Opposition Members Questioned

AU111614 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Polish police told more than 60 members of the Polish opposition throughout the country Thursday that they had better "unveil their illegal activities" before a conditional amnesty law expires Monday, informed sources said.

In what the opposition called a "massive" operation, police in Warsaw Gdansk, Lublin, Wroclaw, Poznan and Lodz intercepted members of the opposition on the street or at work to warn them that they might be taken to court if they refused to acknowledge such activities.

Those warned included journalist Stefan Kisielewski, 75, a former MP, and writer Wiktor Woroszylki.

The Polish Government announced the amnesty last July 22. To benefit from it, political prisoners must agree not to engage in political activity for the opposition. Of 189 political prisoners acknowledged by the government 115 have been released. According to the opposition, 350 political prisoners were being held before the amnesty.

In a separate development, sources in Warsaw said that four people who were being held in connection with the May 31 arrest of opposition leader Zbigniew Bujak had been released. They included Julita Mirkowicz-Wroniak, the daughter of Zbigniew Wroniak. He is a former senior Foreign Ministry official who owned the apartment where Mr. Bujakl was arrested. Mr. Wroniak, also detained for the affair, was released Tuesday. Also released were Alicja Komorowska and her companion Zbigniew Lewicki. Mr. Lewicki, an English teacher accused of collaborating with the underground opposition leader, went on television to "admit" his actions and request amnesty for himself and his girl-friend.

Walesa Comments on Plan

LD112013 Hamburg DPA in German 1855 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (DPA) -- In a first comment Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa has reacted positively to the government's decision to release all political prisoners. He was "naturally very happy," Walesa said today.

However, in a telephone conversation with DPA Walesa qualified this by saying: "Only when the path of political pluralism is pursued in Poland will there be a guarantee that the prisons will not soon fill with political prisoners again." The past 6 years of Polish history had shown that "far-reaching change" is necessary in the country.

Solidarity Deputy Chief Released

LD111251 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 11 Sep (DPA) -- Seweryn Jaworski (55), former deputy chief of Solidarity in Warsaw, was released from prison yesterday, dissident circles in Warsaw said today. He has been released under the recent amnesty for political prisoners in Poland. He was arrested last October and was later sentenced to 1 years' imprisonment following charges of having organized an illegal protest action.

Jozef Sreniowski, confounder of the opposition "committee for Social Self-Defense," who has been serving a prison sentence since October 1984, has also been released. Polish government spokesman Jerzy Urban announced 10 September that under the amnesty 115 of the 189 persons officially said to be poltical prisoners have already been released. [passage omitted]

FORMER SOLIDARITY ADVISER VIEWS AMNESTY LAW

PM091109 Paris LIBERATION in French 27 Aug 86 pp 18-19

[Interview with former Solidarity adviser Bronislaw Geremek by Maria Wiernikowska; -- date and place not given]

[Text] LIBERATION: After 20 sessions of interrogation, you were charged at the end of July with "membership in an illegal organization." However, you are still at liberty. How do you explain your position?

Bronislaw Geremek: People often tend to reason in totally unreasonable situations. it is better to ask what were the aims of charging me. The aim is to intimidate a large number of people known as the "silent majority" and to win them over to the government's side. Thus I was first accused of being involved in espionage activities. But that was too ridiculous and was reminiscent of the methods used in the fifties. So I was then charged with "membership in an illegal organisation."

I think such speculations are doomed to failure because I do not believe in this "silent majority." They are in fact people who identify with Solidarity's national and social values but who have been forced by everyday life to adapt and, so to speak, bow their heads.

LIBERATION: What is your present professional situation? Is your freedom limited?

Bronislaw Geremek: I cannot leave Warsaw, by order of the public prosecutor. The government is trying to destroy my professional life. But it is unable to do so because I alone control it. It can "intern" my books: One has been waiting in a state publishing house for 8 years, another for 6 years. For the time being these books have not benefited from any amnesty. But one has just been published in Italy and will probably be published in other countries. I can therefore have a professional existence independently of the government.

In addition, since I was fired from the Academy of Sciences I have been unable to work in a university or scientific establishment. I was even refused a post as history teacher in a secondary school. And yet this is my profession....

Since I live in this country -- and I intend to stay here -- I want to work. I am a historian and will continue to be one, and that greatly irritates the government. This can be seen in its propaganda campaigns in which it strives to portray me as a politician; not as a scientist.

LIBERATION: Could the amnesty declared on 22 July spare you a trial?

Bronislaw Geremek: If the charge against me was to be cancelled by the amnesty, I would consider that to be just as farcical as the charge itself. But, I repeat, it is useless to reason amid irrationality. It could all end in the case being dismissed just as easily as in an amnesty. In 1983 equally serious accusations were made against me with even more weight. And the only proof of my "crime" was an interview I granted to French television ---- So, it is better to wait and see what the government does.

LIBERATION: In Warsaw a "lottery" is circulating in opposition circles with the names of the political prisoners likely to be affected by the amnesty. Is the amnesty not based on a more logical mechanism than drawing lots?

Bronislaw Geremek: I was very disappointed and surprised by the text of the amnesty law. It gives rise to all kinds of interpretations. In theory non-criminal and hence political accusations are excluded from it; but at the same time article four stipulates that the court can decide otherwise if the prosecutor so proposes. A friend summed it up perfectly: Instead of working to draw up so many articles, one would have been enough -- the government can do whatever it likes.

There is one fundamental question: Does the government want to take advantage of the law's very broad potential? The release of all political prisoners -- without leaving 10 or 15 in prison -- would itself have a positive effect on the country's political life. If this vital precondition is not met, there can be no reasonable future prospect.

LIBERATION: What do you think is the political outlook in Poland?

Bronislaw Geremek: Looking around me I could only mention negative trends. The promises of reforms in economic life and public life are not being implemented. And yet an institutional reform was announced at the last party congress (which was held at the end of June and the beginning of July). It mentioned a change in the electoral system, the creation of a consultative council responsible to the state council, and finally the creation of a kind of spokesman for citizens' rights, similar to the ombudsman in Scandinavia.

Although we are accustomed to this kind of promise, we cannot rule out the possibility of them being implemented. Indeed these proposals recognize the failure of the existing sytem of representation. They recognize that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth -- a body set up by General Jaruzelski and intended to be a platform for a national dialogue -- is no longer functioning. In addition these proposals are consistent with the aspirations of the movement which was formed in 1980 and 1981. At that time people demanded a change in the nature of elections, the creation of a body expressing public opinion, and the appointment of an ombudsman.

It is also possible that all this will be mere show. I would deplore that. But for the time being there is a glimmer of hope in this tragic situation. For the first time it has been accepted that the economy cannot be reformed independently from the political context but by starting a process of democratization.

The question is whether this principle will be respected. The scope of the amnesty is crucial in this connection. If all political prisoners are released the social climate will then be able to open up a slow process of change.

LIBERATION: How do you view official Western, especially French, visits to Poland?

Bronislaw Geremek: Poland needs contacts with foreign countries. But we must look and see whether these visits are mere courtesy visits or whether there is a policy and a strategy behind them.

Isolation is not in the population's interests. The latest visits, including the French one, confirm that there is a model of relations between Poland and the West in which civilian society is involved. The foreign delegations' programs include some symbolic acts intended for the population (laying wreaths at the grave of Father Popieluszko, action in favor of prisoners -- LIBERATION editor's note) and attempts to establish contacts with prominent independent people.

The way in which these visits are conducted highlights a difference between Poland and neighboring countries: In Poland there is a society which is to some extent sovereign. The use of the political term "opposition" is a mistake. The opposition here is now a shadow cabinet which is preparing to take power. It is primarily a society which is aware of its strength, its identity, and its values which unite it.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES GDR DEFENSE MINISTER

LD120344 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State and Supreme Commander of the Polish Armed Forces General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister of National Defence of the GDR General Heinz Kessler.

The two exchanged views on the current international situation and discussed questions of further development of cooperation between Poland and the German Democratic Republic and between the armed forces of the two states.

Kessler Ends Visit

LD120346 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- Member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and GDR's Minister of National Defence General Heinz Kessler who led a delegation of the National People's Army of the GDR wound up today an official friendly visit to Poland paid at the invitation from PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Poland's Defence Minister General Florian Siwicki.

In the course of the talks the two defence ministers comprehensively discussed the tightening and strengthening of cooperation between the Polish People's Army and the National People's Army of the GDR and the improving of cooperation between the armed forces of Poland and the GDR within the socialist defence coaliton -- the Warsaw Treaty.

The official friendly visit by the GDR's defence minister and the delegation of the National People's Army of the GDR to Poland contributed to further consolidation and development of cooperation and brotherhood-in-arms uniting the armed forces of Poland and the GDR in their efforts aimed to ensure security of the two states, to strengthen defensive force of the socialist community and to defend peace.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ARCHBISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA

LD101738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Council of State, has received Cardinal Jan Krol, the archbishop of Philadelphia who is staying in Poland in connection with the 200th anniversary of the Tarnow Diocese, the native region of his parents. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendliness characterized by concern for further successful development of the common fatherland of all Poles. Some issues concerning the living conditions of the Polish-origin community in the United States were discussed and the importance of cooperation of the state and the church in the cause of integration of the expatriate Poles with their fatherland was stressed.

MESSNER MEETS WITH ALGERIAN MINISTER BENFREHA

LD111632 Warsaw PAP in English 1542 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 — Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received today co-chairman of Polish-Algerian joint committee, Algerian Minister of Public Works Ahmed Benfreha. The two discussed main lines of development of mutual cooperation with particular regard to prospects for a growth in trade and for the extension of mutual deliveries.

Present at the meeting was co-chairman of the joint committee on the Polish side, minister-head of the Council of Ministers' office, Gen. Michal Janiszewski.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD120335 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 — The 4th session of the Polish-Algerian mixed committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation ended here today. The delegations were headed by minister-head of the office of the Council of Ministers Gen. Michal Janiszewski and Algeria's Minister of Public Works Ahmed Benfreha. The sides reviewed economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation and outlined main lines of its further development.

At the end of the talks, chairmen of the two delegations signed a protocol in which they expressed a common will to increase trade and to expand the scope of trade exchange. They agreed that trade exchange would be based, in ever larger degree, on the principle of long-term contracts.

The Polish side declared the willingness to participate in investment projects in Algeria, which was received with interest by the Algerian side. Good prospects emerge for technological cooperation, particularly in metallurgy, geology and power and chemical industries.

The side also signed a long term trade agreement and the intra-governmental agreement on the conditions of sending, stay and work of Polish experts in Algeria.

PRON CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH KISZCZAK 11 SEP

LD111455 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- Chariman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON, Jan Dobraczynski, met with General Czeslaw Kiszczak here today.

Kiszczak, who is chairman of the government Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, and also minister of the internal affairs, informed PRON chairman about selected problems of the situation in Poland and the activities serving the implementation of the initiatives of the PRON and signatories of PRON declaration, concerning national agreement.

PRON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TASKS

LD082355 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 -- The PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council Executive Committee's Presidium met here today to analyze the remarks and conclusions concerning the implementation of the law of July 20, 1983, on the system of people's councils and local self-governments.

It states that under the new law the position of the councils had evidently consolidated. However, tangible progress was not reached in all fields of the functioning of the self-government system. It is proceeding relatively the best in the representative and self-governmental sphere. Sessions, presidiums, and committees execute their statutory tasks insofar as economic realities allow them to. The implementation of the principle of superiority of the councils over executive organs is poorer. Bad habits and experiences and a certain imperfection of the systemic solutions are a burden. The process of the decentralization of the powers of people's councils of voivodship level requires acceleration as well as passing on a portion of the people's council's power to the residents' self-governing bodies. The independence of the financing of the whole system of territorial self-government also calls for a clear strengthening.

The Presidium, debating under the chairmanship of Jan Dobraczynski, deemed as necessary to continue the activities aimed at strengthening people's councils and residents' self-governments through perfecting the practice of using the law on people's councils and through carrying out necessary changes in the binding rules.

The Presidium acquainted itself with the hitherto course of work conducted at the Council of State to call to life an institution of social spokesmen for civil rights. It was stated that the final concept should be broadly discussed with society.

Also discussed were the initiatives aimed at acccelerating solutions in the field of housing construction. Anxiety was expressed over the regress in this field which cannot be justified. This is the result of, among other things, the too slow implementation of proposals forwarded by the movement.

In order to secure the proper functioning of the movement with regard to lifting the defence ability of society, popularizing the history, tradition and the today of the Polish People's Army, cherishing the proud national and liberation traditions and deepening the awareness of youth of issues of the country's defence, the Presidium founded a team for patriotic and defence education attached to the PRON National Council, presided over by member of the council Zbigniew Safjan.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH INTERNATIONAL WAR VETERANS

LD102046 Warsaw PAP in English 1918 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10 — The bureau of the 35-year-old International Federation of Resistance Movements FIR holds a meeting here September 10-11. The jubilee meeting is also attended by representatives of the World Federation of War Veterans, European Federation of War Veterans, and the International Confederation of Former Prisoners of War.

President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received a group of leaders of the European and World War Veterans Movement here today. He decorated president of the International Federation of resistance Movements, Italian Senator Arialdo Banfi, with the commandory of the Order of Merit of People's Poland, granted to him by the Council of State in recognition of his activities with the federation and of his attitude towards this country.

During a conversation with activists, the president of the Council of State emphasized the importance of the veterans' moral prestige and their unity for mankind's most important issue: Peace defence. He drew attention to the fact that the veterans' movement reached unity despite political, ideological, worl-outlooks and ethnic diversity. General Jaruzelski also informed his guests about the situation in Poland.

In their speeches, representatives of the International Organizations of War Veterans, Resistance Fighters, and Victims of the War stressed the willingness to continue joint actions to defend peace and overcome the phenomena leading to the creation of conflicts in the international life.

The topics for the two-day debates in Warsaw of the war veterans organizations' representatives from 26 countries include, among other things, the state of preparations for the 10th FIR Congress in Athens, May, 1987,and the problems related to the 2nd World Conference of Veterans-Members of Resistance Movements and Victims of War, to be organized in Vienna on December 1-3, this year, under the motto: "Act for the cause of disarmament and world of peace, freedom, and solidarity," which is an important element in the marking of the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations.

FURTHER ON PAPANDREOU STATE VISIT

Ceausescu Banquet Toast

AU111031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Report on toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 10 September banquet given in honor of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 11/9/1986 -- Dear Mr Prime Minister of Greece, gentlemen, comrades,

I would like to once again express my satisfaction, the satisfaction of Romania's state leadership, of the Romanian people for the fine ties between our countries and nations, for the visit you are paying to Romania. The cooperative and friendly relations between our peoples have long-standing traditions. They have developed even more powerfully in recent years. That is why I think that your visit, the talks we started today, the understandings to be reached will open new prospects to and confer new dimensions on the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Greece, between the two countries and nations.

I think that the agreement on principle we have reached today on the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Greece entitles us to assess this visit as highly significant for the future of the friendship between our peoples.

Questions related to the development of the economic, technical-scientific and cultural relations between our two countries have also been discussed. Agreement has been reached in this domain too to work for the expansion of these links, for broad economic exchanges, a better cooperation in production. Agreeing on all this I think that we meet the interests of the two peoples that have always cooperated and helped each other also in their fight for national liberation.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We have also exchanged opinions on a series of international issues -- and tomorrow we will discuss others.

In consideration of the serious international situation it is understandable why we have concentrated on disarmament -- and peace-related questions. Approaching these issues in the first place we set out from the fact that the international situation continues to be grave, that new weapons, nuclear included, continue to accumulate, which enhances the danger of a world war that would inevitable turn into a nuclear war. But in a nuclear war there will be no victors. It will annihilate life on our planet. As for Europe, where the larges quantities of nuclear weapons are concentrated on both sides, such a war would lead to the disappearance of our continent, of all nations.

Everything possible should be done so that the Soviet Union and the United States may reach an appropriate understanding on nuclear disarmament, on the passage to a 25-per cent reduction of conventional weapons in the next five years, on the continuation of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and the furtherance of general disarmament.

Of high importance would be a meeting between the Soviet and American leaders but such a meeting should lead to understandings, to real steps towards disarmament and detente.

At the same time, the European countries, just as other peoples, must assume a greater responsibility and work for disarmament and detente. Problems are now so complex and serious that they can no longer be solved only by the two great powers. All states, all peoples and -- I repeat -- those of Europe in the first place, as it is here that the most destructive nuclear weapons have been stockpiled -- should assume a greater responsibility and work to attain this vital desideratum of mankind. We are for an agreement on disarmament, security and cooperation in Europe at the Stockholm Conference.

Romania is of the opinion that the European countries should operate a five-per cent reduction of their military expenses, and conventional arms already this year. As a matter of fact the working people's congress decided that a referendum be organized this year so that Romania may start such a drive, even if alone. But we hope that there will be other countries to join us in such measures.

Referring to questions related to the world economic life President Nicolae Ceausescu said: We both have underscored the gravity of the world economic situation, of the developing countries in particular, as well as the need for a comprehensive settlement of these issues through negotiations between the developed and developing countries in order to build a new international economic order.

As for the situation in the Balkans we have not discussed it yet, we will do it tomorrow. But I may say that, in general, our countries have identical or very close stands. We declare for the creation of azone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, free of foreign military bases in the Balkans. Romania is for an exclusively negotiated settlement of the problems between Balkan states. I think that my friend, the prime minister of Greece, will agree with me. We speak for the development of economic, technical and social progress, to a better welfare of each people, to the consolidation of the independence of each Balkan country.

In general, Romania is for the resolution of all interstate litigious issues through negotiations alone. We speak for the strengthening of the role of the UN, of other world bodies in the settlement of the complex international problems.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: With today's talks as a basis I would like to stress once more that this visit, the understandings to be reached will go down as a highly important moment of the Romanian-Hellenic relations, open new prospects to our friendship and cooperation, serve the cause of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

I would like to toast the strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the Greek people, wish the Hellenic people ever greater successes in its economic and social development, in consolidating its independence.

To the health of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, of the other Greek friends. To the health of all.

Papandreou Toast

AU111352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Report on toast by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at dinner given in his Honor in Bucharest on 10 September]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1986 -- Dear Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu, dear friends, gentlemen, comrades.

Our visit to Bucharest, to Romania, has always been a source of inspiration for us. On each occasion, either I or the Hellenic delegations that came here could thoroughly examine the major problems facing mankind.

President Nicolae Ceausescu is a personality who influenced [the] world's outlook on independence, peace and progress.

I should like to notice a very important fact which, not-withstanding, we have ignored more than once. It was a time when the Balkans were Europe's barrel of power. No, maybe with only one exception, the Balkans give the image of peace, of fine relations of collaboration and good neighbourliness. The North Atlantic alliance -- NATO -- the Warsaw Pact, the Non-Aligned Movement are represented here, in the Balkans, and so this area given us a microimage of Europe, and I would say world realities. With only one difference: here efforts are made for the consolidation of each state's independence. From this point of view the Balkans are an example for the whole Europe, for the whole mankind I should say. This is a great achievement of our peoples. So, we go beyond the boundaries imposed by military allinaces -- NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- and we unite to promote the peace, independence and progress of each country.

Both Romania and Greece, the two governments are deeply worried over international developments. I will not refer to what President Nicolae Ceausescuhas already said. Nevertheless, I want to say that it is our conviction, too, that we live a highly dangerous time. Everybody knows, both in the East and in the West, that a nuclear war would be the end. However, no measure is taken apt to safeguard us from such a great threat which confronts mankind as a whole.

Next the speaker said: I should like to call your attention to an aspect which we must not ignore, namely that when somewhere in Europe, in Bonn for instance, the button is pressed, in only one minute, one and a half minutes, Prague, let's say, is hit. Who could make a political decision in such a short time? Likewise, a Pershing-2 missile needs only five to six minutes to reach Moscow. This means that, virtually, the political leadership of a certain country has not time to make decisions. Consequently, computers will be used which, on the basis of the information they were given and of the principles according to which they were programmed by governments they will operate alone.

With the calculus of probabilities as a basis, the American scientists estimated that a war can start in every 39 years owing to techinical errors. We bear this permanently in mind, and so does the Romanian people, President Nicolae Ceausescu. That is why we and you fight to revent a nuclear catastrophe. This is why I think Presient Nicolae Ceausescu is a perfectly right when he says that a nuclear war between the two superpowers would have as a first and main outcome the complete destruction of the European Continent. That is why I think European peoples and governments -- I lay particular stress on the role of governments -- are in duty bound, beyond their allegiance to different blocs, to take more energetic action on this front of peace, since peace movements alone are not enough, and the governments ought to act more energetically.

For us, the first and foremost measure to prevent a nuclear war is the cessation of nuclear tests. I am highly appreciative of Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till the end of this year. We wish and do what we can to see the White House make such a decision, too. We wish just like you that the two leaders meet already this year. That is why I view President Nicolae Ceausescus's remarks as very correct since, to yield positive results, such a meeting should be well prepared and so, tangible steps be made; even if they are small, positive steps should be made at this meeting.

We fully agree to the principle that the countries should settle their differences through dialogue and not through arms. We sincerely believe in the cause of peace as well as in dialogue between governments.

Next, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic set forth his country's position on the Cyprus issue. As is known, the Hellenic premier said, we agreed on the role of the UN and Secretary-General Cuellar in the settlement of the Cyprus issue. I think, the speaker pointed out, the fact that dialogue was however accepted thrugh a large part of Cyprus' territory is under foreign occupation should be assessed as a concession and as a great contribution to the cause of peace. Both the Cypriot Government and Greece fully agree to the UN pertinent resolutions. All communiques, all resolutions and all declarations issued by the UN gave us full satisfaction. But merely and simply they are not applied. And it is in this that our problem lies.

Next, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic said: Tomorrow we shall also discuss the problems of our peninsula. And I am sure that we shall agree on the need to further develop the ties between our countries, which are excellent. The two delegations have already made remarkable progress as regards economic cooperation.

I think we also must underline the great joy with which we listened to your proposal for a five-per-cent military spending cut. Instead of growing annually by about three per cent -- this is the situation in the Western countries' zone, I do not know what the situation in socialist countries is -- such a spending must be cut.

On behalf of the president of the Hellenic Republic, Mr Khristos Tartzetakis, I extended the warm invitation to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to visit us. Moreover, I confess that we agreed to sign a treaty of collaboration and friendship between our countries. I would like, Mr president, Mr prime minister, friends, to emphasize again our great satisfaction and joy for the understandings we have already reached during this visit. I would like to toast your good health and the further development of friendship and collaboration between our countries.

Final Talks

AU111738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1635 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] September 11 talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic ended in Bucharest. During the new round of talks, views were further exchanged on the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Greece. International political topics, mostly problems related to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, collaboration and good neighborhood were further examined.

At the end of the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou underscored the particular results of the dialogue held these days in Bucharest in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual esteem. It was stressed that the exchange of views evinced the joint resolve to develop more powerfully the fine Romanian-Hellenic rapports, to take to a higher level the manysided collaboration between Romania and Greece.

President Nicolae Ceaucescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou expressed their deep satisfaction for their new meeting, for the accords reached and the important documents agreed upon, which gave new prospects and dimensions to the collaboration and friends between Romania and Greece, going down as a moment of utmost importance in the development of the traditional Romanian-Greek relationships, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The Romanian president and the Greek prime minister decided to continue the Romanian-Hellenic friendly summit dialogue which had and has a decisive role in the sustained promotion of the collaboration between the two countries, both bilaterally and internationally.

Declaration on Disarmament Issue

AU121146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 12 Sep 86

["Declaration of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, on the Issues of Disarmament, Peace and Collaboration in Europe and Worldwide" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou,

Surveying developments in the world and in Europe more particularly,

Noting with concern that the international situation continues to be grave,

Assessing that the stockpiling of huge military arsenals, of nuclear weapons more particularly, is the major threat posed to peoples' peace and security,

Convinced that a new war which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war will annihilate life on our planet,

Considering that the cardinal issues of our time are the immediate cessation of the arms race, and a passage to concrete disarmament measures, to nuclear disarmament measures in the first place,

Worried that serious conflicts are maintained in the world, that the use and threat of force, interference in states' domestic affairs are resorted to,

Concerned over the threat posed to international peace and stability by the unsolved complet problems of world economy, more particularly by the deterioration of the situation of developing countries,

Working in the spirit of the generous aims of the international year of peace,

Agreed to adopt the following declaration:

I. At this decisive time for the future of mankind, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic believe it is the duty of heads of state and government to do everything for the safeguarding of the peoples' foremost right to life, to freedom and peace, and to work, before it is too late, to remove the threat of war, to make a passage to nuclear and general disarmament.

In this spirit, they call on the Soviet Union and the United States of America to further step up their negotiations and conduct them in a constructive spirit, showing a high sense of responsibility, in keeping with the pledges taken at Geneva, with a view to reaching appropriate agreements, based on the proposals advanced by both sides, on a phased-out reduction and the complete elimination of nuclear arsenals.

The holding of a new Soviet-American summit meeting was assessed as being highly significant, which should yield tangible results and contribute to the cessation of the arms race and a passage to the phase-out reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons.

They also call on all countries, regardless of social system and size, to join their forces and contribute to the achievement of disarmament, to the ensurance of international peace and security.

Hailing the USSR moratorium on nuclear tests, the Romanian president and the Greek prime minister call again on the United States of America to also halt its nuclear tests, to join the moratorium proposed by the USSR. The halting of nuclear tests would prove the real wish to make true steps on the path to stopping the arms race.

They also call on the other nuclear states to adhere to the proposals on halting nuclear tests, to reach as fast as possible a comprehensive accord on the cessation of all nuclear weapons tests.

Considering that the problems of disarmament and the ensurance of peace can be solved only through comprehensive measures aimed at the general disarmament issues as a whole, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic think it is necessary to pass without delay to the adoption of a complex general disarmament programme, centered on nuclear disarmament and including chemical and conventional weapons as well. They were for tangible measures for a substantial cut in conventional arms and troops, and in military expenses. The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic hailed Romania's decision to be ready to pass to a five-per-cent reduction of its arms, troops and military spending, until the end of this year, as an example of how to attain these targets in Europe and the world over.

The implementation of disarmament measures should be made by providing an adequate international control, with the broad participation of all states.

Romania and Greece are firmly against any outer space militarization steps, for the utilization of outer space by all nations for peaceful purposes alone.

The states participating in the Geneva disarmament conference should work with a high sense of responsibility to come to agreements on ending the nuclear arms race and passing on to disarmament.

At the same time, sustained efforts ought to be made so that the Stockholm Conference end with the best possible results considering that on the basis of the proposals put forward, agreement can and must be reached on confidence and security building measures and on disarmament in Europe.

Furthermore, action should be taken for accords to be concluded at the Vienna talks on troops and arms reduction in central Europe as a confidence-building measure that would have positive effects on the life of Europe.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou call on the NATO and the Warsaw Treat states to work firmly for the undelayed halting of the arms race, a passage to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear first and foremost, the cessation of all nuclear-weapon tests, prevention of outer space militarization, to safeguard international peace and security.

II. In consideration of the fact that it is in Europe where the worst situation persists the USA and the USSR, European states should act most responsibly to reach an accord, already this year, on halting the location of other medium-range missiles in the continent and passing on to the elimination of those in place. The European states should assume a direct, greater responsibility in solving the issues directly concerning European nations' life and peace. The concomitant dismantlement of military blocs would make a major contribution to building an atmosphere of confidence in Europe, with a reduction of their military activities as a first step along that line. The Romanian president and the Hellenic prime minister state for the broad development, based on equality and mutual advantage, of the ties between the European countries, for substantial progress to be made in all the areas stipulated in the CSC final act, first of all in the field of disarmament, economic and technical-scientific cooperation, without restrictions and discriminations, as well as in other areas.

To that end, they believe it is highly significant that the all-European meeting in Vienna this autumn should be thoroughly prepared, that it should take place in a constructive spirit and conclude with positive results.

All the states participating in the conference on [words indistinct] ends, to achieve a United Europe on the basis of respect for the diversity of social systems. All states must strictly observe in their relations the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the threat and use of force, the sacred right each people has to choose its own development path, free from outside interference.

III. Thoroughly examining current aspects of Balkan cooperation the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic reiterated their firm commitment to the cause of the continual development of links of peaceful cooperation and good neighbourliness among all the Balkan states.

The experience acquired in cooperation on multiple planes was highly assessed and the need was stressed for the Balkan countries to step up their efforts for the furtherance of dialogue and cooperation on a political, economic, technical-scientific plane and in other areas of mutual interest.

Romania and Greece call on the Balkan states to further work to achieve a zone of peace and good neighborliness, understanding and collaboration, free from nuclear and chemical weapons, in the Balkans, to continue contacts, at the level that will be covenanted, with a view to examining tangible aspects of the attainment of those goals. In context, the calling of a summit meeting of the Balkan states would be highly significant for the attainment of those aims.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou state, in the framework of confidence-building in Europe, for the elimination of foreign military bases.

Support was also reiterated to the creation of denuclearized zones in northern and central Europe, as well as on other continents.

IV. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic state for an exclusively peaceful settlement of all interstate litigious issues in keeping with international law regulations and the principles of the United Nations.

In this context they urge the sides in conflict in various parts of the world to take action, in the spirit of the solemn appeal adopted by the UN in 1985 for an immediate cessation of military hostilities and a passage to negotiations. More particularly, the use and threat of force, interference in other states' internal affairs should be completely renounced.

It was assessed that the non-solving of the Cyprus issue posed a threat to peace and security in the region. The need was brought to the fore to observe the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

Romania and Greece reiterate their support to the people's fight for liberty and independence as well as their solidarity with it, against all forms of colonialist and neocolonialist policy, against racist, apartheid policies.

V. Believing that, to overcome the serious situation the world economy is faced with, urgent measures are required, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic are for the global settlement underdevelopment issues, the establishment of a new world economic order. A set of measures should be urgently taken to this end for the global settlement of the foreign debts of the developing countries, the creation of a special UN organism for the foreign debt issue.

A special conference within the United Nations to be attended by developing and developed states should be called to find a global solution to the underdevelopment problems, to the building of the new world economic order, to overcome the current economic crisis.

It is in the interests of all states that underdevelopment is eradicated as soon as possible, a new international economic order is achieved, and the grave world economic problems are solved by way of negotiations.

VI. Starting from the fact that in our time, each state, each nation — big or small — has responsibilities for the fate of peace and civilization, Romania and Greece are firmly for all states' participation on equal terms in the international life, for the democratization of interstate relations, for a more active contribution of small, medium -sized countries, developing and non-aligned countries to the cause of detente and cooperation, for an enhanced UN role in safeguarding people's peace, progress and prosperity.

There are forces in the world capable to bar the way toward a nuclear catastrophe, to change the course of events and to determine the promotion of real disarmament, peace and collaboration policies.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic address a solemn call on all heads of state and government in Europe and throughout the world to do their utmost to mark the international year of peace with specific actions for a passage from confrontation to a policy of negotiated settlement of the major issues concerning mankind, for ensuring a peaceful and happy future to all peoples, for the triumph of peace on earth.

Departs 11 Sep

AU111340 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Today Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, left Bucharest. Upon departure, at Otopeni Airport, where the flags of the two countries where hoisted, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic was seen off by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania. Also in attendance were Nicolae Constantin and Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime ministers of the Government; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs; other government officials; representatives of the leadership of some economic ministries; and other officials.

Romania's ambassador in Athens, Nicolae Ecobescu, and Greece's ambassador in Bucharest, Dhimitrios Serbos, and embassy members were also present.

A military guard lined up at the airport in honor of the guest. The national anthems of the Hellenic Republic and of the SR of Romania were played.

COMAN RECEIVES POLISH PROSECUTOR GENERAL

AU111736 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1986 — A delegation of the Prosecutor's Office of the Polish People's Republic, led by Prosecutor-General Jozef Zyta, who paid a visit to Romania, was received by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Nicolae Popovici, procurator-general of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Jowalski Jozef, consul of Poland in Bucharest, attended.

During their stay in Romania, the guests conducted talks at the Procurator-General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Tribunal and Brasov County Procurator's Office.

WALDHEIM, VRANITZKY RECEIVE OPREA IN VIENNA

AU091934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna (AGERPRES) 9/9/1986 -- Kurt Waldheim, federal president of the Republic of Austria, received Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, who paid a visit to Vienna. On the occasion an exchange of messages took place between Romania's Prsident Nicolae Ceausescu and the Federal president.

A similar exchange of messages took place when the Romanian depluty prime minister was received by federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Franz Vranitzky.

During the interviews, stress was laid with satisfaction on the ascending course of relations of collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Austria, and the joint wish was expressed to further develop the Romanian-Austrian collaboration in all fields, in the spirit of talks and summit accords.

The resolve was reiterated to work for the expansion and diversification of these relations, of the political dialogue, for the expansion of economic cooperation and trade exchanges, on mutually advantageous terms, on a long-term basis, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of understanding and peace in Europe and the world over.

Aspects of the current international life were also approached during the talk.

FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU111938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1986 -- A delegation of the National Coalition Party of Finland, led by Jouni Saarkijaarvi, deputy chairman of that party, paid a visit to Romania over September 7-11 upon an invitation extended by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF).

The delegation conducted talks at the headquarters of the SDUF national Council and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Aspects were approached related to the development of Romanian-Finnish ties and issues of the world political life were discussed.

During their stay in Romania, the members of the delegation saw round economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and the country of Constanta.

SCINTEIA ON HARARE NONALIGNED SUMMIT

AU111646 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 11 Sep 86

["Positive Contributions to Harmony With All Peoples' Interests of Peace, Independence, and Progress" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1986 -- The eighth summit in Harare -- a highly important event in the international life -- evinced once more, through its proceedings and the documents endorsed by the representatives of the 101 participating states, the particularly significant role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the world political arena, its outstanding contribution to promoting the essential aims of international peace, detente and collaboration, a commentary run by "SCINTEIA" in its September 11 issue shows referring to the political documents adopted by the meeting. The commentary underlines that Romania's special interest in the proceedings found a telling expression in President Nicolae Ceausescu's message to the conference. The message pointed to Romania's high appreciation for the Non-Aligned Movement's role in the settlement of the major problems of our days, and reiterated the RCP and Romanian state's high-principled stand on these problems, Romania's determination to further act, alongside all the advanced sociopolitical forces, for solutions apt to harmonize the interests of all peoples, the general interests of peace and progress, the commentary shows. In the speech he made at the recent Working People's Congress, the Romanian head of state emphasized again that the significance Romania, which takes part in the Non-Aligned Movement's activity as invited guest, attached to the Harare conference, highlighting the need to adopt joint positions on the major present-day issues.

Reviewing the topics approached by the meeting, the commentary points out that it laid special stress on the questions related to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement - a prerequisite for its growing might and influence over current developments.

The conference proceedings and documents proved the non-aligned countries' will to intensify their activity for the lofty common goals, for the promotion of peace, security and general progress, for the observance of the peoples' right to be free, independent and sovereign, masters of their own destiny, for the building of a new world economic and political order. In this framework mention is made of the decision to set up a standing body of the Non-Aligned Movement with a view to implementing its programmes.

The documents adopted -- the political declaration, the special declaration on southern Africa, the appeal for Namibia's immediate independence -- sanctioned the targets and actions which are illustrative of the convergency of views on highly important matters. The fact that these objectives and options coincide with the goals for the attainment of which Romania carries on a tireless and multilateral activity are another confirmation of the rectitude of Romania's position and orientations, porove that the policy of peace and understanding promoted by Romania meets the Romanian people's vital interests, and corresponds to mankind's lifty aspirations, the commentary shows, further reading: The conference underscored the need to halt the dangerous course of events, provide conditons for peaceful coexistence and interstate collaboration. Through the appeal addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Regan, the participants in the conference requested the USSR and the USA, the other nuclear powers to take urgent measures conducive to eliminating a davastating nuclear war, continuing the dialogue with a view to stopping the arms race and concluding real accords on disarmament. Further stress was laid on the special importance of taking tangible such measures as an end to nuclear tests, to the manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons, and the creation of zones free from like weapons. The conference reiterated the fundamental aims of the Non-Aligned Movement, the fight against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, against any form of foreign interference, exploitation or domination as well as the importance for the democratization of international relations, strict observance of the new principles of interstate relations, as the only possible basis for a free and independent development of all peoples.

One of the major ideas underscored during the conference just as in the political declaration, SCINTEIA assesses, is the need for a peaceful, negotiated solution to interstate litigious issues and differences, no matter if they are of concern to non-aligned states or other countries of the world. The political declaration addresses concrete appeals for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the situations in the Middle East, Lebanon, Cyprus, Central America, of the Iran-Iraq conflict, a.o. Concern was also shown for the situation in southern Africa, the conference condemning Pretoria's attempts to maintain the minority racist regime's domination, to perpetuate Namibia's occupation and intensify its aggressive actions against independent neighbour countries. The special declaration on southern Africa set a number of specific actions against the RSA and recommended the setting up of a special fund of solidarity to assist the front line countries. The appeal for Namibia's immediate independence declared for the application of the Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on Namibia, the newspaper mentions.

The reasonable stands that prevailed over the Harare conference, and the documents it adopted are illustrative of the outstanding role and contribution of that event, of the Non-Aligned Movement in general to the efforts for the promotion of peace, SCINTEIA shows in conclusion, emphasizing that Romania is determined to intensify its collaboration with the non-aligned countries, with the developing states, with the sociopolitical forces everywhere, for the ensurance of the triumph of a new policy of peace, equality and progress all over the world.

NICU CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT EVENT ON DANUBE CANAL

AU071750 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/9/1986 — A festivity was held on Sunday, September 7, marking the conclusion of activities on the national youth building site of the Poarta Alba-Midia-Navodari canal.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] Central Committee, attended the festivity and took the floor on the occasion.

Present were also Mihai Marina, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the Constanta County Committee of the RCP; Pavel Aron, minister of transport and telecommunications; party, state and UCY activists, former and present brigade workers, many young people.

The national youth building site of the Poarta Alba-Midia-Navodari canal is another important contribution of the youth to the fulfillment of the country's great socioeconomic development targets.

Continuing the rich traditions of the builders of the Danube Black Sea canal, the thousands of young people performed a large volume of excavations, drainage, embankment and other operations worth over 850 million lei.

The participants in the festive meeting sent a telegram to RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. [passage omitted]

U.S. NAVY SHIP ARRIVES ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

LD111105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Rijeka, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The U.S. Navy guided-missle destroyer, "Seller," sailed into the port of Rijeka today on a 6-day unofficial visit.

During the visit the crew will tour the city's cultural and historical sites.

U.S. COVERAGE OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT 'DISTORTED'

AU081959 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 86 p 3

[TANJUG article "Distorted Picture"]

[Text] New York, 4 Sep -- As the Harare conference continues, the impression of media attitude here with regard to that conference is becoming a definite and not completely expected conclusion. According to already established, and on past occasions, repeated formulas, the nonaligned meeting is observed from a special angle which never renders a global, but always partial and hence distorted and untrue picture.

This angle is changed from this time to time, depending on needs or conditions, but never so much as to encompass the events in their entirety. Therefore, the American press or television ignors the conference completely for days, or when it decides to report, it consciously or unconsciously choses those details from the conference which lead one to wrong conclusions.

When it finally decides to deal in so-called analysis, the press here actually mostly deals in "geodesic works [geodetski radovi]." Although it has been repeated many times that nonaligned policy is not directed against any group of countries, even prominent commentators constantly get involved in measuring the nonaligned countries' distance from one or the other bloc.

Since what is involved is politics and economy, and not mathematics or other exact categories, it therefore often seems to them that nonaligned countries are closer to (or farther from) one or another bloc.

It is from those, actually ideological, prejudices that the persistent search for dissent originates, even when the dissent takes the form of procedural disagreements. If that is not found, then with the same diligence one snoops for real or invented affairs that would confirm the preconception about a meeting of some statemen of "shady character."

Regardless of whether such arbitrary conclusions are "premeditated" or they are just a consequence of the traditional scorn for everything that lies outside the strict boundaries of certain social and economic systems, it is a fact that those conclusions give readers and viewers an incorrect impression of most of the world.

The need for a global view is therefore imposed not only as an act of journalistic ethics, but also of elementary justice. This is, finally, shown by the fact that its over 100 members, the Nonaligned Movement represents two-thirds of UN members or, put more plainly, two-thirds of the "political globe" itself.

PRESIDENCY DEEMS SUMMIT DELEGATION 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD120145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) — The SFRY Presidency held a session today and discussed a report of the Yugoslav delegation at the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries which was held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, from 1 to 7 September. The session was presided over by President Sinan Hasani.

The Presidency assessed that the eighth summit — its results, constructive atmosphere, comprehensive general debate, adopted documents, participation and activities of all the countries, the manifested unity and action orientation — had been successful. It was stressed that a significant contribution had been made by Zimbabwe, host country, and by Robert Mugabe, chairperson of the eighth summit, in the work of the summit and its huge results.

The essential feature of the eighth summit, it was stressed at the sesson, is the joint orientation and the confirmation of the independent, global and nonbloc orientation of the movement in accordance with the original principles of nonaligned policy, established as far back as the Belgrade conference. This became prominent in the comprehensive statements made during the general debate and at the formal session on the occasion marking the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement as well as during the entire eighth summit.

It was also stressed that the overall course of the eighth summit — general debate and committee work — took place in a positive and democratic atmosphere, with the main goal of reaching a consensus on the most important questions. The focus of attention was on the key questions of international relations: peace; security; detente; disarmament; equitable international cooperation; international economic problems and the increasingly difficult position of developing countries; hotbeds of crisis, and in particular the crisis in South Africa because of the acutely aggravated situation in this region. The various stands and decisions made on these questions have great significance for solving world problems as well as for our country in facing economic and other problems, and the difficulties resulting from them.

Stating with satisfaction that this conference was a meeting to further strengthen the unity and action of nonaligned countries, the Presidency pointed out the significance of the action orientation of the eighth summit which was manifested through a strong conviction for the need for great involvement and for finding concrete answers, and for initiating several significant moves for solving key international questions. In accordance with such a general orientation, the summit adopted several important documents and decisions. The main feature of the adopted stands and decisions is in the invitation for dialogue and for constructively solving all questions on principled bases.

It is of particular signficance that the eighth summit devoted great attention to international economic problems. Greater expression was given to the awareness that on these questions, among other things, a decisive battle is being fought for preserving the independence and free development of nonaligned and developing countries and their influence on general trends in the world. The eighth summit also affirms the orientatin to establish a dialogue with economically developed countries, the orientation toward adequate coordination between the nonaligned and developing countries, as well as for concrete measures for strengthening cooperation between nonaligned and other developing countries.

The Presidency adopted the report and positively assessed the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the eighth summit, which confirmed once again the significance and role of the SFRY in the Nonaligned Movement. It was stated that the Yugoslav delegation had been active in the preparations, work, discussions, and decisions of the conference, as well as in solving all the essential questions at the conference, as well as in solving all the essential question at the conference. Members of the Yugoslav delegation held numerous consultations with many nonaligned countries. In meetings with other delegations during the summit, the historic achievements of President Tito and Yugoslavia in the development of the nonaligned policy and movement were stressed. Yugoslavia was also recognized for its involvement in securing the success of this summit.

The Presidency concluded that an operative program of our country's activity on the realization of the stands and decisions of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement should be prepared.

FIDEL CASTRO TO VISIT BELGRADE 'SHORTLY'

LD120738 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0255 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 12 (TANJUG) -- President of the Cuban State and Ministerial Councils and First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Fidel Castro is shortly to pay an official and working visit to Yugoslavia. The Cuban head of state comes to Belgrade at the invitation of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency.

The exact date of the visit has not been revealed.

ZEMLJARIC TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN BAGHDAD

LD111643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and member of the iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, today positively assessed the overall development of bilateral economic relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq.

In a talk, which lasted almost 2 hours and in which SFRY Ambassador to Iraq Djevad Mujezinovic also took part, the two sides expressed readiness to find the best solutions for some unresolved qustions in the sphere of economic cooperation. They also noted the interest of Yugoslavia and Iraq in developing and promoting their economic relations.

FEG Vice President Janez Zemljaric and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan also expressed satisfaction with the results of the recently ended Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. On this occasion Ramadan, who led his country's delegation at the nonaligned summit, highly assessed cooperation between Iraq and Yugoslavia in Harare, which represents a reflection of the friendly relations between the two countries and their devotion to the principles of the nonaligned policy.

The Yugoslav delegation, which arrived in Iraq yesterday on as 2-day working and friendly visit, held talks last night with Iraqi trade minister Hassan 'Ali. This evening at the end of the visit FEG Vice President Zemljaric is expected to meet Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq.

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MACEDONIA

LD111714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Skopje, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- A study delegation, led by Yuriy Afanasyev Sergeyevich, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, is visiting Macedonia within the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU. During the talks with Metodije Petrovski, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, the members of the Soviet party delegation were briefed on the realization of congress decisions, especially in the field of culture.

The Soviet visitors also had talks today at the Skopje LC City Committee. During their stay in Macedonia they will visit a number of cultural institutions in Skopje and some historical monuments in Ohrid and Struga.

TANZANIAN ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD102259 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2016 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, September 10 (TANJUG) -- Tanzanian Mining and Energy Minister Al-Noor Kassum arrived to Yugoslavia today on a friendly and working visit.

Franciska Herga, Yugoslav government member and co-chairman of the Yuguslav-Tanzanian Commmttee for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation, held talks with Minister Kassum on the development of all forms of economic cooperation, in particular further possibilities and prospects of bilateral cooperation in the area of energy and mining.

After the talks in Belgrade, Minister Kassum is to visit the Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, as well as, several Yugoslav enterprises which carried out work in Tanzania.

RENOVICA GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY

LD091307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has congratulated Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, on the DPRK's anniversary.

The message expresses satisfaction at the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and WPK and the two socialist and nonaligned countries, and it also stresses support for the peaceful unification of the Korean people, the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean peninsula and the transformation of Korea into a nuclear-free zone which would be in the interest of the area and world peace.

MIKULIC GREETS ATANASOV ON BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD091138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a greetings telgram to Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in connection with the Bulgarian national holiday.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT ON TERRORISM, DOLANC VISIT

LD111419 Belgrad TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 11 (TANJUG) -- "By ordering the bombing of the Lebanese towns of Sidon and Tyre, the Israeli Government has joined the ranks of terrorists who have perpetrated the terrorist acts at Karachi airport and in a synagogue in Istanbul, in which innocent people were killed", a spokesman for the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat said at a press conference today.

"These brutal attacks on a sovereign country and its civilian population are in gross violation of the norms of international law. Yugoslavia strongly condemns Israel's act and the terrorist acts in Karachi and Istanbul", the Yugoslav spokesman stressed.

Asked to comment on a recent visit to Greece by member of the Yugoslav State Presidency Stane Dolanc, the Foreign Secretariat spokesman said: "From Dolanc's statement, you could see that the talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Foreign Minister Papoulias were very useful and included open questions, within the framework of the firm orientation to a further development of friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries".

SUNDIC ON DENG XIAOPING OFFER TO GORBACHEV

LD082104 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Our foreign political commentary deals with Sino-Soviet relations and the war in Cambodia. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's offer to Mikhail Gorbachev to meet on the territory of the Soviet Union [words indistinct] a support to Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia. Milika Sundic comments:

When Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his recent Vladivostok speech, offered the Chinese leader a top-level meeting at any time and in any place, very few people believed that China's number one, Deng Xiaoping, would be the one to reply -- though with some delay -- to the proposals of the CPSU general secretary. This is precisely what happened. In an interview to the U.S. television network CBS, Deng Xiaoping said that he is ready, despite his advanced years, to meet Mikhail Gorbachev anywhere on the territory of the Soviet Union, if the Soviet Union makes Vietnam halt the occupation of Cambodia and withdraw its troops from this country. According to Deng Xiaoping, this would remove the main barrier in Sino-Soviet relations. He did not mention the two remaining barriers: the reduction in Soviet units along the Chinese border and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

This does not imply that they are not important, but that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, as well as Vietnam's attitude to China, are he main problem in Sino-Soviet relations, that is, the main barrier against the normalization of these relations.

The part of Deng Xiaoping's interview referring to the role of the Soviet Union in resolving the Cambodian problem attracts special attention. Deng is firmly convinced that the Soviet Union can play a decisive role in Vietnam's withdrawal of all the troops from Cambodian, because, as he puts it, the Vietnamese could not fight a single day's battle without Soviet aid. Deng Xiaoping's assessment of the present situation in Sino-Soviet relations is of exceptional importance. It also contains the sharpest condemnation of Soviet policy. For instance, Deng Xiaoping says that confrontation still exists between China and the Soviet Union, due to incitements of Vietnamese forces against China. It remains to be seen what extent Deng's accusation that the Soviet Union incites the Vietnamese against China is correct, but it is very likely that Moscow will react strongly to it, because this is a kind of accusation that cannot be ignored.

Deng's interview with CBS deserves full attention, because this is the first Chinese offer on such a level that speaks about the possibility of the complete normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, that is, the highest-ranking meeting in such a direct manner. It is Deng Xiaoping himself who says that the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev would be of great importance for the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations and for the normalization of state relations between China and the Soviet Union.

With this reply to the offer Mikhail Gorbachev mentioned in his Vladivostok speech, China actually put an end to all the guesswork about the direction in which future Sino-Soviet relations can develop. There will be no top-level meeting and no full normalization of Sino-Soviet relations until Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia, in other words, as long as the Soviet Union continues its support for Vietnam's internvention or sympathizes with it. This is a condition that China is not likely abandon, at least not in the future.

MIKULIC CHAIRS FEC SESSION ON TRADE, TAX, TOURISM

LD111328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANGJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Branko Mikulic, the FEC made a number of decisions concerning current economic policy. The FEC also considered the exchange of goods and services with some countries in the first 6 months of this year and measures needed to promote it further. The need for increasing the trend of using the services of Yugoslav transport firms in foreign trade was stressed. [passage omitted]

The FEC also appointed a coordinating committee for issues of the tax system and policy today. The committee's tasks will be based on the existing provisions to examine and propose measures for changes in this sphere. A consulative council was also formed which will be affiliated to the Federal Committee for Tourism. Dr Slobodan Unkovic, professor at Belgrade Faculty of Economics, has been appointed the council's chairman.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TASKS

LD111642 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium has convened a Federal Conference session for 8 October. In today's debate Presidium members devoted most attention to the preparations for the federal conference session, which will discuss the place and role of social organizations and citizens' associations in the political system and the front of organized social forces. Sonja Badel reports from Belgrade:

Today's debate demonstrated the importance of the Socialist Alliance's links with mass social organizations and citizens' associations. The realistic assessment that the Socialist Alliance relies insufficiently on these organizattions and that it fails to make use of their great creative potential was used as the point of departure in the debate. This led to the conclusion that the Socialist alliance must make a decisive turnabout, not in order to turn all these organizations into political ones, or to impose itself as a tutor, but in order to help them find their place, by way of their delegations in the Socialist Alliance, in the political system, and to stimulate the development of socialist relations of self-management. It was emphasized that the Socialist Alliance should pay more attention to children's and young people's organizations, as well as to many scientific and professional associations which, as treasure troves of knowledge and creativity, are indispensable for the faster material and social development of the country.

Many of those who took part in the debate pointed to the need to heighten the responsibility of the organizers of public gatherings, in particular, of sporting events. Josip Hrvatin said that neither sports nor cultural events should be used as a springboard for anti-self-management and nationalist incidents. In the opinion of Bosko Krunic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Socialist Alliance must, within the framework of various associations and societies, oppose negative tendencies and political abuses to counterrevolutionary ends and other forms of opposition activity. He added that there was no social organisation which are apolitical -- a fact demonstrated by a very successful abuse of some social organizations and associations.

Milan Daljevic's view that the Federal Conference should resolutely reject some of the demands put forward by the so-called alternative movements such as the peace movement engendered much discussion. As he said, they are having a negative effect on the young and their attitude to the army defense. Joze Smole is of the view that the Socialist Alliance must remain open to all new initiatives, even to citizens' spontaneous actions, and that no negative assessments should be made a priori.

Nenad Bucin, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, said, it would be fair to say — the majority view -- that the Socialist Alliance cannot shun public debates and actions which are being conducted outside its organizations. It must take an active part in their activity, thus fighting for the political program of the development of the relations of socialist self-management.

Judging by today's debate we can expect an interesting Federal Conference Session, which will be successful only if representatives of associations and social organizations participate.

The SAWPY Federal Conference members also analyzed the experience drawn from the recent elections, when the working people and citizens opted for an independent and united Yugosalvia and self-management, but did not unreservedly give their support to the political system as a whole and to all the shortcomings of our everyday practice. The Socialist Alliance should bear this in mind in its future activity.

The session continues with discussion on the fundamentals of next year's economic policy.

Issues Not Discussed

AU112006 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The elections, as a high social task, have been carried out successfully. One should particularly stress the higher level of political activity and democratic maturity that citizens have shown despite the uneasiness that has existed due to certain conditions that are burdening our entire life. This was the assessment made at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium today. Presidium members also made several suggestions for estabilishing bases of economic policy for next year. In this program, however, we will say a few words about what was not discussed at the session of the Federal Conference Presidium. Here is Kosta Krajincanic:

The agenda envisaged a debate on the question of the unified regulation regarding the appearance and use of nationalities flags. However, this was not discussed. A demand by the LCY Central Committee was accepted that debate be postponed until -- it was said -- all necessary preliminary consultations are carried out on that matter. For the same reason, the SAWPY will still not discuss the possible candidates for president of federal social councils.

It is good political practice to hold all necessary consultations on this sort of question or similar ones. But it seems to us that it would be even better not to do it in advance and behind closed doors, but to carry out all necessary consultations in the Socialist Alliance, in its organs and bodies, and before the eyes of the public, thus in the way prescribed by the systemic regulations on the place and role of our mass sociopolitical organizataion.

Today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium was also expected to discuss the already-known Martinovic case. This should have been done when two reports on the case were finally received by the Federal Conference -- after waiting for a few months -- from the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. But it turned out that more elements that are relevant for opening a political debate should be added to those reports. That task was entrusted to a working group consisting of members of the Presidium who permanently work at the Federal Conference and who will carry out the task in coordination with those who made the above-mentioned reports. After some indecision on whether to open it at all, the debate was postponed for one of the next session of the Presidium. We do not want to repeat the investigation procedure, Federal Conference President Nenad Bucin said, because that was done by the appropriate institutions, and as far as they are concerned the books on the case have been closed.

However, Bucin asked, can we be satisfied with sparse chronology and facts, and think that we -- the Socialist Alliance -- are also free from the obligation to present our opinion and to adopt a position about this case which caused great political repercussions? Bucin also recalled the constitutional function of the Social Alliance to carry out social control over the work of state organs and institutions. Therefore, during the debate one should primarily discuss the quality of those organs' work, and about the connection of their work with all that happened in public in connection with the Martinovic case in a psychological, moral, and political sense. It is exactly for that reason, Martinovic thinks, that one should enable both the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and Public Prosecutor's Office to come before the public and remove all the mystery attacked to the case.

MUNICIPAL LC COMMITTEE EXPELS 13 MEMBERS

LD101608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Summary] Banja Luka, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- In connection with the very difficult situation in the Gradski Saobracaj basic organization of associated labor of the Banja Luka autoprevoz work organization, at a session held last night a working group of the Banja Luka LC Municipal organization proposed that 26 out of 99 members of this LC Basic organization should be expelled. Expulsions were finally endorsed for 13 members, while 1 was given a final warning. The working group also is demanding that all 99 members be penalized.

KOLJ SIROKA LOOKS AT LCY CC MEASURES IN SUVA REKA

LD120704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Suva Reka, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- In implementing the measures of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning the current situation in Kosovo, the municipal administrative organs, the Executive Council, and Judicial Organs of Suva Reka have become increasingly prompt and efficient. Now they are dealing with citizens demands and complaints more speedily, and are undertaking more effective measures to eliminate irregularities and omissions. However, the functioning of the internal affairs organs is still not satisfactory. This, among other things, was the assessment of a session of the Suva Reka political aktiv held today and attended by Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Speaking to the members of the political aktiv, Siroka stressed that the measures of the Presidency and the presidium should be implemented at the grassroots, in everyday contact with the working people and citizens. Therefore, the quality of these measures lies in the fact that they equally refer to political organs as well as to the organs of authority. Siroka also spoke in favor of a radical u-turn in the direction of overcoming the forum type of work, with a greater presence of organized socialist forces in all areas of work and daily life. Recently, Kolj Siroka said, we are also facing organized activity of greater Serbian nationalists, and he added that the objective of all these nationalists was the same -- to inflict harm, primarily on their own nation. Siroka underlined the necessity to deepend ideopolitical differentations both in the LC and other sociopolitical organizations and communities as well as in the organs of authority, particularly in the area of education.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DEVELOPS FISCAL PLAN

LD061109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] 4 Sep, (TANJUG) — At today's session the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo examined the social agreement on special measures for bringing about the policy of the most development possible of Kosovo between 1981 and 1990. [figure as received]

It was stressed that these measures and the agreement should enable the adopted policy and orientation toward the most rapid development possible of Kosovo to be implemented. In the expectation that these measures would be brought about by the agreement, the statement says the province agreed to the social plan for the development of Yugoslavia up to the year 1990. However, the statement stresses, the Executive Council considers that the measures put forward in the agreement do not make it possible to realize the orientation toward securing the most rapid development possible of Kosovo. Nor, it was assessed, do they ensure that the rate at which the province's existing development is substantially below that of the previous plan period. The anticipated measures that would have ensured the real development of the last plan period are lacking.

Attention was also drawn at the session to the need for organs of the federation to undertake the following measures:

— For organizations of the SAP of Kosovo to be provided with permanent working capital between 1986 and 1990, at least 5 billion dinars from primary issues every year;

— For the budget of the federation every year to secure funds to repay the annuities that fall due in that period to the international bank for reconstruction and development, for the Radonjic hudro system, Pristina Railway Transport Organization, the Batlava regional water supply system and the self-managing interest communities for the roads; as well as for construction of the Feronikal work organization in Glogovac;

— To ensure that exchange rate differences on credits from the USSR, CSSR and GDR are covered.

The Kosovo Executive Council will insist in its assembly that these measures be adopted, and advocates that the Yugoslav Assembly should incorporate the same measures in the agreement.

In an evaluation of the economic trends in the province, it was stressed at today's session that these are considerably below what was envisioned by the resolution, and also below those of the same period last year. There is a marked stagnation in industrial production and exports are falling, while all forms of consumption, particularly current losses in the economy, are increasing. The council proposed that the economic problems of the province should be the subject of debates at the next session of the Kosovo Assembly, the statement from the session of the Kosovo Executive Council says in conclusion.

Looks at Nationalism

LD112138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at a session today discussed the first report on the realization of the program of measures and activities of the state administrative and judicial organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on the realization of tasks resulting from the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the current political and security situation in the province.

The Executive Council is reported to have assessed that between the adoption of the program and now comprehensive activity of all provincial and municipal organs has developed on putting into perspective, examining, and defining the situation and undertaking effective measures to eliminate noticed irregularities and omissions, and that due to this, significant results have been achieved on the realization of established activities. The report stresses that the competent organs have analyzed all the aspects of duress on the members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, and that a series of measures is being undertaken in the area of realizing the constitutionality, legality, promptness, and efficiency in work on timely elimination and prevention of hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, Albanian migration, and the prevention of hostile activity from positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism. Examining and more quickly tackling cases in which citizens' rights have been violated and which have been pointed out through various complaints and petitions had also started.

At the session the participants also endorsed a report on the activity of judicial organs on implementing measures to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo from January through July of this year.

PRIVATE FARMERS IN KOSOVO NOT SELLING WHEAT

AU051610 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 86 p 5

[Z. Zejnelik report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 3 Sep -- Although it was planned in Kosovo to purchase 80,000 metric tons of wheat, only a little over 58,000 metric tons have been purchased so far. The social sector has fulfilled its obligation, but only 1,700 metric tons from the private sector have been stored in silos. [passage omitted]

Some strange things have been happening in Kosovo. Not only do individual agricultural producers fail to sell wheat, but they also feature as the main purchasers of wheat [words indistinct] it is available in stores. And not only that; farmers also buy great quantities of bread, while they keep their wheat and flour "for some better times." [passage omitted]

SENTENCES PRONOUNCED IN KOSOVO RAPE TRIALS

Tetovo Case

AU091638 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 86 p 13

[Text] Tetovo, 5 Sep (TANJUG) — The Tetovo Communal Court sentenced Isak Bajrami (27) to 2 years imprisonment and ordered the extension of his detention until the sentence for the criminal act of attempting to rape a male juvenile becomes effective. Isak Bajrami attempted to rape a male juvenile of Turkish nationality from Tetovo on 20 August.

Titova Mitrovica Case

AU091637 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 86 p 13

[Lj. K. report]

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 5 Sep — Under the chairmanship of Judge Avdi Dinaj, the bench of five of the Titova Mitrovica District Court today sentenced two out of three rapists who in the night between 6 and 7 March this year raped S.P. of Serb nationality from Nis.

Tafilj Uka (25) and Enver Breznica (23), both from Vucitrn, were sentenced to 6 and 1/2 years imprisonment each. Semsedin Bajinca who is still at large has not been sentenced. He is on a nationwide wanted list.

Second Titova Mitrovica Case

AU100745 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 7 Sep 86 p 10

[C.I. article: "25 and 1/2 years for Rape"]

[Excerpt] Titova Mitrovica, 6 September — The bench of five Titova Mitrovica District Court, presided over by Gani Redza, after the main proceedings lasting several days, today pronounced sentences condemning the culprits of the rape on 5 May of Nata Kravlanac from Zemun, living in an extramarital relationship in Gornja Klina, to a total of 25 and 1/2 years imprisonment. [passage omitted]

LATE REPORT: BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS CASTRO'S ARRIVAL

AU121355 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Slobodan Kovacevic report from Belgrade airport on the arrival of Fidel Castro]

[Text] A special plane carrying Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State, landed at Belgrade Surcin airport a few minutes ago. As of several minutes ago, Fidel Castro has been paying an official and friendly visit to our country.

The Cuban leader was welcomed and greeted at Belgrade airport by his host, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium;o Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Branko Mikulic, president of the federal Executive Council; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and other personalities were also in the Yugoslav delegation atthe formal welcome.

The Cuban president was accompanied by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the State Council; Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo; and (Adan Escalance), member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

After the cordial welcome, the Yugoslav and Cuban national anthems were played, and the two presidents inspected the guards of honor, and salvoes were fired in honor of the prominent guest from Cuba. Let us say for the time being that the first round of official Yugoslav-Cuban talks will open already this afternoon.

BRIEFS

TANJUG-ANATOLIA AGREEMENT -- Ankara, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- A new agreement on cooperation between the Turkish news agency ANATOLIA and TANJUG was signed in Ankara today. The agreement provides for opportunities for much wider cooperation between the two agencies in order to facilitate mutual all-around reporting on events in two countries. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD]

EXPORT RESULTS -- Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- According to the data presented today at a session of the coordination committee for economic relations with foreign countries of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, in the first 8 months of this year exports were worth $6.2 billion, which is 3.9 percent less than in the same period last year. Imports are down by 1 percent and amount to $7.4 billion. However, the value of imported raw materials was down by 5 percent compared with last year, while the imports of consumer goods were up by 37 percent. The import deficit was lower than in the same period last year. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 10 Sep 86 LD]

ITALIAN MEAT, LIVESTOCK BANNED -- Ljubljana, September 10 (TANJUG) -- Due to the foot-and-mouth disease in Italy, the Yugoslav federal committee for agricultural banned imports and transit across Yugoslavia of cattle, sheep, goats, swine and all animal products, raw meat and tankage from Italy so to prevent the spread of the disease. Travellers entering Yugoslavia from Italy are not allowed to bring into Yugoslavia the products or raw meat of the mentioned animals, except it it is canned. Disinfection of all vehicles used for transport of livestock, products, raw meat and tankgage of animal origin returning empty is being carried out at the border-crossing with Italy. Vaccination of livestock has begun in all municipalities in the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia bordering Italy, and all trade in livestock was banned for the next 14 days. So far there was not a single registered case of foot-and-mouth disease in Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1949 GMT 10 Sep 86 LD]

IVAN KRAJACIC DIES -- Zagreb, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ivan Krajacic -- Stevo, a veteran of the Yugoslav revolutionary communist movement and the Spanish Civil War, organizer of the uprising in Croatia, one of the closest and most intimate associates of President Tito, people's hero, Hero of Socialist Labor, and member of the Council of Federation, died this evening in Zagreb after a long and grave illness at the age of 81. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 10 Sep 86 LD]